

THE
CALCUTTA MAGAZINE,
 AND
 MONTHLY REGISTER.

1830.

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VOL. IV.

Bengal General Register:

CALCUTTA:

SAMUEL SMITH AND CO. HARE STR'

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THE
CALCUTTA MAGAZINE.
 VOL. IV.---1830.

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Bengal General Register.

REGULATION FOR THE ABOLITION OF SUTTEES.

A. D. 1829. REGULATION XVII.

A REGULATION for declaring the practice of Suttee, or of burning or burying alive the Widows of Hindoos, illegal, and punishable by the Criminal Courts.—Passed by the Governor General in Council on the 4th December, 1829, corresponding with the 20th Aghun 1236 Bengal era; the 23d Aghun 1237 Fussy; the 21st Aghun 1237 Willaily; the 3th Aghun 1886 Sumbat; and the 6th Jumade-us-Sanee 1243 Higeere.

Preamble. The practice of Suttee, or of burning or burying alive the Widows of Hindoos, is revolting to the feelings of human nature, it is no where enjoined by the religion of the Hindoos as an imperative duty, on the contrary a life of purity and retirement on the part of the Widow is more especially and preferably inculcated, and by a vast majority of that people throughout India the practice is not kept up nor observed: in some extensive districts it does not exist: in those in which it has been most frequent it is notorious that in many instances acts of atrocity have been perpetrated which have been shocking to the Hindoos themselves, and in their eyes unlawful and wicked. The measures hitherto adopted to discourage and prevent such acts have failed of success, and the Governor General in Council is deeply impressed with the conviction that the abuses in question cannot be effectually put an end to, without abolishing the practice altogether. Actuated by these considerations the Governor General in Council, without intending to depart from one of the first and most important principles of the system of British Government in India, that all classes of the people be secure in the observance of their religious usages, so long as that system can be adhered to without violation of the paramount dictates of justice and humanity, has deemed it right to establish the following rules, which are hereby enacted to be in force from the time of their promulgation throughout the Territories immediately subject to the Presidency of Fort William.

¶ The practice of Suttee, or of burning or burying alive the Widows of Hindoos, declared illegal, and punishable by the Criminal Courts.

II. The practice of Suttee, or of burning or burying alive the Widows of Hindoos, is hereby declared illegal, and punishable by the Criminal Courts.

All Zemindars, Talooqdars, &c. held responsible for the immediate communication to the Officers of the nearest Police Station of any intended sacrifice—Penalty in case of neglect.

III. First. All Zemindars, Talooqdars, or other Proprietors of Land, whether Malguzaree, or Lakheraj, all Suddur Farmers and Under-renters of Land of every description; all Dependent Talooqdars; all Naibs and other local Agents; all Native Officers employed in the collection of the Revenue and Rents of Lands

on the part of Government, or the Court of Wards; and all Munduls or other Head Men of Villages; are hereby declared especially accountable for the immediate communication to the Officers of the nearest Police Station of any intended sacrifice of the nature described in the foregoing Section; and any Zemindar, or other description of persons above noticed, to whom such responsibility is declared to attach, who may be convicted of wilfully neglecting or delaying to furnish the information above

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required, shall be liable to be fined by the Magistrate or Joint Magistrate in any sum not exceeding Two Hundred Rupees, and in default of payment to be confined for any period of imprisonment not exceeding Six Months.

Police Darogahs how to act on receiving the intelligence of the intended sacrifice.

Second. Immediately on receiving intelligence that the sacrifice declared illegal by this Regulation is likely to occur, the Police Darogah shall either repair in person to the spot, or depute his Mohurrir or Jemadar, accompanied by one or more Burkendazes of the Hindoo religion, and it shall be the duty of the Police Officers to announce to the persons assembled for the performance of the Ceremony that it is illegal, and to endeavour to prevail on them to disperse, explaining to them that, in the event of their persisting in it, they will involve themselves in a crime and become subject to punishment by the Criminal Courts. Should the parties assembled proceed in defiance of these remonstrances to carry the Ceremony into effect, it shall be the duty of the Police Officers to use all lawful means in their power to prevent the sacrifice from taking place and to apprehend the principal persons aiding and abetting in the performance of it, and in the event of the Police Officers being unable to apprehend them, they shall endeavour to ascertain their names and places of abode, and shall immediately communicate the whole of the particulars to the Magistrate or Joint Magistrate for his orders.

How to act when the intelligence of a sacrifice may not reach them, until after it shall have actually taken place.

the spot, they will nevertheless institute a full enquiry into the circumstances of the case, in like manner as on all other occasions of unnatural death, and report them for the information and orders of the Magistrate or Joint Magistrate to whom they may be subordinate.

Third. Should intelligence of a sacrifice, declared illegal by this Regulation, not reach the Police Officers until after it shall have actually taken place, or should the sacrifice have been carried into effect before their arrival at

The Magistrate or Joint Magistrate of the Jurisdiction in which the sacrifice may take place, how to proceed against the parties concerned in promoting it.

the case, and shall adopt the necessary measures for bringing the parties concerned in promoting it to trial before the Court of Circuit.

IV. First. On the receipt of the Reports required to be made by the Police Darogahs, under the provisions of the foregoing Section, the Magistrate or Joint Magistrate of the Jurisdiction in which the sacrifice may have taken place shall enquire into the circumstances of

Persons convicted of aiding and abetting in the sacrifice of a Hindoo Widow, shall be deemed guilty of Culpable Homicide, and liable to punishment

Culpable Homicide, and shall be liable to punishment by fine, or by imprisonment, or by both fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the Court of Circuit, according to the nature and circumstances of the case and the degree of guilt established against the Offender; nor shall it be held to be any plea of justification that he or she was desired by the party sacrificed to assist in putting her to death.

Persons committed to take their trial before the Court of Circuit shall be admitted to Bail or not, at the discretion of the Magistrate or Joint Magistrate.

Second. It is hereby declared, that after the promulgation of this Regulation, all persons convicted of aiding and abetting in the sacrifice of a Hindoo Widow, by burning or burying her alive, whether the sacrifice be voluntary on her part or not, shall be deemed guilty of

Third. Persons committed to take their trial before the Court of Circuit for the offence above mentioned, shall be admitted to Bail or not at the discretion of the Magistrate or Joint Magistrate, subject to the general rules in force in regard to the admission of Bail.

The Court of Nizamut Adawlut not precluded from passing sentence of death in certain cases.

V. It is further deemed necessary to declare, that thing contained in this Regulation shall be construed to preclude the Court of Nizamut Adawlut from passing sentence of death on persons convicted of using violence or compulsion, or of having assisted in burning or burying alive a Hindoo Widow, while labouring under a state of intoxication, or stupefaction, or other cause impeding the exercise of her free will, when, from the aggravated nature of the offence proved against the prisoner, the Court may see no circumstances to render him or her a proper object of mercy.

It is further deemed necessary to declare, that thing contained in this Regulation shall be construed to preclude the Court of Nizamut Adawlut from passing sentence of death on persons convicted of using violence

GENERAL MEETING OF THE INHABITANTS.

[FROM THE BENGAL HURKARU AND CHRONICLE.]

We have the pleasure to present to our readers a full report of the Proceedings at the Meeting of the Inhabitants of Calcutta, held at the Town Hall on Tuesday the 15th December, under the following Requisition.

To JAMES CALDER, ESQUIRE,

SIR,

Sheriff of Calcutta.

We the undersigned British Merchants and others, Inhabitants of Calcutta, request you will be pleased to convene a General Meeting at the Town Hall, at as early a period as possible, for the purpose of Petitioning Parliament to throw open the China and India Trade, and to provide, on the expiration of the existing Charter of the East India Company, for the unfettered application of British Skill, Capital and Industry, to the Commercial and Agricultural resources of India,

Calcutta ; }
26th Nov. 1829. }

We are, Sir,

Your Obedient Servants,

(Signed by 114 British and Native Inhabitants of Calcutta.)

Pursuant to the foregoing requisition, I hereby appoint a Meeting of the British Inhabitants and others, Inhabitants of Calcutta, to be held at the Town Hall on Tuesday the 15th day of December next, at the hour of eleven in the forenoon, for the purpose expressed by the Requisitionists.

To JAMES CALDER, ESQUIRE,

Calcutta, 2d Dec. 1829.

Sheriff of Calcutta.

The High Sheriff having read the requisition, Mr. John Palmer was called to the Chair by acclamation, and opened the business of the meeting in a brief address.

Mr. JOHN SMITH said, that unaccustomed as he was to address so numerous and respectable an assembly, he had to claim the indulgence of the Meeting whilst he moved the first resolution. He did not wish to see any motion brought forward, which tended to change the existing government ; he did not desire to see it taken out of the hands of the East India Company, and placed in those of the Ministers of the Crown ; that was a question to be decided by the Legislature in its wisdom, but whilst he acknowledged the indulgence of that government, whilst he admitted that he himself had arrived in this country nearly five and twenty years ago without a licence and was permitted to remain, he thought that no member of it would deny that right which is inherent in every man, to petition, or object to representations being made to Parliament to do away with the regulations which at present exist, against the admission of Europeans into this country ; to abolish the disgraceful and odious system of transmission, save in such cases as those, where their longer residence in the country might endanger the weal of the State. He said that, that bugbear Colonization of which they had heard and seen so much of late, was not worth petitioning for ; for in his opinion the climate would never allow of its being carried to any great extent, he thought that the general agricultural employment of Europeans could never be far promoted as a system in India.

As this subject would be much better commented upon by abler persons he would not intrude longer upon their attention but read to them the resolution he intended to propose.

“ That this meeting considers itself called upon, adverting to the pending discussions in the Legislature on the renewal of the H. C. Charter, to make known and declare unreservedly to Parliament its wishes and views in regard to such matters as more particularly touch the interests and welfare of this Country, whether the administration of its Government be conducted for the future directly by the Ministers of the Crown, or through the organ of the East India Company.”

Mr. E. TROTTER seconded the resolution which was accordingly put by the Chairman and carried unanimously.

Mr. BRACKEN said, in moving the second resolution, it is not my intention to trouble you with many observations, for it is the counterpart of one I had the honour to submit, and comment upon in this Hall in November 1827, since which period nothing has occurred to induce me to alter the opinions I then delivered. Indeed the proposition it contains are so obviously true, that they require no support, by either illustration or argument, the only wonder is that at this time of day this community should be under the necessity of petitioning Parliament for what is so palpably beneficial to any and every country under British rule, "the unfettered application of British skill, capital and industry to the commercial and agricultural resources of India," a necessity only to be explained by the anomalous constitution of the East India Company. Its political and its commercial interests were in direct opposition, and the latter being paramount, the Free Trader became the victim of the collision to the injury of all parties. To no other cause it is possible to attribute the restrictions imposed upon the resort and residence of Europeans in the country, a policy so manifestly absurd, and opposed to every liberal and enlightened principle of Government.

Mr. BRACKEN here read the following resolution which was seconded by Mr. MELVILLE and carried unanimously.

That this meeting deliberately adheres to the opinions expressed by a similar meeting on the 5th November 1827 in its leading resolution and embodied in Petitions to both Houses of Parliament, to this effect "that the Commercial intercourse between England and India is susceptible of great and indefinite extension, which is prevented by the imposition of extra duties on the Products in India, and by legal obstructions to the application of British Skill and Capital to the cultivation of those Products, and entertains a just confidence that the wisdom and justice of Parliament will, by the removal of such impediments give an immediate impulse to the Commercial prosperity of both Countries and incalculably promote the general interest of India."

Mr. LIMOND read the next resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Wallis and carried without dissension.

"That it is an obstruction to the industry of individuals prejudicial to good Government, and to improvement, and even attended with positive mercantile loss to the Hon'ble Company that it should continue "to employ a considerable portion of its Territorial Revenue" in the production and manufacture of the different articles necessary to the internal and export Trade of the Country, where it also exercises the

Mr. G. A. PRINSEP in proposing the fourth resolution, begged to draw a distinction between the present and the meeting of 1827; he was anxious to do so for the sake of preserving his own consistency in going further now than he was inclined to do before. In 1827 the prominent object of the Meeting was the Sugar question, and it was then thought advisable, by some, to seek for the removal of other disabilities; but on the same principle that the Catholic question was not pressed by its advocates that Session of Parliament he was anxious that we should not embarrass with impertunate demands a Ministry lately come with power whom we considered our friends—our friends because we knew them to be liberal men having enlarged views of commerce and of the rights and liberties of British subjects. He was therefore inclined to confide much in their protection and that they should only demand that which was the ostensible object of the meeting. But since these things were a different complexion, every point was open to them now, for it was generally understood that the Indian question on its fullest and broadest basis was to be brought before Parliament during the next Session, a Sessions which perhaps had before this commenced, therefore now or never they should petition. If another reason were wanting, there was a rumour in circulation that the intention of permitting Europeans to hold land had been disapproved of at home, a regulation which gave them part of what they desired; thus of itself was a sufficient cause but whatever the result of that regulation was, it was the duty of the present meeting to come forward and show its thanks to those who had been willing to accord even this favour.

Having said this much in vindication of his motive, he would next proceed to remark upon the resolution which he was about to propose; it touched upon the China trade which was to be looked upon in two ways; with Great Britain and with Bengal and the other Presidencies of India. It might be said be remarked, that the former

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should be left to its advocates at home as there were those in England who would not leave the government in ignorance of the rights they claim ; but it was for this meeting to go into and expose the arguments which had been used in its favour. The only two he had ever heard advanced were 1st, that the revenue of the tea trade as it now existed was greater and more easily collected. 2dly, that in consequence of the peculiar habits of the Chinese and the manners of Europeans in China, the trade would be liable to frequent interruptions. With reference to the first, nothing in his opinion would injure the trade except a reduction in the supply, for if under a different system the same quantity of tea was imported the Government had it surely in its power to levy the same amount of duty. It did not appear that in England they had wanted a supply of that most useful and necessary commodity, Saltpetre, or that its price had been raised since the contract with the East India Company had ceased.

With reference to the second objection, had they not the examples of other countries trading to China, had they not the fact of the Opium trade carried on in the teeth of the Chinese law and yielding the Company an immense profit though they affected not to know of its existence. The French had not found it necessary to form a company for the regulation of theirs, and it was strange to say that monopoly and a company were necessary to protect the British trade, when the Americans did not require either, whose sailors, assimilated to Englishmen, in appearance, in manners and habits ; yet their trade was not stopped so often as the Company's. But there was this fact which showed the expediency of a Company having the exclusive trade, if one of their Ships committed an offence all other British Vessels were included all were made accountable, the trade of all were stopped ; then what was the natural inference ? why, that under other circumstances each would be made answerable for themselves, and the general commerce would not then suffer for the offence of a particular vessel.

Mr. PRINSEP said that with reference to the first branch of his argument it might perhaps be left safely in the hands of those in England, but he would make a few remarks on the commercial relations of India with Great Britain. It must be admitted by all, that Ships might be much benefitted after their arrival in Indian ports if they were permitted to make circuitous voyages and he remembered the case of a vessel at Bombay in 1827 which was offered a very profitable cargo to China and yet she was not allowed a licence because she was not entirely the property of individuals in Bombay. But the asking for that licence was a restriction on the Merchants of India, it was at least a restriction felt by them as a denial of their rights and liberties ; but what is the consequence of such a restriction ; if a ship in the course of a voyage was driven into the China seas, without it, she was liable to be captured by any of His Majesty's Ships, and he remembered the case of the *Shawfield* which had been so taken, as it turned out illegally and thus a valuable property of four lacks of rupees was sacrificed though in some years after an indemnity was given amounting to fifty thousand rupees. Was not this sufficient to show that if the trade as it existed was opened—it would be a benefit to the Shipping interest and an advantage to the consumers.

From the example of the two last years, it may be doubtful if the outward freights in the trade between India and Great Britain will not be more extensive than the homeward ; what was then to be done with those ships which came out without the certainty of a freight to Europe ? and even allowing that they were to be in part loaded, the freight, from competition, must be next to nothing ; then how were ships to pay ? would not the expenses fall in the end upon the consumers ? but if permitted they could proceed to China and take home cargoes of teas, and this would give a balance in their favour.

He had hitherto said nothing of the immense profit which the East India Company derive from their China Monopoly, but he knew of an act of Parliament which was as yet unrepealed and by this it was provided, that if the price of tea in England exceeded that for which it could be procured in any of the neighbouring continental countries, liberty would be given to import from thence, but this was denied when applied for a short time since. He was not a friend to innovation nor experimentalist enough to wish to see that which was good, though not theoretically so, thrown aside for the sake perhaps of improving, but he considered that an extension of the monopoly of the China trade would be an experiment—an experiment of an exploded system against the improved and approved systems of the age.

Mr. Prinsep then proposed the following Resolution which was seconded by Mr. J. Allan and carried unanimously.

“ That the throwing open of the China Trade Monopoly to all subjects of Great Britain wheresoever resident, is not less desirable for India than for England, inasmuch as it will assist in removing one of the greatest obstructions to our Commercial inter-

course with the mother country, the difficulty of procuring adequate returns for goods imported and will promote the general extension of Commercial intercourse in the East."

DWARKANATH TAGORE in proposing the 5th resolution said, altho' unaccustomed to speaking in public and having never addressed an assembly so numerous as that before which I have now the honour to present myself, yet I feel it incumbent on me, in submitting this resolution to your attention to offer a few remarks corroborative of the opinions therein maintained.

With reference to the subject more immediately before the meeting, I beg to state, that I have several Zemindaries in various districts; and that I have found the cultivation of Indigo and residence of Europeans, have considerably benefitted the country and the community at large; the Zemindars becoming wealthy and prosperous, the Ryots materially improved in their condition and possessing many more comforts than the generality of my countrymen where Indigo cultivation and manufacture is not carried on; the value of land in the vicinity to be considerably enhanced and cultivation rapidly progressing. I do not make these statements merely from hearsay, but from personal observation and experience as I have visited the places referred to repeatedly and in consequence am well acquainted with the character and manner of the Indigo Planters.

There may be a few exceptions as regards the general conduct of Indigo Planters but they are extremely limited and comparatively speaking, of the most trifling importance. I may be permitted to mention an instance in support of this statement.

Some years ago when Indigo was not so generally manufactured, one of my estates where there was no cultivation of Indigo did not yield a sufficient income to pay the Government assessment; but within a few years, by the introduction of Indigo there is now not a Biggah on the estate untilld, and it gives me a handsome profit; several of my relations and friends, whose affairs I am well acquainted with, have in like manner improved their property, and are receiving a large income from their estates.

If such beneficial effects as these I have enumerated, have accrued from the bestowing of European skill on one article of production alone, what further advantages may not be anticipated from the unrestricted application of British Skill, Capital and industry to the very many articles which this country is capable of producing, to as great an extent and of as excellent a quality, as any other in the world, and which of course cannot be expected to be produced without the free recourse of Europeans.

On these grounds I trust that the following resolution will receive the warmest support of the meeting.

"That this Meeting considering one of the main legal obstructions to the Commercial, agricultural and manufacturing improvements to consist in the obstacles which are opposed to the occupancy or acquisition of land by British subjects, and against their free resort to and unmolested residence within the limits of the Company's Administration, does approve and confirm the concluding prayer of the former Petitions to Parliament for the "abolition of all such restrictions on the resort of the British subjects to, and on their residence in India, as are calculated to affect the Commercial prosperity of the Country."

RAMMOHUN ROY, supported the resolution and said from personal experience I am impressed with the conviction that the greater our intercourse with European gentlemen the greater will be our improvement in literary, social and political affairs, a fact which can be easily proved by comparing the condition of those of my countrymen who have enjoyed this advantage, with that of those who unfortunately have not had that opportunity; and a fact which I could, to the best of my belief, declare on solemn oath before any assembly.

I fully agree with Dwarkanath Tagore, in the purport of the resolution just read.

As to the Indigo planters I beg to observe that I have travelled through several districts in Bengal and Behar and I found the natives residing in the neighbourhood of Indigo plantations evidently better clothed and better conditioned than those who lived at a distance from such stations. There may be some partial injury done by the Indigo Planters, but on the whole, they have performed more good to the generality of the natives of this country, than any other class of Europeans whether in or out of the service.

DWARKANATH TAGORE's Resolution was seconded by Prusunath Tagore and carried unanimously.

COLONEL YOUNG next rose and said the Resolution which I am about to propose for the consideration of the meeting, although it does not stand early in the series submit-

ted, is nevertheless one of the most important, whether we regard its subject matter, or its bearing remarkable influence on the proceedings of this day. In much that I might have had to offer to the Meeting on the great questions of Transmission and Colonization, I have been luckily anticipated by the gentlemen who preceded me; the ground has been in a manner taken from under my feet; but well taken, and to good purpose, as we saw by the acclamations with which the manly sentiments of my friend on my left (Mr. Smith) were received. Little therefore is now left for me to trouble you with, except to enforce the arguments of preceding speakers.

In substance the 6th Resolution consists of two main branches; the first part being preliminary, and the ground-work of the second, which may be considered in the light of an inference from the premises set forth in the beginning.

It sets out with expressing thanks and praise to our local Authorities for their general mildness and toleration, and for their particular acts of liberality towards the British born classes, who have hitherto laboured under a strange proscription as to holding lands. It proceeds then, to lament that such beneficent dispositions have been thwarted by Superior Authority; and thence inferring that we can place no solid reliance on the best dispositions of local and casual Rulers, it seeks to have equal rights and laws, equal safety for person no less than property, secured to all classes by the solemn sanction of King, Lords, and Commons.

With your leave, Sir, as the resolution is somewhat long and complicated, I shall read it as it stands; and then if I may intrude so far on your patience, offer a few remarks illustrative of the matters it contains.

"That it is a duty we owe to the present Local Government in Bengal, a duty which we discharge with unfeigned pleasure, to express in the strongest terms our satisfaction and our thanks for the mildness and toleration towards the European part of the community which it has evinced and continues to maintain to the utmost of its limited powers. In particular we are bound to notice the removal of a national reproach and an obstacle to improvement, by the recognition of a great principle, in extending generally, the rule of 1824, for permitting Europeans to hold Lands for cultivation of Coffee in their own names; but stripped of the obnoxious clauses in that former rule, which placed the property as well as the person of the Planter at the disposal of the local authority. Without perfect security for person and property it is manifest that true "Commercial prosperity" cannot permanently exist nor the "unfettered application of European Skill, Capital and Industry to the commercial and agricultural resources of India" have place; wherefore altho' we feel entire confidence in the liberal dispositions of our present local Rulers, we desire the establishment of a legal right for all subjects of His Majesty to establish themselves and remain in this part of his Dominions subject only to the restraints of just and equal laws duly administered, in open Tribunals." (*Great applause.*)

I do not wonder, Mr. Chairman, that this important resolution is received with universal satisfaction, or I may say with acclamatory applause. The facts it sets forth, are undeniably true; that the government is mild and liberal in its practice; that it has done much and would do more for us if permitted; that its powers are limited, and dispositions thwarted; and that we have no security—no resource, but in an Appeal to Parliament, to establish our just rights, our most reasonable pretensions, on a footing of solid law.

In speaking of the local Government I wish to render full credit and due honor to all its Members for the unanimity with which we have good reason to believe they concur, in the liberal dispositions which we acknowledge with gratitude and satisfaction. Suggestions have been invited from all classes; opinions from all parties and of all kinds have been tolerated in writing, in speech and in print; the complaints of all who allege themselves to be aggrieved have been received, and enquired into by the proper functionaries, or referred to special Committees for investigation and reform.

But although the measured and constitutional language of the Resolution I propose, offers its tribute of praise to the Government at large, it is impossible for us to conceal from ourselves that there is one Individual of the collective Council, who exercises more than an individual Member's share of influence in its proceedings—who, as he bears in the eyes of his country the chief responsibility for the faults of his administration, is entitled, in justice, to a proportionate share of the applause bestowed on measures that are deserving of approbation.

I need not say, that the Individual to whom I allude is the Chief of the Government. But, although we forbear from particularising him in our recorded votes and Resolutions, through delicacy, or lest we should seem to flatter; yet is there any good reason why in these our discussions among ourselves; the tongue should be tied or the lan-

guage of praise withheld, when praise is justly due ? I know of none ; and if I may be allowed to allude to myself as discharging an office unusual with me, that of commending Authority—in which, I fear, I have not the practice which gives perfection—I feel the less restraint in speaking out in this strain of eulogy, because I have only a very slight personal acquaintance with Lord W. Bentinck, and because there are measures and features of His Lordship's administration, which I do not and cannot approve, but regarding which opportunities have been afforded me of expressing dissent with the same freedom that I now employ in just praise.

It would be foreign to the present purpose to touch further on the measures to which I allude, and concerning which there are probably different opinions among us ; but one observation I must make, that the present Governor General cannot fail to derive a satisfaction from the praises of our Community, known to none who went before him, and indeed to few men clothed with such terrific powers. He who submits himself and his acts to the latitude of public comment, there by stamps a real value on the expression of public praise ; and must feel that such is indeed worthy, as well of the giver as the receiver.

The great measure of the local Government, to which our resolution particularly refers—and in truth the chief cause of our being assembled here this day—is that which recently allowed Europeans to occupy lands in their own names. Suffer me to draw your attention briefly to the origin and progress of the existing system of restrictions in this matter of holding lands.

In 1793 the first and famous Regulation was enacted, forbidding Europeans to become owners, occupiers, farmers, or even managers of landed property. This has been curiously styled a self-denying ordinance—it was no such thing ; for those who enacted and confirmed it denied themselves nothing which they were likely, as Company's servants, to cover ; its real effect, at least was to prevent intrusion and establishment of interloping European settlers and land-holders, who it would seem by recent decisions, would not have been quite so easily ejected or banished from their free-holds as might be desired.

Two years afterwards, in 1795, the exclusion was extended to Benares ; notwithstanding remonstrances from unfortunate men who had begun to embark in agricultural pursuits.

After ten years, in 1803, it was extended to the western provinces.

In 1818, twenty-five years after the original restriction, the first breach was effected in the system, by the grant of Saugor Island to a society of European and other capitalists—and what has been the result ! that which was a desolate waste and fearful jungle, the abode of wild beasts is now in great part cleared, and covered with crops, cattle, and a population thriving and orderly, tho' strange to say they have not a public functionary of any sort among them, not even a police myrmidon.

In 1824, that is after thirty-one years, the Coffee land experiment was tried ; and a further breach was effected in the rampart of restriction but clogged by doubts and timidities, by almost impossible conditions of occupancy, and by clauses which for the honour of those who ventured on this innovation, I will suppose were never meant to be enforced, but intended as a peace offering and propitiation to the evil spirit elsewhere, clauses reserving power to the Company's Executive at will and pleasure to annul grants, to break up and destroy the property and hopes of the industrious speculator.

At length a better era arrived in 1829, and after no less than thirty six years of foolish restriction, the Resolution concerning Coffee lands was extended to other agricultural pursuits. We owe this in the first instance to the activity of one of the proscribed class, I fear to pronounce his name, when I confess that I believe him to be no better than a European, even an interloper. But his endeavours would have been of little avail in former times ; fortunately he had to deal with a new order of men and of things ; and Government readily granted the prayer of our Mercantile Community to let them hold lands, and so to put an end to a mass of falsehood, collusion, expense and oppression.

The new Resolution of Government too, I speak it to the honor of Lord W. Bentinck, was divested of the odious and absurd confiscatory clauses of the old Coffee-land Rule. But it was still essentially defective ; from the impracticable conditions annexed, of obtaining the incompatible consent of all possible claimants, past, present, and future—to the land, to its rent, to fractions of its produce, to the right of cultivating ; obstacles enhanced by the almost indivisible nature of the actual Land Revenue system.

To the solution of these, as of other agricultural difficulties however, it is well known that the Governor General was applying himself; and, in the interim, tracts of waste and jungle lands continued to be liberally granted to enterprising European capitalists.

Nothing in short could be more inviting than the prospects of the Country, under the dispositions evinced by Rulers who derided the bugbear colonization as it has been well called this day, and who saw that the true interests of that Country consisted in the encouragement of capital, skill and industry, from whatever quarter offered; and in the security of property and person to all classes of subjects.

The tone too of the frequent debates of last session in Parliament, were such as to encourage the confident belief that every eminent man in England, connected with the affairs of India, was of the same mind as to the great question of more closely identifying India with England, by unrestrained intercourse and settlement; and so of exchanging the precarious tenure of the sword, for the firmer bonds of common interest and close connexion.

In this satisfied belief, we reposed; every one who hears me, knows that although we were aware of the impending discussions in Parliament on the arrangements to follow the expiration of the present Charter of the Company, no urgent or general necessity was felt, for any further expression of our own wishes, than that which we had so comprehensively stated in our Petition two years ago; a Petition which mainly contributed to make Ministers grant a Committee of enquiry, the great object of Mr. Whitmore, that talented and disinterested friend of India. We felt assured of obtaining our prayer--free trade, free resort, free settlement; we trusted to the activity of our excellent Agent Mr. Crawford to attend to our interests in detail, whatever might be the determination of the Legislature as to the organ through which the administration of India should be conducted for the future.

What then was our surprise and alarm, in the very midst of this pleasing state of security, arising out of the known liberality of our own Government, and the supposed echo of that sentiment among statesmen at Home, when we suddenly learnt that authoritative denunciations had been received by Government, disapproving, annulling, forbidding, vituperating all that had been done for Europeans, all that yet remained to be done? If I abstain from giving vent to the strong language of disgust which rises within me while speaking of such things, I hope I shall be believed, that it is not from feelings of respect for the authors of the measures, be they whom they may. But when I remind you that in 24 hours after the purport of the dispatches became generally known, the requisition for this meeting, with more than 100 signatures of all classes, was in the hands of the Sheriff, I leave any man to judge how strong and how general was the feeling among us, that we were in imminent peril, and that it was high time we should trust to our own exertions for the preservation of our own interests, in that struggle to keep us back, which from the very circumstance of such a dispatch arriving at such a crisis, was evidently impending in England.

Let us then profit by the wholesome lesson of experience which we have now gained. Grateful as we feel to the liberal Government which has sincerely tried to promote our interests and the general good, we mark and learn that the beneficent intentions of Local Authority are comparatively powerless for our protection. Let us lose no time therefore, in soliciting that protection from the Supreme Authority of the Nation, which alone is competent to ensure to all classes, equal rights, just laws, and perfect security for property and person.

Feeble as our distant voice may be thought by some, let us remember that unanimity imparts strength, and that it is a bounden duty we owe to the Local Government, which has done its best for us,—to do our best, in return, by a tender of our humble but respectable support at this critical time.

The above Resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. R. BROWN in a few words proposed the seventh resolution to this effect.

“That the unequal duties levied in England upon articles of Indian produce, compared with the produce of other dependencies of the Crown are unjust in themselves on the consumer as well as the producer and constitute a great obstruction to the industry and improvement of India and to the beneficial intercourse between the two countries.”

This resolution was seconded by Mr. PERRIE and carried unanimously.

Mr. LONGUEVILLE CLARKE in proposing the eighth resolution said that those which they had already adopted, were rather of a local character, and related to the peculiar mercantile interests of the community, but he had now to propose one to them of a more extensive and general nature, and which was inseparable from the public liber-

ties, from mercantile weal, and from the private rights of individuals. The object of the resolution was to send forth a declaration on the part of the meeting, that it was their desire, that no ordinances or regulations should be enacted for the future, without giving notice of their object and effect, to the people that were to be the subject to them. This resolution was equally important to the governed and the governors, and involved the best interests of both. It was important to the Governors because no axiom could be more true, than, that it was the real interest of every Government to administer law, so as to obtain the approbation of their subjects. Now what chance was there of the people and their governors coinciding, if legislation was to be conducted without any communication between them. The Government might have the best intentions, but might be in the most perfect ignorance, and the people might be injured, when there was no desire to harm, unless they had the opportunity of pointing out how the harm would arise. No Government who consulted their own interest, could ever wish to pass laws without previously apprising the people of the object which was in contemplation. It was known to most, perhaps all of the meeting, that this Government possessed the power of passing certain laws or ordinances by virtue of two acts of Parliament; the first was the 13th of the late King, by which the Governor in Council was empowered to make ordinances and regulations for the good order and Civil Government of the Presidency, but these could not become law, until they had been registered by the Judges of the King's Court, nor could they be Registered until they had been openly published and suspended in the Court for at least twenty days. The Judges also were bound not to register them, if they were repugnant to the laws of the realm, and as the Meeting well knew, instances had occurred where the Court had refused. Under this act of Parliament there was notice and publicity, but he said that was insufficient, it ought to be made through the Newspapers, in order to be sufficiently general, and a longer time was required for so extensive a province. The other act of Parliament to which he had referred, was the 33rd of the late King. By this the Government were empowered to make laws for levying duties, customs, and other taxes; but here their Ordinance could not become a law unless it had the previous sanction of the Court of Directors, and the Board of Control, and if they endeavour to enforce the Regulation by penalties it was necessary that it should be Registered by the Supreme Court. On this Act of Parliament is was unnecessary for him to dwell; the meeting knew how much it had been discussed in the celebrated Stamp question. Under this Act, the people had no previous notice of an intended law; it might be concocted in Calcutta with the profoundest secrecy, an Ambassador or a Secretary might be dispatched to England without the approbation of the authorities at home obtained, and the first notice which those whom it affected could have, would be the command to yield obedience to the ordinance. It was to remedy these defects that the present Resolution was framed, and he would now tell them the grounds on which he called for their support.

The people in India had a right to demand a previous notice of intended Laws, on principles, inseparable from every good form of Government. They had a right to call for it, because they had suffered, and were now suffering, from its not having been given to them; they had a right to claim it, because it had been granted and recently granted to other dependencies of the Crown. He had said that the people had a right to demand this previous notice on principles inseparable from every good government; but he would not detain any assembly of Englishmen, or those whom he trusted had imbibed their spirit from connexion and intercourse with Englishmen, by arguing such a topic. By their constitution Englishmen had a right to assist in making their own laws, and though circumstances like those which existed in India might compel them to forego their privilege, there would be no one hardy enough to argue, that they ought not to have notice of intended laws, and an opportunity of remonstrating against their enactment. Again he urged that the people had a right to call for this previous notice, because they had suffered and were still suffering from its not having been given to them.

The meeting well knew that he was alluding to the Stamp Tax, and it would require but a short detail to substantiate his proposition. That Tax had been invented and got up in Calcutta, it had been sent home, (as it turned out) with sufficiently convincing representations, but those who were to pay it, and suffer by it, were sedulously kept in profound ignorance of the measure. It confirmed by the Authorities in England, without being opposed by, or even known to the people in this country. Now when the Calcutta Petition was presented to the House of Commons, what was the first confession which it elicited from the functionaries of the Board of Control? Why that the Legislature never had contemplated, had never intended to bestow on the India Company the power of unlimited Taxation. Such was their avowal, made in the face of the coun-

try and which could not be controverted. Now was he saying too much when he argued, that if the people of Calcutta had possessed notice of this intended Tax, and had called upon the Ministry not to permit it—that the Board of Control dare not in the face of that call, have granted to the India Company, that which they allowed the legislature never intended to bestow. He believed that with such incontrovertible facts before him, no reasonable man could doubt what would have been the result of resistance on the part of the inhabitants of Calcutta to the Stamp Regulation, had it been offered before the Authorities at home had committed themselves by giving their consent. It was on this ground he alleged that they had suffered, and were suffering from not having this previous notice given to them of intended laws. Again he contended that the people had a right to claim this notice, because it had been recently granted to other dependencies of the Crown. Not a twelve month had elapsed since an Act had passed for regulating the Administration of affairs in New South Wales, and he would hardly be accused of stretching his argument too far, when he contended that the community in India were as worthy of privilege and protection as the Inhabitants of New South Wales. It was provided by this Act of Parliament, that the Governor might frame Laws, which he was to submit to a Legislative Council, and which was also appointed by virtue of the same Act. But these laws were not to be put in force without the consent of a Majority of the Council, nor could they (and here was the important point) be even proposed to the Council, without eight days notice of their object and effect, having been previously given in the public Newspapers. Such were the safe guards, which within the present year the Legislature had deemed it expedient to enounce the Inhabitants of New South Wales, and the people here had therefore a right to appeal to this Legislature, and demand the same protection which they had recently accorded to another settlement of the Crown. It was on these grounds he proposed the resolution which he would now read to them. He had to ask pardon for having detained them so long, but yet before he sat down he would mention another argument in addition, to those which he had urged, which had just suggested itself to him. He alleged that this Resolution was in full accordance with the spirit, the intention, and the object, of the Acts which gave to the local government the power of framing laws. By one of these Acts a notice was required, for the Regulation must be openly published in the Supreme Court for twenty days before it was registered; arguments against its Registry on behalf of the people; had invariably been permitted. A full Court had unanimously determined that it was the right of the people under the Act of Parliament to be heard by their Counsel. Two of the present Judges had denied that right, but the third had ably contended for it. The question of right might therefore be still considered as mooted, so far as it could be by a divided Bench opposed to a unanimous one. Still however whether the people had or had not a right to be heard, they had under this act a right to a species of notice. Under the second Act of Parliament they had also a right to appeal, and it would indeed be trifling with legislation to say, you may oppose a Law when it is made, but you have no right to oppose the making of it. It was therefore that he contended that this Resolution was in accordance with the true spirit of these Acts of Parliament, and this was an additional reason for its being adopted. He had now detailed to them the circumstances in which the community in India were placed and which to him appeared particularly to require the measure he contemplated, he had pointed out to them the arguments by which it could be supported, and he had only to read to them the Resolution and submit it to their judgment.

“That this Meeting bearing in mind the circumstances attending the levying of Stamp duties and the probable event of that precedent being followed up by other taxes fixed upon the Inhabitants of Calcutta without their knowledge even of such intention, seeks from the wisdom of Parliament some reasonable and constitutional protection against the enactment of Local Regulations which might by possibility render nugatory all general securities of property or person and against which they have no means or opportunity afforded them of Petitioning or remonstrating here or at Home. That in some degree such protection could be afforded them by extending to India the Regulations lately made for other remote Dependencies of the Crown, namely, that every enactment requiring previous sanction from authority in England should be promulgated by the Local Government, a sufficient time before it is sent home, to enable those whose rights or property may be affected by it, to send in Representations through the same channel, or take such steps as they may deem necessary for being fully heard before measures are finally adopted which may affect their dearest interests.”

Mr. DICKENS spoke to the following effect: I rise Sir to second the Resolution, which has just been moved; after the full, the clear, and I believe, I speak but the unanimous sense of this meeting, when I say—the very able manner, in which the Resolution has been proposed, and the grounds of it developed and ex-

plained by Mr. Clarke, it is not necessary for me to add much in support of it, but I am anxious, on such an occasion, to add a few observations on my own part, and I cannot altogether refrain from expressing the pleasure which I feel at seeing the Inhabitants of Calcutta once again assembled in a Public Meeting, for public objects so unexceptionable and exercising rights so important in themselves, and which no Community has ever exercised with more Moderation. Let us cast our eyes back for a period of but two short years, and consider what has been the result of our former exertions. The meeting of the Commercial body in 1828 and the petition then agreed upon has given an unprecedented impulse to public feeling in England, and has brought to our aid a most important accession of strength. The meeting of 1827 in opposition to the Stamp Regulation, was, in that respect unsuccessful; but there were other objects sought by that meeting, and objects of no small importance. It must be in the recollection of all who hear me that a division of opinion existed upon the Bench respecting a point of the utmost moment, a point on which rights of property to a most serious amount, perhaps indeed the titles to almost every estate in Calcutta depended. I mean the power of Executors to sell the lands of their testators for payment of debts. It must also be remembered, that though there was a decision of the majority of the Bench, in conformity with the usage which had been established and had prevailed since Calcutta was a British settlement, yet, there was good reason to fear that that decision might not be recognized in future and it became of the first consequence to the interest of all the Inhabitants of Calcutta to obtain a declaration of the law. That was one of the objects of the meeting of 1827, and on that point our efforts were crowned with complete success; on the whole, then we have every reason to regard with satisfaction our efforts as a public body. The ends we have sought have been in themselves grave and important, our meetings have been in a singular degree, undisturbed by disagreement or by party spirit, and each instance of such success is the highest encouragement to perseverance. To revert to the Resolution now proposed for your consideration; it seems to me one, that as far as it goes, must meet with unanimous assent; sure I am, that no one in this meeting will deny that to so much security at least, we are entitled. The only objection that I can anticipate is that the Resolution does not go nearly far enough, and that we are entitled to much more. Such objections I may well anticipate, for if we look merely to what is desirable for us, and not to what is attainable, I need hardly say that we ought not to consider that the mere previous promulgation of Regulations which are to have the binding force of law, is all the security which the inhabitants of Calcutta out to desire or to ask for; far be from me such sentiments. I hold directly the reverse. I am satisfied that for all municipal purposes and for the end of self government, there exists in Calcutta a public body in all respects most competent, and when I look to our Colonial possessions and our Colonial polity in general, and see the powers of Government entrusted to bodies not superior in numbers or in intelligence to our own, and in some respects from their relative position to large classes of their population disadvantageously situated as compared with ourselves, I am but fortified in my conclusions. So much in order to obviate misconception and anticipate possible objections, I have thought it necessary to say. The question however, for this meeting is, not whether it would not be desirable to obtain more (which at some time may be obtained) but whether what we now ask for, would not be an improvement of our condition, and whether by asking so little, we do not ensure its attainment? There is another and perhaps a weightier reason than all. This resolution is fairly within the spirit and meaning of the requisition. On some few subjects beyond it, a difference of opinion may fairly exist--and if I were to talk of local assemblies or legislative councils, what more likely to create an instant division of opinion, to throw a brand of discord into the midst of this meeting and to destroy that unanimity which is our strength? I wish to impress on those who hear me, my own conviction, that, in confining ourselves to a demand at once so reasonable, and so moderate, we are certain of obtaining it; I say certain, for I know not whose interest or whose inclination it can be to oppose us. The local Government must desire it, it must tend to remove from them some odium at least, if not some responsibility. To the Government at home the same reasons apply, and what let me ask is there in our condition, so inferior to that of the inhabitants of New South Wales or the Cape, that a shadow of a reason can be adduced why we should not at least have the same protection against mischievous taxation or ill conceived laws, which they enjoy? The whole matter then resolves itself into this simple question, will what we seek be an additional security; any improvement of our present condition? After what has fallen from Mr. Clarke on this head, I need hardly propose to demonstrate at length that it will. In the present state of things a Regulation is promulgated here after it has been approved at home, and it is only when suggested that we know of its existence, and only then that we can oppose it either in England. Need I ask you Gentlemen, conversant as most of you are with

politics and public business at home, and acquainted with the unvariable springs of human action every where, whether there is not all the difference in the world in our chances of success in England when our representations are made against a proposition submitted but not as yet acted upon; or when they are sent home in the shape of a formal protest and appeal, against *an act done*, where a minister of the Crown stands committed to its approval? In the latter case the weight to be borne is too great and we are unable, (if I may use the expression) to lay hold of our own end of the lever with sufficient force. In the latter case we have all the benefit of a comparatively unprejudiced hearing, and we can at least prepare and organize our opposition. It is, I trust, unnecessary to say more, to induce you to support this Resolution, but before I conclude, I must advert to a matter having indirect relation to its subject, a thing which still dwells in rumour, but which even coming to us in that shape is to those who have the strong feeling that I entertain upon it sufficiently important to demand notice on this occasion. It is rumoured (and I wish to be understood as speaking of it only as a rumour) that there is a scheme not merely in agitation or in forwardness, but consummate and complete; a scheme to improve our condition; a scheme by which we are to have our local legislation carried on, not as heretofore, but by a Legislative Council armed with much more extensive and undoubted powers; a Legislative Council whether appointed by the Crown, or the Company or the Local Government, I know not, for rumour is silent; but appointed I should presume in any manner, but the only manner which the theory of the constitution recognizes, and with which the practice of former times in our colonial institutions invariably agreed. It is rumoured then, that instead of the smallest tincture of self-government, the least approach to Representation, the Judges, of the Supreme Courts of the Crown and Company, or some of them are to be introduced into this projected Council. I state the matter as I have heard it and as a thing if true, far too important in its consequences to pass unheeded. The scheme may be warranted by late colonial precedents, but such precedents I hold are examples to be avoided not imitated. All political theorists, in all times, and under whatever form of Government they may have written, or whatever form they may have preferred, have agreed, that the completest separation of the Judicial from the legislative and executive powers, was that which afforded the best security for the impartiality of Justice. Does this need demonstration? Need I tell you, acquainted as you are with the state of society here, that in this country above all other colonies of England the possession of legislative would be the possession of political power? The fountain of Justice should be pure and sacred from all communication, from within or from without. But if its stream were thus sent to meander through the wide ocean of political adventure who could believe that its current would long run pure there, like the fabled stream of old? who could say with a Poet's belief,

"Doris amara suam non intermisceat undam?"

No! those waters would commingle, and a bitter potion would they afford to those who had to drink of them!

I feel strongly as I have said, on this subject, and have so expressed myself, but I rejoice that this meeting shares the same sentiment. I trust that rumour has deceived us and that no such plan has been in agitation. I trust however that if it has, it will not be abandoned, I trust that it will go home, and be there rejected, and in such a manner as to prevent its future renewal.

Mr. R. M. MARTIN said, it is with extreme reluctance that I rise to express my dissent to the motion which has been so ably, so eloquently and so energetically proposed to you by the learned Gentleman (Mr. Clarke,) but I do so under the impression that it is wanting in the most essential point namely the birth right and privilege of every Englishman, THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS!

Mr. Chairman, the most excellent and talented Gentleman on your left hand (Colonel Young) has told us that we are not solely to rely on the good intentions and liberal principles of the present local administration, because however, favourably disposed the Governor General in Council may be towards the Britons established in India, yet his Lordship is liable to, (and already has had) his beneficent intentions thwarted by the controlling Executive in England.

We have already seen how the patriotic and statesman-like order of Lord William Bentinck (whereby Europeans were permitted to hold land in India) has met with utter condemnation from the Court of Directors and their friends and allies the Board of Control, how then can we be said to enjoy the liberty of free discussion, without which the present resolution will be effete? How can we be certain that the very next dispatch from Leadenhall street, may not contain a peremptory order to check that liberty

we at present enjoy, (by sufferance alone) and to gag public opinion by stifling its organ in its birth? The learned Gentleman in moving the present resolution has eloquently cited to you the benefits of the law as at present in force in New South Wales; where altho' the Legislative council are numerous, yet no enactment can take place without its previous promulgation in the Newspapers of the colony for several days prior to its registry, and it is asked, why should not the same provision against abuses be made in India.

I must here observe that the illustration thus brought forward by a gentleman to whose opinion I shall ever yield the utmost deference is not substantially correct, because in New South Wales, the *freest discussion* of all public acts is permitted in the Newspapers of that colony, bounded by no other laws or restrictions, than those which every good subject acquiesces in, namely those of the constitution of the British Empire. Gentlemen, permit me to give you an example of the good effects following free discussion in the public prints, as it is in allusion to the present motion.

The Governor of New South Wales being desirous of imposing a tax of *four pence* on every *Newspaper* published in the colony, for the ostensible purpose of encasing the revenues of that country, but with the *unavowed intention* of checking the spread of liberty and free principles among the colonists, the latter instantly protested in language as strong and even vituperative as any ever used in England against an imposition so iniquitous, so oppressive and despotic; the result of which remonstrance was, that the very day the Government Regulation was to be in operation and even after the Paper had been stamped, the government announced that the order "was premature and was accordingly suspended." I ask then, what is the use of the present motion, unless connected with the freest public discussion? Where would be the use of posting up an intended Regulation on the walls of the Supreme Court, or indeed of posting it any where, unless it were permitted to the community at large to discuss its merits and descant upon the advantages or disadvantages of the proposed enactment?

I did hope that at a constitutional Assembly of Englishmen, the first thing to be sought for would be their inherent privilege of canvassing those laws and regulations framed by their rulers, but as I perceive that the sense of the Meeting is averse to entering on that question, I shall not trespass further on your time than by stating my dissent from the present motion, on the ground of its being *inutile* when unconnected with the *freedom of the Press*.

Mr. CLARKE'S Resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. BEARSON said that all the former Resolutions had been carried with such unanimity that he did not anticipate any opposition to the one he was about to read which was to this effect.

"That a Petition to both houses of Parliament be prepared, embodying the substance of the foregoing Resolutions, and that the Petitions so prepared be left for signature at the Exchange and subsequently transmitted by the standing Committee of Inhabitants to Mr. Crawford our general Agent, by the earliest opportunity, with instructions to forward their object with all his zeal and ability, and to place them for presentation in the hands of Lords Lansdowne and Grenville, Messrs. Whitmore and Huskisson, or such other Members of either House as circumstances may enable to act for us with the best effect."

This Resolution was seconded by Mr. W. C. HURRY and carried unanimously.

It was next moved by Mr. PALMER, seconded by Mr. PATRICK, and carried unanimously, that a committee be appointed for the above purpose to consist of the gentlemen who had proposed and seconded the foregoing resolutions.

The Committee having agreed upon a Petition it was read as follows, by Colonel Young.

THE PETITION.

That your Petitioners, British and Native Inhabitants of Calcutta and others, are animated with sentiments of loyalty to the Crown, and anxious to multiply and draw closer the ties of interest and affection which connect the two countries, by the removal of those legal obstructions to the application of British skill, capital, and industry to the commercial and agricultural resources of India, which are no less incompatible with national prosperity, than repugnant to the laws by which all other British Colonies and Dependencies are governed. Your Petitioners prefer no claims to exemptions, favours, or privileges, at the expence of any class or description of His Majesty's subjects; and seek no other stimulus to the advancement of this country in wealth, knowledge, and assimilation in all the elements of public strength and private happiness, than would result from a fair participation in the care and confidence of

Parliament, from the reception of its products on the payment of equal duties, and from those judicial safeguards of person and property which have ever been esteemed the birth-right of Englishmen.

Your Honorable House must be satisfied from the uniform result of experience in all ages and countries, that trade cannot be profitably conducted by a Government without the unjust and impolitic advantages of a Monopoly; and that a Government trade in concurrence with that of private Merchants, must not only be attended with a waste of the public revenue, but be liable to come into unequal competition and injurious collision with the operations of individuals. These objections have long been acknowledged to be applicable to the Indian trade carried on by the East India Company and enforce the expediency of divesting that Corporation, while exercising any of the functions of Government, of the few commercial establishments which still remain to them.

The degree in which their Monopoly of the tea trade contracts the extent of commercial intercourse with China, and enhances the price of tea, is equally well known to your Honourable House. The people of England are thus indirectly taxed more than twice as much as they would be directly, if the trade were opened, and the capital stock of the East India Company (the dividends on which are now paid from the extra price levied on the consumer) were added to the national debt. Of the ships that would there be engaged in importing tea into England, some would bring their outward cargoes to this country, whence there is at present a difficulty in procuring return cargoes but that resource and convenience to both countries is, with many others, prevented by the Monopoly.

The importance of providing reasonable checks on the power of taxation and local legislation, when entrusted to an executive Government, can never be undervalued by a British Parliament; but your Petitioners content themselves with submitting that all regulations requiring the sanction of the authorities in England, should be previously published, so that their representations on matters deeply affecting their interests, may be brought under consideration both here and in England, before proposed regulations are enacted.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable house will take the premises into your consideration, and grant such relief as to your wisdom may appear expedient.

It was moved by Mr. BRACKEN and seconded by Mr. MELVILLE. "That the Petition now submitted, be approved and adopted."

Mr. MINCHIN, rose and stated, that the duty of bringing to the notice of this Meeting the next resolution had been allotted to him, and in proposing the thanks of this Meeting to Mr. Whitmore, he felt so forcibly the importance of the able and successful exertions of that Gentleman, in behalf of India, that he trusted he should have the satisfaction of finding that the resolution he had the honor to propose would meet with the decided approbation of the Meeting. It had, he said been already resolved, that the Petition which had been read, should be presented to both houses of Parliament, but to secure a successful result to that application, they must mainly rely on the strenuous and unwearied exertions of the Honble and independent members of both houses of Parliament, who have already so ably advocated the cause of India and pressed on the notice of both houses the importance of the question which will so shortly be brought before them on the renewal of the charter; amongst this number, he might justly be accused of ingratitude were he to forget the name of Mr. Whitmore. To him and to his exertions, this country was most deeply indebted, and when they consider that the motives which have actuated his conduct have been purely disinterested and have arisen solely from his anxiety to promote the best interests of his country they would be felt assured most cordially agree in the Resolution now proposed.

He said it afforded him the highest pleasure to be enabled, on such an occasion as the present, to offer his tribute of praise to the able and indefatigable exertions of Mr. Crawford. In every case, in which the interests of this country were concerned they could rely with confidence on the exertions of that gentleman and feel assured that he was ever at his post, ready to afford all the assistance and information in his power to obtain. They could not but hail, with the highest satisfaction the success of Mr. Whitmore's late motion before the house, and they know, from the statement of that Honorable Gentleman, that the Munitions of War, the information on which that application was founded and which was so forcibly and eloquently impressed on the house had been obtained from the stores of Mr. Crawford. He trusted he should be excused in offering this tribute of respect to the talents and exertions of Mr. Crawford whilst bringing forward this present resolution, and as so much time had already been expended he would not detain them longer but merely read the Resolution.

"That the thanks of this Meeting be offered to W. W. Whitmore, Esq. M. P. for his disinterested, persevering, able and at length successful exertions in Parliament on our behalf."

This motion was seconded by Mr. J. SMITH, and carried unanimously.

COLONEL YOUNG in proposing the following resolution, said that as one of the Treasurers to the funds of the inhabitants of Calcutta, he flattered himself that both he and his friend Mr Palmer had managed them with some degree of economy.

"That the Subscription for the support of our general Agency in England as heretofore, and for providing for the necessary expenses of our Petitions be continued, and that the Treasurers do use all diligence in promoting the same."

This motion was seconded by Mr. PATRICK and carried.

It was moved by Mr. PALMER, seconded by Mr BRACKEN, and carried unanimously. That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Sheriff for his readiness in attending to the wishes of the requisitionists.

Mr. CALDER returned thanks.

It was next moved by Mr. J. SMITH, seconded by Mr. YOUNG, and carried unanimously. That the thanks of this Meeting be presented to the veteran and revered Chairman.

HINDOO THEISM.

Several learned and wealthy Hindoos have recently united in purchasing ground situated in the Chitpore Road, and erecting a building on it to be appropriated to religious purposes. The following extract from the Trust-Deed which has been executed, is at least curious if not instructive, as exhibiting the tendency of educated natives to reject all the established forms of belief and worship under the comprehensive tolerance of a universal Theophilanthropism.

"Upon trust and in confidence that they the said [*Here follow the names of the Trustees*] or the survivors or survivor of them, or the heirs of such survivor, or their or his assignees, shall, and do, from time to time, and at all times, forever hereafter permit and suffer, the said message, or building, land tenements, hereditaments and premises, with their appurtenances to be used, occupied, enjoyed, applied and appropriated, as, and for a place of Public Meeting of all sorts and descriptions of people without distinction, as shall behave and conduct themselves in an orderly, sober, religious, and devout manner, for the worship and adoration of the Eternal Unsearchable, and Immutible Being, who is the Author and Preserver of the Universe, but not under, or by any other name, designation, or title, peculiarly used for and applied to any particular Being or Beings, by any man, or set of men whatsoever, and that no graven image, statue or sculpture, carving, painting, picture, portrait, or the likeness of any thing shall be admitted within said message, building, land tenements, hereditaments and premises, and that no sacrifice, offering, or oblation of any kind or thing shall ever be permitted therein, and that no animal or living creature shall within or on the said message, building, land tenements hereditaments, and premises, be deprived of life, either for religious purposes, or for food; and that no eating or drinking (except such as shall be necessary by any accident for the present preservation of life) feasting or rioting, be permitted therein or thereon; and that in conducting the said worship and adoration, no object animate or inanimate that has been, or is, or shall hereafter become, or be recognized as an object of worship by any man, or set of men, shall be reviled, or slightly or contemptuously spoken of, or alluded to either in preaching, praying, or in the hymns, or other mode of worship that may be delivered, or used in the said message or building; and that no sermon, preaching, discourse, prayer, or hymn be delivered, made, or used in such worship, but such as have a tendency to the promotion of the contemplation of the Author and Preserver of the Universe, to the promotion of charity: morality, piety, benevolence, virtue, and the strengthening the bonds of union between men of all religious persuasions and creeds; and also that a person of good repute, and well known for his knowledge, piety and morality, be employed by the said trustees, or the survivors, or survivor of them, or the heirs of such survivor, or their or his assigns, as a resident, superintendent, and for the purpose of superintending the worship, so to be performed as is hereinbefore stated and expressed, and that such worship be performed daily, or at least as often as once in seven days."

ADDRESSES ON THE ABOLITION OF SUTTEE.

On the 14th January, several Native Gentlemen, among whom were Baboos Gopee Mohun Deb, Radakant Deb, Nilmoney Dey, Bowany Churn Mitter, and others, waited by appointment at Government House, to present the following Petition to the Right Honorable the Governor General. His Lordship received them in the Council Chamber.

To the Right Honorable Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, G. C. B. and G. C. H. Governor General of India, &c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,—We, the undersigned, beg leave respectfully to submit the following Petition to your Lordship in Council, in consequence of having heard that certain Persons taking upon themselves to represent the opinions and feelings of the Hindoo Inhabitants of Calcutta, have misrepresented those opinions and feelings, and that your Lordship in Council is about to pass a Resolution, founded on such erroneous statements to put a stop to the practice of performing Suttees, an interference with the Religion and Customs of the Hindoos, which we most earnestly deprecate and cannot view without the most serious alarm.

With the most profound respect for your Lordship in Council, We, the undersigned Hindoo Inhabitants of the City of Calcutta, beg leave to approach you in order to state such circumstances as appear to us necessary to draw the attention of Government fully to the measure in contemplation, and the light in which it will be regarded by the greater part of the more respectable Hindoo population of the Company's Territories, who are earnest in the belief, as well as in the profession of their religion.

From time immemorial, the Hindoo Religion has been established, and in proportion to its antiquity has been its influence over the minds of its followers. In no religion has apostasy been more rare, and none has resisted more successfully the fierce spirit of proselytism which animated the first Muhomedan Conquerors.

That the Hindoo Religion is founded, like all religions, on usage as well as precept, and one when immemorial is held equally sacred with the other. Under the sanction of immemorial usage as well as precept, Hindoo Widows perform, of their own accord and pleasure, and for the benefit of their Husband's souls and for their own, the sacrifice of self-immolation called Suttee—which is not merely a sacred duty but a high privilege to her who sincerely believes in the doctrines of her religion—and we humbly submit that any interference with a persuasion of so high and self-annihilating a nature is not only an unjust and intolerant dictation in matters of conscience, but is likely wholly to fail in procuring the end proposed.

Even under the first Musselman Conquerors of Hindostan, and certainly since this country came under the Mogul Government, notwithstanding the fanaticism and intolerance of their religion, no interference with the practice of Suttee was ever attempted. Since that period, and for nearly a Century, the power of the British Government has been established in Bengal, Behar and Orissa, and none of the Governors General, or their Councils, have hitherto interfered in any manner to the prejudice of the Hindoo Religion or Customs; and we submit that by various Acts of the Parliament of Great Britain, under the authority of which the Honorable Company itself exists, our religion and laws, usages and customs, such as they have existed from time immemorial, are inviolably secured to us.

We learn with surprize and grief that, while this is confessed on all hands, the abolition of the practice of Suttee is attempted to be defended on the ground that there is no positive law or precept enjoining it. A doctrine derived from a number of Hindoos who have apostatized from the religion of their forefathers, who have defiled themselves by eating and drinking forbidden things in the society of Europeans, and are endeavouring to deceive your Lordship in Council by assertions that there is no law regarding Suttee practices, and that all Hindoos of intelligence and education are ready to assent to the abolition contemplated, on the ground that the practice of Suttee is not authorized by the Laws fundamentally established and acknowledged by all Hindoos as Sacred. But we humbly submit that, in a question so delicate as the interpretation of our Sacred Books, and the authority of our religious

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usages, none but Pándits and Bramins, and teachers of holy lives, and known learning and authority ought to be consulted; and we are satisfied, and flatter ourselves with the hope, that your Lordship in Council will not regard the assertion of men who have neither any faith nor care for the memory of their ancestors or their religion: and that if your Lordship in Council will assume to yourself the difficult and delicate task of regulating the conscience of a whole people, and deciding what it ought to believe and what it ought to reject, on the authority of its own sacred writers, that such a task will be undertaken only after anxious and strict enquiry and patient consultation with men known and revered for their attachment to the Hindoo Religion, the authority of their lives and their knowledge of the Sacred Books which contain its doctrines; and if such an examination should be made satisfied we are confident that your Lordship in Council will find our Statements to be correct, and will learn that the measure will be regarded with horror and dismay throughout the Company's dominions as the signal of an universal attack upon all we revere.

We further beg leave to represent, that the enquiry in question has been already made by some of the most learned and virtuous of the Company's Servants, whose memory is still revered by the Natives who were under their rule, and that Mr. Warren Hastings, late Governor General, at the request of Mr. Nathaniel Smith, the then Chairman of the Court of Directors (the former being well versed in many parts of the Hindoo Religion) having instituted the enquiry, was satisfied as to the validity of the Laws respecting Suttees—that a further and similar enquiry was made by Mr. Wilkins, who was deputed to, and accordingly did proceed to Benares, and remain there a considerable time in order to be acquainted with the religion and customs in question, that his opinion was similar to that of Mr. Warren Hastings; and that this opinion was since confirmed by Mr. Jonathan Duncan, whose zealous and excellent administration in Benares and other parts of Hindoostan, will long be remembered by the Natives with gratitude.

In the time of Lord Cornwallis, some of the Christian Missionaries, who then first appeared in this country, secretly conveyed to the Council some false and exaggerated accounts of the Suttee practice, and first advanced the assertion that it was not lawful—His Lordship in Council after enquiry, and by the assistance of Mr. Duncan, was satisfied of its lawfulness, and was contented to permit us to follow our customs as before.

In the time of Lords Moira and Amherst, a number of European Missionaries, who came out to convert Hindoos and others, renewed their attack upon this custom, and by clamour and falsely affirming that by compulsive measures Hindoo women were thrown into the fire, procured the notice of Government, and an order was issued requiring Magistrates to take steps that Suttees might perform their sacrifice at their pleasure, and that no one should be allowed to persuade or use any compulsion. On the concurrent reports of various Gentlemen, then in the Civil Service, that in all instances which had come under their cognizance, the Widows went to the funeral piles of their deceased Husbands cheerfully, these Governors General were satisfied, and no further interference was attempted.

The qualified measure last adverted to, did not answer the object proposed, and it proved (as we humbly submit) the impolicy of interference in any degree with matters of conscience.

The fact was, that the number of Suttees in Bengal considerably increased in consequence within a short time,—and in order to ascertain the cause, a reference was made to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, who could assign no satisfactory cause to account for it. Though it might, perhaps, have occurred to gentlemen of so much experience, that the interference of Government, even to this extent, with the practice, was likely, by drawing to it the attention of the Native community in a greater degree than formerly, to increase the number of votaries.

From a celebrated instance relating to Suttees that we immediately hereafter beg leave to cite, your Lordship in Council will find, that on the occasion alluded to, no other good was obtained by an attempt to prevent the Widow burning with her deceased Husband than that religion was violated, and to no purpose a Suttee. In the time of Lord Clive, his Dewan, Rajah Nobkissen, endeavoured to prevent a Widow's performing the sacrifice by making her believe that her Husband had been already burnt, and when she discovered that she had been deceived, offering her any sum of money that might be required for her support as a recompense, but nothing would satisfy her—she starved herself to death. His Lordship then gave orders that no one should be allowed to interfere with the Hindoo religion or custom.

Independent of the foregoing statement, your Lordship in Council will see that your predecessors, after long residences in India, having a complete knowledge of the laws and customs of Hindoos, were satisfied as to such laws, and never came to a resolution by which devout and conscientious Hindoos must be placed in the most painful of all predicaments, and either forego, in some degree, their loyalty to Government, and disobey its injunctions, or violate the precepts of their Religion.

Before we conclude, we beg to request your impartial consideration of the various Acts of Parliament passed from time to time since the reign of His Majesty George the Third, and which have ever since been strictly preserved. The substance and spirit of which may be thus summed up, viz. that no one is to interfere in any shape in the religion or the customs of Hindoo subjects. These Acts, conceived in the spirit of the truest wisdom and toleration, were passed by men, as well acquainted at least as any now in existence with our laws, our language, our Customs and our Religion, have never been infringed by the wisest of those who have here administered the powers of Government, and we trust will be preserved for the future as for the past inviolated constituting as they do a most solemn pledge and charter from our Rulers to ourselves, on the preservation of which depend rights more sacred in our eyes than those of property or life itself—and sure we are that, when this most important subject has been well and maturely weighed by your Lordship in council, the Resolution which has filled us and all faithful Hindoo subjects of the Honourable Company's Government with concern and terror, will be abandoned, and that we shall obtain a permanent security through your Lordship's wisdom against the renewal of similar attempt.

And your Petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

(Signed) Maharajah Sree Gieschunder Bahador.
Radamodub Bonnerjee.
Cassinauth Bonnerjee.
Modoo Sundel.
Goury Chunder, &c. &c. &c.

After a conference on the subject of the Petition, His Lordship delivered the following reply:—

The Governor General has read with attention the Petition which has been presented to him: and has some satisfaction in observing, that the opinions of the Pundits, consulted by the Petitioners, confirm the supposition that widows are not, by the religious writings of the Hindoos, commanded to destroy themselves; but that upon the death of their husbands, the choice of a life of strict and severe morality is, every where, expressly offered: that in the books usually considered, of the highest authority, it is commanded above every other course; and is stated to be adapted to a better state of society; such as, by the Hindoos, is believed to have subsisted in former times.

Thus none of the Hindoos are placed in the distressing situation of having to disobey either the Ordinances of the Government, or those of their religion. By a virtuous life a Hindoo widow not only complies at once with the Laws of the Government and with the purest precepts of her own religion, but affords an example to the existing generation of that good conduct which is supposed to have distinguished the earlier and better times of the Hindoo people.

The Petitioners cannot require the assurance, that the British Government will continue to allow the most complete toleration in matters of religious belief; and that to the full extent of what it is possible to reconcile with reason and with natural justice they will be undisturbed in the observance of their established usages. But, some of those, which the Governor General is unwilling to recall into notice, his predecessors in Council, for the security of human life, and the preservation of social order, have, at different times, found it necessary to prohibit. If there is any one which the common voice of all mankind would except from indulgence, it is surely that by which the hand of a son is made the instrument of a terrible death to the mother who has borne him, and from whose breast he has drawn the sustenance of his helpless infancy.

The Governor General has given an attentive consideration to all that has been urged by the numerous and respectable body of Petitioners: and has thought fit to make this further statement, in addition to what had been before expressed as the reasons, which in his mind, have made it an urgent duty of the British Government to prevent the usage in support of which the Petition has been preferred: but if the

Petitioners should still be of opinion, that the late Regulation is not in conformity with the enactments of the Imperial Parliament, they have an appeal to the King in Council, which the Governor General shall be most happy to forward.

(Signed)

W. C. BENTINCK.

January 14, 1830.

HINDOO CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS.

To the Right Honorable Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, K. C. B. and G. C. H. Governor General in Council, Fort William.

MY LORD,—With hearts filled with the deepest gratitude and impressed with the utmost reverence we the undersigned Native Inhabitants of Calcutta and its vicinity beg to be permitted to approach your Lordship to offer personally our humble but warmest acknowledgments for the invaluable protection which your Lordship's Government has recently afforded to the lives of the Hindoo Female part of your subjects, and for your humane and successful exertions in rescuing us, for ever, from the gross stigma hitherto attached to our character as wilful murderers of females and zealous promoters of the practice of suicide.

Excessive jealousy of their female connections operating on the breasts of Hindoo Princes rendered those despots regardless of the common bonds of society and of their incumbent duty as protectors of the weaker sex, in so much that with a view to prevent every possibility of their widows forming subsequent attachments, they availed themselves of their arbitrary power and under cloak of religion introduced the practice of burning widows alive, under the first impressions of sorrow or despair, immediately after the demise of their husbands. This system of female destruction being admirably suited to the selfish and servile disposition of the populace, has been eagerly followed by them in defiance of the most sacred authorities such as Oopunishads or the principal parts of the Veds and the Bhugvud Geeta, as well as of the direct commandment of Munoo the first and the greatest of all the Legislators conveyed in the following words. "Let a widow continue till death forgiving all injuries, performing austere duties, avoiding every sensual pleasure, &c." (ch. v. v. 158)

While in fact fulfilling the suggestions of their jealousy, they pretended to justify this hideous practice by quoting some passages from authorities of evidently inferior weight, sanctioning the wilful ascent of a widow on the flaming pile of her husband, as if they were offering such female sacrifices in obedience to the dictates of the Shastrus, and not from the influence of jealousy. It is however very fortunate that the British Government, under whose protection the lives of both the males and females of India have been happily placed by Providence, has, after diligent inquiry, ascertained that even those inferior authorities, permitting wilful ascent by a widow to the flaming pile, have been practically set aside, and that in gross violation of their language and spirit, the relatives of widows have, in the burning of those infatuated females, almost invariably used to fasten them down on the pile, and heap over them, large quantities of wood and other materials, adequate to the prevention of their escape; an outrage on humanity which has been frequently perpetrated under the indirect sanction of native officers, undeservedly employed for the security of life and preservation of peace and tranquillity.

In many instances in which the vigilance of the Magistrate has deterred the native officers of Police from indulging their own inclination, widows have either made their escape from the pile after being partially burnt, or retracted their resolution to burn when brought to the awful task, to the mortifying disappointment of the instigators; while in some instances the resolution to die has been retracted on pointing out to the widows the impropriety of their intended undertaking, and on promising them safety and maintenance during life, notwithstanding the severe reproaches liable thereby to be heaped on them by their relatives and friends.

In consideration of circumstances so disgraceful in themselves and so incompatible with the principles of British Rule, your Lordship in Council fully impressed with the duties required of you by justice and humanity, has deemed it incumbent on you for the honor of the British name to come to the resolution that the lives of your Female Hindoo subjects should be henceforth more efficiently protected; that the heinous sin of cruelty to Females may no longer be committed and that the most ancient and purest system of Hindoo religion should not any longer be set at naught by the Hindoos themselves. The Magistrates in consequence are, we understand, positively ordered to execute the resolution of Government by all possible means.

We are, my Lord, reluctantly restrained by the consideration of the nature of your exalted situation from indicating our inward feelings by presenting any valuable offering as commonly adopted on such occasions, but we should consider ourselves highly guilty of insincerity and ingratitude, if we remained negligently silent, when urgently called upon by our feelings and conscience to express publicly the gratitude we feel for the everlasting obligation you have graciously conferred on the Hindoo community at large. We, however, are at a loss to find language sufficiently indicative even of a small portion of the sentiments we are desirous of expressing on this occasion. We must therefore conclude this address with entreating that your Lordship will condescendingly accept our most grateful acknowledgments for this act of benevolence towards us and will pardon the silence of those who, though equally partaking of the blessing bestowed by your Lordship, have through ignorance or prejudice omitted to join us in this common cause.

We have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's Obdt. and humble Servants,

(Signed)

Callynauth Roy Choudhury.

Rammohun Roy.

Dwarkanauth Tagore.

Prossauno Comar Tagore.

&c. &c. &c.

REPLY TO THE HINDOO ADDRESS.

It is very satisfactory to me to find, that according to the opinions of so many respectable and intelligent Hindoos, the practice which has recently been prohibited, not only was not required by the rules of their religion, but was at variance with those writings which they deem to be of the greatest force and authority. Nothing but a reluctance to inflict punishment for acts which might be conscientiously believed to be enjoined by religious precepts, could have induced the British Government at any time to permit within territories under its protection an usage so violently opposed to the best feelings of human nature. Those who present this address are right in supposing that by every nation in the world, except the Hindoos themselves, this part of their customs has always been made a reproach against them, and nothing so strangely contrasted with the better features of their own national character, so inconsistent with the affections which unite families, so destructive of the moral principles on which society is founded, has ever subsisted amongst a people, in other respects so civilized. I trust that the reproach is removed for ever, and I feel a sincere pleasure in thinking that the Hindoos will thereby be exalted in the estimation of mankind to an extent in some degree proportioned to the repugnance which was felt for the usage which has now ceased.

(Signed)

W. C. BENTINCK.

Calcutta, Jan. 16, 1830.

ADDRESS OF THE CHRISTIAN INHABITANTS.

To the Right Honorable Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, G. C. B. Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,—We the undersigned, the Christian Inhabitants of Calcutta, beg leave to offer to your Lordship our warmest thanks and congratulations on the passing of a Regulation for suppressing the inhuman practice of burning Hindoo Widows on the funeral piles of their deceased husbands—immolations which outraged the tenderest feelings and strongest ties of nature, and which had too long been the reproach of this country, and the astonishment of other nations. We entertain no apprehension, that an act of benevolence which will for ever be commemorated, as one of the proudest events in your Lordship's administration, and as one of the most signal blessings which have yet been conferred on India, sanctioned as it is by the prayers and applause of the most enlightened among our Hindoo and Mahomedan fellow subjects, can be misconstrued into a disposition to infringe the established principles of toleration, or to deviate from that candid and indulgent respect for the religious and civil rites, usages and customs of all classes of the Native population, which we trust will ever continue to be an attribute of the British Government.

We rather cherish a confident expectation, that it will be esteemed a pledge of the cordial interest, which their rulers take in their happiness, and of their willingness to extend to them, the various advantages which flow from useful knowledge, and equal laws.

While British Supremacy at length prevails undisturbed over this vast Empire, the objects which remain to occupy the cares, stimulate the ambition, and illustrate the history of Government, are the means of securing the stability of that Empire by promoting the civilizing arts of peace, the spread of education, the prosperity of agricultural, manufacturing and commercial industry, and the improvement of judicial and administrative institutions. In prosecuting such enterprises your Lordship will always command our earnest wishes for their successful accomplishment, and in whatever it can be most beneficially applied, our humble but zealous co-operation.

We have the honor to be, My Lord, your Lordship's most obdt. Servants.

(Signed by 805 Christian Inhabitants.)

REPLY TO THE ADDRESS OF THE CHRISTIAN INHABITANTS.

Gentlemen,—I thank you for this address. The decided concurrence of my much esteemed colleagues, the sentiments recorded by several of the ablest and most experienced of those who had long and honorably been engaged in the administration of affairs; the result of extensive enquiries addressed to many valuable servants of the Company, Civil and Military; and the facts and opinions gathered from other Gentlemen, European and Native, excellently qualified to form a sound judgement on the subject, all combined to assure me of the propriety of the resolution which we unanimously adopted to prohibit the practice of Suttee. It is not the less satisfactory to receive this additional and powerful testimony in support of the views by which we were guided. For the names annexed to the address afford ample evidence that the sentiments it expresses are alike consistent with an intimate knowledge of the habits and feelings of our native fellow-subjects, and with the most cordial and liberal desire to advance their prosperity.

You do no more than justice to the Government, in supposing that its decision was influenced by motives free from every taint of intolerance. And I need not, I trust, assure you that the same warm interest in the welfare of the Hindoo community which urged us to the adoption of the measure in question, will continue to animate our exertions in the prosecution and support of every measure and institution by which knowledge may be diffused, morals improved, the resources of the country enlarged, the wealth and comfort of the people augmented, their rights secured, their condition raised, or their happiness promoted.

January 16, 1830.

(Signed) W. C. BENTINCK.

MEETING OF THE CREDITORS OF MESSRS. PALMER AND CO.

[FROM THE BENGAL HURKARU AND CHRONICLE, JANUARY 5.]

It is with great regret we have to announce the suspension of payments, by Messrs. Palmer and Co. of this City. Various rumours are in circulation in regard to the causes of this unfortunate event; but we have reason to conclude it is connected with some heavy demands on the firm from England, the existence of which, it was apprehended, might prove prejudicial to the interests of its constituents generally; and it was deemed more fair and just to stop payment, with the view of making a rateable dividend of the assets, and which, we are led to believe, are very considerable.

However unfortunate this event, we certainly consider the measure adopted more worthy of the parties than any temporary relief, by the appropriation of the securities of the house to any separate creditor.

We also understand that very extensive aid was available, but fears were entertained that such aid would have been ultimately rendered ineffectual, and that as the assets of the house were greater at the present moment than they were likely to be at a later period it was better for all concerned to take the present step. It is supposed that under the management of Trustees the house will be enabled to wind up its concerns with comparatively much less loss than might be expected.

[FROM THE BENGAL HURKARU AND CHRONICLE, JANUARY 7.]

A Meeting of the Creditors of Messrs. Palmer and Co. took place at the Exchange Rooms, on Wednesday morning the 6th January, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning the Judges of the Supreme Court for the appointment of certain persons to act as Assignees on behalf of the Concern.

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Metcalfe, Bart. having been called to the Chair, the Hon'ble J. E. Elliott, addressed the Meeting in explanation of the course he and Sir Charles Metcalfe had adopted as Joint Attorneys for the firm of Messrs. Cockerell, Trail and Co. of London, who were creditors of the late firm of Messrs. Palmer and Co. to the extent of about £400,000.

Mr. Elliott stated that his doing so was a matter of duty to those who had appointed him their Attorney; to Messrs. Palmer and Co. and to the Creditors of that firm, in consequence of reports which he understood were in circulation that Messrs. Palmer and Co.'s failure was occasioned by the steps taken by Messrs. Cockerell, Trail and Co. to obtain remittances to such amount as would reduce the debt to £250,000 or Security for such amount as would reduce it to £200,000 the credit to which Messrs. Palmer and Co. had been limited.

To effect this object, it appears, Messrs. Cockerell, Trail and Co. had sent out to Sir Charles Metcalfe and the Hon'ble Mr. Elliott a power of attorney and letter of instructions, in consequence of which Mr. Elliott had waited on Mr. Palmer to consult with him on the subject.

This interview led to a correspondence which Mr. Elliott held in his hand but did not read, the Meeting preferring that this course should not be adopted. He stated the substance of some of the letters, from which it appeared that Messrs. Cockerell, Trail and Co. had been in the habit of making large consignments of goods to Messrs. Palmer and Co. and not being satisfied with the manner in which the returns were made they had desired, as a measure of precaution, to associate a Mr. Spier with Messrs. Palmer and Co. as a joint Agent or Consignee.

One Letter from Messrs. Palmer and Co. to Sir Charles Metcalfe, and Mr. Elliott stated, that previously to the receipt of the letters informing them of their appointment, they (Palmer and Co.) had been engaged in large shipments of Goods for the partial relief of their exchange account, (these shipments were detailed) that not less than ten lakhs would have been the amount of the shipments by the early ships of the season, even had they been unacquainted with the measures taken by Messrs. Cockerell, Trail and Co. That the Attorneys must be aware that a House so much dependent upon credit in the place, could not stand against proceedings which affected that credit. That they (Palmer and Co.) had no apprehensions arising from the confidence and discretionary powers given to Sir Charles Metcalfe and Mr. Elliott as Attorneys, but that the letter written to Mr. Spier, was calculated to do them harm, as well by the disclosing of distrust as by the instructions themselves. That they therefore sent a

copy of their letters to Mr. Spier on the subject, in which they had refused to abide by the conditions prescribed. That if the interference of the Attornies or Mr. Spier's measures should in any way endanger the credit of the house, they would be under the necessity of resuming those funds and property to meet the crisis, which they might otherwise send home to their friends in London : on this account they could not say to what extent they would be made during the season.

Messrs. Palmer and Co. admitted the fair pretension of Messrs. Cockerell, Trail and Co. to hold security for the sum due to them beyond £200,000 and stated that they had it in their power to grant it. But as their letter to them contains a menace of dishonoring the drafts they might have drawn immediately, should they be heavy (which they had been) they could not in justice to their general Creditors make over any property until they knew the issue, which they expected to be sufficiently apprized of when their Mr. G. Prinsep's letters to one of the Partners of Messrs. C. T. and Co. dated the 10th of May, should have been received.

The Securities that Messrs. Palmer and Co. proposed were Indigo Factories to the extent of ten lakhs and a claim on Mr. Brownrigg exceeding five lakhs which they were prepared to satisfy the Attornies, was in existence, if they were desirous of investigating it and which claim arose out of bad debts to the amount of about 30 lakhs created whilst he was in the house.

Some further correspondence took place in which the Attornies agreed not to interfere with the manner of conducting the sale of the goods belonging to Messrs. Cockerell, Trail and Co. then in Messrs. Palmer and Co.'s Godowns, provided other matters were adjusted and the sales were so conducted as to render the property equally secure to the Consignors as under existing arrangements, but expressed themselves dissatisfied with the security offered for the amount of their debt in excess of £200,000, inasmuch as they could not recognize, as an available security for Messrs. C. T. and Co. the sum stated to be due to Messrs. Palmer and Co. by Mr. Brownrigg, now a member of the former house.

Messrs. Palmer and Co. also required, that the Attornies should agree to a restitution of such sum as might exceed £200,000, out of the proposed securities, should any of their Bills in England be dishonored : this Mr. Elliott stated was agreed to, as the Attornies were only instructed to effect a reduction to that sum.

These matters appeared to have stood on the 30th Dec. : on the 2d Jan. (Saturday) Sir Charles Metcalfe and Mr. Elliott received notes requesting their attendance at a meeting of the friends of Messrs. Palmer and Co. to be held the next morning at Messrs. P. and Co.'s office. At this meeting they attended and Mr. Elliott declared that neither Sir Charles Metcalfe nor himself had, previously, any idea of the proximity of the distressing event which occurred the next morning, nor were they aware of the nature or object of the meeting.

Mr. Prinsep presented to the Gentlemen present at that meeting a statement by which it appeared that it would require immediate assistance to the extent of 26 or 30 lakhs of rupees to enable the house to proceed. This sum, it was stated, the different houses might probably be disposed to advance rather than Messrs. Palmer and Co. should be ruined, provided Sir Charles Metcalfe and Mr. Elliott as Attornies for Messrs. Cockerell, Trail and Co. would forego the security demanded by them ; and consent to its appropriation as a security for the sum to be advanced by the Calcutta House.

Mr. Elliott stated that before Sir C. Metcalfe and himself could consent to do so, they required an assurance that the houses would do what was proposed. He was induced to make this stipulation because he had heard some of the gentlemen present express doubts on the subject. Sir Charles Metcalfe and himself were in consequence requested to retire.

After two hours Mr. Smith of the house of Fergusson and Co. came out to them and stated that the Commercial Gentlemen present had come to the resolution that it was quite impossible to afford the relief necessary to continue the existence of the house. Sir Charles Metcalfe and Mr. Elliott then re-entered the room, where they were told that the state of the house was such as in the opinion of many of the gentlemen present to render its ultimate failure unavoidable : that as prudent men, therefore, on this ground alone, some of them could not consider themselves as warranted in advancing the money required.

Secondly. That the house had already committed an act of insolvency by sending from their door on the evening preceding, a bill which was over due and that under these circumstances there was a doubt whether, in law, the securities which could be given would be of any avail.

Thirdly. That there had been mention made by Mr. Prinsep, of the possibility of the return of certain bills, under protest, a supposition which was founded on some expression in one of the letters from Messrs. Cockerell, Trail and Co. (which however, had not been produced) and that some of the Gentlemen of the Meeting had apprehensions on this point, apprehensions which other Members as well as Sir Charles Metcalfe and Mr. Elliott, endeavoured to overcome by a statement of their own conviction that whatever necessity might occasion, no such intention could have existed as was plainly shown by the appointment of Sir Charles Metcalfe and Mr. Elliott as Attorneys.

Mr. Elliott then stated that upon the determination of the gentlemen present being thus made known to Sir C. M. and himself, Sir Charles exclaimed "Good God! cannot this calamity be averted by any sacrifice on our parts?" the answer was, No! it cannot, as prudent men we cannot advance the money and without it the house must stop.

Mr. Elliott then appealed to the meeting to say whether in the proceedings of Messrs. Cockerell, Trail and Co. which had been conducted by himself and Sir Charles Metcalfe there appeared any thing which could be supposed to have led to the failure of the house. He asserted that such was in reality not the case. That he appealed to those Gentlemen who attended the Meeting and many of whom he saw before him, to say whether he had stated the proceedings and sentiments of the Meeting fairly, if he had not done so, that he hoped they would correct him should he have unintentionally misrepresented any thing; but, that if he had not misrepresented the case, and if the Gentlemen who were present and to whom he looked for a confirmation of what he had said, did so confirm it; he put it to the Meeting to decide whether Messrs. Cockerell, Trail and Co. and Sir Charles Metcalfe and himself as their Agents, had not been laid under a most cruel and injurious imputation for which no just ground existed.

Mr. Smith spoke in confirmation of the correctness of what had fallen from Mr. Elliott, and declared that he had never seen, nor could he even conceive it possible for any Gentlemen to have acted with greater kindness or more delicate consideration towards all parties concerned, than Sir Charles Metcalfe and the Hon'ble John Elliott has done upon the occasion adverted to. He for one had no hesitation in expressing his own conviction, that the immediate stoppage of the firm of Palmer and Co. had become inevitable from the pressure of other difficulties, even had no such Power of Attorney ever been executed, and thus he believed to be the reason why the Gentlemen present had declined making the required advances.

Mr. Bracken deemed it scarcely necessary for him after what has fallen from Mr. Smith, to state his entire concurrence in that gentleman's report of the fair and considerate conduct adopted by Sir Charles Metcalfe and Mr. Elliott, on the late unfortunate event, but he thought it right to make a few observations regarding the decision which the mercantile gentlemen were reluctantly compelled to form, on the application from Messrs. Palmer and Co.

It was on Saturday the 2d January, that several gentlemen from the Agency Houses attended at their office, and Mr. Prinsep placed before them a paper purporting to exhibit the assets and obligations of the house for the ensuing twelve months.

By this there seemed a deficiency of about thirty Lac of Rupees, but Mr. Prinsep informed them there was a peculiarity in their present situation, inasmuch as Messrs. Cockerell, Trail and Co. had sent out Powers of Attorney, authorizing Sir C. Metcalfe and Mr. Elliott to call upon them for security on account of their London Exchange Account to the extent of 20 Lacs of Rupees or to make early remittances to the amount of about 15 Lacs.

Mr. Prinsep added, that the London House had intimated that *they might be under the necessity of returning bills drawn on them from Calcutta.*

After considerable discussion during Saturday, the meeting was adjourned until Sunday morning; and Sir C. M. and Mr. E. were, at the suggestion of some of the Mercantile Gentlemen, invited by Messrs. Palmer and Co. to attend.

At this meeting, it was deemed improbable, with any hope of ultimate success, to afford the relief solicited; and he understood the majority were influenced.

1. By the fear that return of bills would necessarily destroy the credit of the House, and render unavailing the assistance required.

2. That by the wording of a clause in the Insolvent Act, it appeared doubtful whether the security to be pledged for the money advanced, might not be rendered in-
February 1830.

2d, were the house to stop payment within a certain period; and indeed whether an act that had occurred had not already vitiated any instrument of the kind alluded to.

3rd. Without the operation of these causes whether the failure could have been long postponed.

In the first reason Mr. Bracken stated that he did not participate, as he never believed Messrs. Cockerell, Trail and Co. intended to protest the bills drawn on them.

Mr. Brown addressed the Meeting with reference to and in confirmation of what had fallen from Mr. Elliott and Mr. Smith—but we were unable to catch his meaning as much noise prevailed at the time—he spoke in a low tone and we were behind him at the time.

Mr. Hogg after an eloquent speech, to which we are unable to do justice, concluded by proposing that the Meeting do forthwith decide on the names of those they wished to be appointed Assignees.

The following gentlemen were then nominated:—

JOHN PALMER,	JAMES BEATSON,	R. BROWN,
SIR CHARLES METCALFE,	J. W. HOGG,	ROBERT SAUNDERS,
HON'BLE JOHN ELLIOTT,	COL. GALLOWAY,	Dwarkanath Tagore,
GEORGE SWINON,	E. MOLONY,	HURROKISS SEAT,
JOHN SMITH,	T. DICKENS,	AUSHOOTOS DAV,
JAMES YOUNG,	CAPT. GAVIN YOUNG,	ROGORAM GOSSAIN.
JAMES CALDER,	F. GILLANDERS,	

Those who were present accepted the office and all the creditors present signed the Petition which was immediately forwarded to the Court.

The petition of the Creditors having been presented to the Insolvent Court, the Chief Justice remarked, that he considered the number of Assignees mentioned in the list handed to him was inconvenient, and the Court had in consequence thought it necessary to have it reduced to thirteen; he was glad however to see, that a selection had been made with a view to the interest of the different classes of creditors.

The name of Mr. Palmer appeared at the head of the list, and the compliment, observed his Lordship, (with much feeling) thus paid him by the creditors, was most flattering, but there was a legal objection to his becoming one of the Assignees; it was in fact making an assignment from himself to himself.

With respect to Rugzoo Ram Gossain, he was the head Banian of the House, and as in all probability the Assignees would find it necessary in the discharge of their duties to have recourse to legal proceedings, he would be the person most likely to render them all material information, but if he were appointed one of the Assignees he would be made a Plaintiff, and so would be incapacitated from becoming a witness.

Mr. J. W. Hogg was an officer in the Supreme Court, and as he had the conducting or rather superintendence of all Equity proceedings, his name should be left out. His Lordship, after a good deal of desultory conversation had taken place on the duties of the Assignees, remarked that they should be particular in investigating the effects of the firm and sending in the certificate, as unless it appeared that there were available assets to the amount of half their debts, the Court would be unable to give the petitioners the relief contemplated.

It was ordered that the Common Assignee together with the Petitioners should assign to the undermentioned Gentlemen who have been appointed Assignees by the Court all the Estate and Effects, which was done accordingly.

ASSIGNEES.

Hon. J. E. ELLIOTT;	Sir C. T. METCALFE, Bart.	
JOHN SMITH,	JAMES BEATSON,	THEODORE DICKENS.
JAMES YOUNG,	ROBERT BROWN,	Capt. G. YOUNG,
JAMES CALDER,	COL. GALLOWAY,	Dwarkanath Tagore,
	EDWARD MOLONY,	AUSHOOTOS DAV.

In the above notice of the proceedings of the Meeting of the Creditors of the late firm of Messrs. Palmer and Co. we have been compelled by circumstances to be more brief than we intended. We have omitted much that fell from the Honorable Mr. Elliott, and greatly curtailed Mr. Smith's remarks of which however we believe we have correctly given the substance. Mr. Brown's observations we could not hear, and to Mr. Hogg's clear and eloquent speeches we feel unable to do justice as we took no notes, and our reporter was engaged elsewhere. We regret this the more as none of our contemporaries have enabled us to fill up the gaps in our report.

We must not however omit to notice the very enthusiastic manner in which Mr. Hogg's honorable mention of a name always revered, but *now* more so than ever, was received by those present at the meeting. We fear to wound his feelings by the expression of our own sentiments or by publishing those of our correspondents who have addressed us on the subject, but as we are still more fearful that our entire silence may be misconstrued, we think it our duty to state that there was but one feeling at that meeting—that there is, we hear and believe, the same feeling elsewhere, and that it is of such a character as to defy language to give expression to it. Those who set a proper value on the good opinion of the public, be they ever so wealthy, would readily give all their worldly possessions if they could purchase the fair fame of that man, who in his pecuniary misfortune still holds the highest place in the public estimation.

There are many wealthy and powerful men in Calcutta who are generally respected and esteemed—but there is one man to whom *all* look with affection and veneration; for whom *all* would be happy to suffer, if their sufferings could serve him; and who in this instance will have ample proof that a great and good man is even more beloved in his adversity than in the very meridian of his prosperity.

[FROM THE BENGAL HURKARU AND CHRONICLE, FEBRUARY 3.]

We have much pleasure in informing our readers, that a large proportion of the principal Native Creditors of the firm of PALMER AND CO. assembled at their Office on Sunday the 31st January, to urge the members of that firm to resume the conduct of their affairs. Sir Charles Metcalfe and several other European Creditors were present.

After discussing various plans it was agreed, that the Creditors should petition the Court for permission to the above effect, stating their willingness to allow six years for the discharge of all claims, in full with 5 per cent interest; the first instalment to take place on the 31st January 1833, at the rate of 25 per cent per annum.

Sir Charles Metcalfe gave it as his opinion, upon the statements produced, that a less term than eight years would not be sufficient, but as the Native Gentlemen pressed the shorter term and some who had subscribed thereto had left the room, he signed the paper submitted by them in the following terms:

"I consider this proposal, if practicable, to be highly advantageous to the creditors of Messrs. Palmer and Co. and I subscribe to it as a creditor on my own part and as far as is in my power on the part of Messrs. Cockerell, Trail and Co. but as it seems most probable that the plan will not be practicable, I further subscribe in the capacities of creditor and agent for Messrs. Cockerell, Trail and Co. to the following terms:

Interest at 5 per cent per annum to be paid annually.

On the 31st January, 1833, 25 per cent. of the principal.

On the 31st January of every following year, 15 per cent.

In eight years all debts to be paid."

The partners who all attended, declared their confidence of success if allowed the longer period, and their readiness to devote themselves to the service of the Creditors even under the limitation of six years, which favourable contingencies might render sufficient.

ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Society was held on Wednesday, the 6th January. Sir Charles Grey, President, in the Chair.

Major Walpole was elected a Member of the Society.

The meeting then proceeded to the usual ballot for Vice-Presidents and Committee of Papers, when those for the preceding year were re-elected.

A letter was read from Mr. Huttman Acting Secretary to the Royal Asiatic Society, enclosing copy of an unanimous resolution on the part of the Royal Asiatic Society, authorising the Council of the same to invite the Asiatic Society of Bengal, to unite with the R. A. S. on the same terms as have been agreed upon in relation to the Bombay Literary Society. Resolved, that as far as the 2d, 3d 4th articles extend, the Asiatic Society is willing to combine with the Society at home.

Read a letter from the Acting Secretary to the Royal Asiatic Society, acknowledging the receipt of the 16th volume of the *Researches*.

The following donations were received :

The vertebrae and cranium of a whale, presented by Mr. Swinton.

The 22d volume of the *Archæologia*, presented by the Society of Antiquaries of London.

The 46th vol. of the *Transactions of the Society of Arts*, presented by the Society.

A copy of the Printed Edition of the *Shah-Nameh*, presented by the Editor, Capt. Macau.

A treatise on the *Hydrophobia*, by Dr. Sully, presented by his son.

The *Meteorological Registers* for Oct. and Nov. presented by Major Walpole.

There being no other business before the meeting, it adjourned.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA.

At a Meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society held within the Town Hall, on Tuesday the 12th January Current, for the election of the Office Bearers of the Society, Committees, &c. for the ensuing year.

Present :

Sir Edward Ryan, President, in the Chair.

The following Gentlemen were duly elected Members of the Society :—

Benjamin Harding, Esq. Calcutta, and J. L. Turner, Esq. of Colgong.

Proposed by Mr. Robison and seconded by Dr. Carey.

Chas. Paton, Esq. Asst. Com. Arracan, and Lieut. Wm. Martin, of Mug Levy.

Proposed by Capt. Jenkins and seconded by Mr. Robison.

Capt. J. Colvin of Engineers.

Proposed by Sir Robt. Colquhoun, and seconded by Dr. Carey.

Upon a scrutiny of Lists, the following Members were declared to be elected as the Office Bearers of the Society, and Members of Committees, during the ensuing year, viz.

President—Sir Edward Ryan.

Vice Presidents—Revd. Dr. Wm. Carey, Nathaniel Alexander, Esq. Baboo Radacanth Deb, and His Highness Nawab Soulut Jung Bahadoor.

Treasurer—John Abbott, Esq.

Secretary—C. K. Robison, Esq.

Native Secretary and Collector—Bahoo Ram Comul Sen.

Foreign Secretary—Henry Piddington, Esq.

AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE.

President—Sir Edward Ryan.

Joint Secretaries—W. C. Hurry and W. Patrick, Esqrs.

Members—James Calder, Esq.; James Kyd, Esq.; Sir Robert Colquhoun, Bart.; Dr. Carey; Capt. Johnston; Jos. Kyd, Esq.; Nathl. Alexander, Esq.; William Bruce, Esq.; John Abbott, Esq.; Captain Jenkins, C. K. Robison, Esq.; Henry Piddington, Esq.; Rajah Kalee Kisson Bahadoor; Baboos Radacanth Deb, Obychurn Bonnerjee, Radamadub Bonnerjee; His Highness Nawab Soulut Jung Bahadoor; Baboos Dwarkanath Tagore; Prussunah Koomar Tagore; and Ram Comul Sen.

2ND—HORTICULTURAL OR GARDEN COMMITTEE.

President—Rev. Dr. Wm. Carey.

Secretary and Superintendent of Garden at Allipore.—Sir Robt. Colquhoun, Bart.

Members.—J. Minchin, Esq.; Jas. Kyd, Esq.; J. Master, Esq.; Nathl. Alexander, Esq.; Wm. Patrick, Esq.; C. K. Robison, Esq.; H. H. the Nawab Soulut Jung Bahadoor; Rajah Kalee Kisson Bahadoor; Baboos Radacanth Deb, Cossinath Mullick, Prussunah Komar Tagore, Dwarkanath Tagore, Ram Comul Sen, and Sibchunder Doss.

3D—COMMITTEE OF PAPERS AND TRANSLATIONS.

President—Rev. Dr. Wm. Carey.

Secretary—C. K. Robison, Esq.

Members.—Sir Edward Ryan; H. H. Wilson, Esq.; Capt. Jenkins; W. C. Hurry, Esq.; H. Piddington, Esq.; John Abbott, Esq.; Nathl. Alexander, Esq.; James Calder, Esq.; Sir Robt. Colquhoun, Bart.; Wm. Patrick, Esq.; C. K. Robison, Esq.; John Abbott, Esq.; Baboos Radacanth Deb; Dwarkanath Tagore; Ram Comul Sen; His Highness the Nawab Soulut Jung Bahadoor; Baboo Cossinath Mullick.

Law Intelligence.

SUPREME COURT,

THE KING *against* RAJKISSORE DUTT FOR FORGERY, BEFORE MR. JUSTICE RYAN.

28th December, 1829.

The Indictment contained twenty-four counts, in which the prisoner Rajkissore Dutt was charged, with having on the 23d of June 1829, forged and counterfeited a Promissory Note of the United Company, No. 588, dated 1st of October 1825, for 10,000 rupees, in favour of Messrs. *Mackintosh and Co.* signed by authority of the Governor General in Council by *E. Molony, Acting Secretary to Government*, with intent to defraud *Elliot Macknaughten* and the United Company; and with issuing it knowing it to be forged, with intent to defraud the same parties.

The circumstances which led to this indictment as stated by counsel were principally these. In the latter end of 1825 or beginning of 1826, a new Bank was established in Calcutta called the India Bank, the partners of which were said to be, the prisoner at the Bar, Rajkissore Dutt, and a person named Raja Buddinath Roy.

In 1828, Mr. E. Macnaughten had deposited with him, by the prisoner, Government Securities, upon a loan, to the amount of 40,000 rupees. The term of the loan having expired it was renewed in June last, when a further advance of 10,000 rupees was added and then the Company's Paper, the subject of the present indictment was deposited as security.

A number of notes of the Honorable E. I. Company's Paper, alledged to be forged, were produced by the Counsel for the crown, the whole of which had been found in the prisoner's possession.

Three Papers for sicca rupees 10,000 each, marked 588 of 2495 of 1825-1826, marked C, A and D were put in evidence before the court. C was said to be genuine and A and D forgeries. A had been deposited with Mr. McNaghten, for the loan of sicca rupees 10,000. D with Major Campbell of the Artillery, and C was paid into the hands of an officer of the Supreme Court, in a case, in which Rajkissore Dutt was defendant, which papers were all *fac similes*.

GOOROOPERSAUD BOSE who has held a very responsible situation in the Bank of Bengal since 1814, swore, that he knew the prisoner at the bar, and when he first knew him he the prisoner was in the habit of buying Horses and Carriages at auctions, and selling them; this was about six-years since; cannot say whether or not his dealings were extensive. He subsequently carried on the business of a merchant, and witness heard that the prisoner purchased a vessel; within the last two years he carried on the India Bank. Raja Buddinath was ostensibly the prisoners's partner. The Bank was carried on by Dwarkanath Mitter, who conducted Rajkissore's business.

This witness proved Messrs. Dorin and Glass's signatures to nine papers said to be forgeries. Both gentleman he said had filled the office of Secretary to the Bank of Bengal. He believed all to have passed through the Bank. He also proved Mr. Holt Mackenzie's signature to some of them.

The witness believed the signatures of Mr. Holt Mackenzie, Mr. Morley, Mr. Secretary Prinsep and the W. O. (for William Oxborough, the gentleman who examines the Company's Paper in the Accountant General's Office) to be correct.

Witness stated himself to be well acquainted with Company's Paper, as he has a great deal to do with it in his situation in the Bank of Bengal, and that he reads and writes English.

Mr. Oxborough the Head Assistant in the Accountant General's Office swore, that when the Company's loan was opened in 1825, there were during a pressure for about two years, twenty men employed in "filling up" Company's Paper, not more than eight of whom could sit in the room with him, and that he could not say whether one Gourmohun Chuprassee, who is in the Accountant General's Office, was ever employed in filling up the notes. The Government Paper used to be sent to the Government Secretary in a box to which there used to be no key, (and when there was a key to the box it was left in it) by a Peon, who delivered it to the Jenadar of the Peons. There was no list kept of the number of Papers, which were sent to the Secretary to sign. Sometimes only one or two were sent and sometimes 10, 20 or 30 together. The box remained for several days at the Secretary's Office, and then the Peon was sent to see if the papers had been signed. Mr. Oxborough added, that Mr. Molony's signature on the paper marked A, said to be a forgery for Rs. 10,000, appeared to him genuine, and he would pay money on it, if he had cash of Mr. Molony's in his hands.

Mr. Huttman, the printer of the Company's Paper looked at A D and C; and said he should pronounce C (the Paper said to be genuine) as not having been printed by him, and A and D decidedly not. He stated that the form for the Company's Paper has been altered about three times since he became the printer of it, viz. in 1825. Some might have been printed in 1824 in anticipation of the five per cent. loan, "I judge that they were not printed by us from the appearance of the type and discrepancies in the head line. A discrepancy may be occasioned by the drawing out of a letter in the printing and by its being improperly placed again."

"I received no instruction from Mr. Wood as to any words or letters. Since July 1829, we have accounted for the paper but not previous. The Godown Sircar gives out as much paper as I mark copies on the proof; all that he gives out does not go to the Treasury as there may be a few bad sheets."

Mr. Huttman added, that, *The persons who attend at the press might, it was possible, introduce a few sheets into the heap and take them out when printed.*

Mr. Morley the Accountant General, thought it impossible, that interest could have been paid on the Government Papers A, C and D, and said that interest had only been paid on one.

He also stated that at the opening of a loan the Sub-Accountant General had a great deal to do with these papers. I may have had forty at once; there may be sometimes two or three hundred at once by accumulation. I have no recollection of ever having as I supposed signed all papers in the registry, or of the Nagree Moonshe bringing one or two back saying that I had omitted to sign them. I do not remember its ever having occurred, but I do not say it may not have occurred; my mind is free from any remembrance of it. I should hope I have been always very careful in business. I should thank the word to has been generally printed but I attach no weight to that. Mr. Oxborough keeps the blank printed forms. A, C and D bear the Company's water mark. This paper is sent out for the general purposes of the offices in Calcutta. This is the endorsement of interest on the back of both these papers as paid. I cannot say on which of them interest has really been paid. Looks at A, C and D. On these I see three receipts for the payment of interest, with my initials. I cannot say on which of them interest was paid.

Government allowed Mr. Oxborough to receive payment of one rupee for searching the registry.

The registry was in sheets sewed together, and if the person who keeps them was to abstract a sheet and place another instead, the most vigilant attention would not detect him.

Mr. H. T. Prinsep one of the Secretaries to Government stated, that he was Acting Secretary during the whole of the time of the new loan. In consequence of complaints, I had a piece of paper on which the hour was written in pencil at which the papers left the treasury to procure my signature. The duffree brought them to me in his hand. I cast my eye over them, looked at the number and amount. I cannot recollect having ever signed a note which had not been signed by the Treasury officers. I may have done so. They were generally sent to me in the evening. I signed them whenever they came. I did not give or require any receipt for the number of papers. The duffree kept the key of the box; I was one morning angry because it was open.

I remember sending a paper back to the Accountant General's Office because the name of a person was spelt wrong. I do not remember sending back any other.

To many of the papers, Mr. Prinsep could not swear positively to his signature, in fact he was not quite certain as to any.

Mr. Onkes the Deputy Accountant General, looked at the Company's Papers marked A. C. and D. and said that the signatures to them appeared like his, but recollecting the checks of office, he thought, that he could not have signed the three notes; he did not know however which was his signature, nor which was the Secretary's. Mr. Onkes stated also that the Company's Paper went from the Treasury in an open box to the Secretary and remained till he signed them; that he did not know what check the Secretary had to prevent him from signing two notes of the same number. He would pass in the course of business the signatures affixed to the several notes; those of Mr. Morley, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Prinsep, and Mr. Molony. The Registry which is the principal check, and where all the papers are entered is first composed of seven or twelve large sheets of paper, which are afterwards bound together in a volume.

Mr. R. Udney, Assistant to the Accountant General stated, I have been six years and a half in the Treasury. I was assistant till August. In one or two instances when I have as I supposed signed all the papers brought to me with the Registry, the native has returned to me, saying, I had signed the Registry but omitted to sign all the papers. I applied to the Accountant General to know if I should sign them and he said I might do so. (*Looks at his signature to eight papers.*) I should have passed these as my signature but looking at one, I think there is some difference in that of Mr. Dorin but I should have passed it. I think he should be better able to judge of his own signature than I am. I also see Mr. Glass's signature on them and should pass it as his.

I have said, that after I had signed as I supposed all the papers, one has been brought back to me; this did not occur frequently. I never signed three copies of the same paper in one day.

Mr. J. Dorin said, I was for a long time in the Treasury: I know the proceedings there well. I have seen very great alterations in the Company's printed notes. I have had notes in my possession of a very indifferent kind of printing. I cannot take upon myself to say whether the covenanted officer may not have, through the improper conduct of a clerk, signed two notes of the same number and amount. I cannot say but that I may have signed duplicate notes. If I found the note and the section (or Register) unsigned, I signed both, I have frequently seen the section nearly filled up when brought to me by Mr. Oxborough. He is generally much in advance of the officer who signs; this is when a loan is first granted. There is nothing to prevent the abstraction of a leaf and the substitution of another.

Mr. Molony, Deputy Secretary to Government, stated, I am the last of the Government officers who sign, I never sign without seeing that all the other officers have signed. I have signed 50, 60 or 100 papers a day. The papers were generally brought to me by my Duffree. I suppose he received them at the head of the stair-case from the Accountant General's Peon. In the first instance there was no fixed time for their coming. In consequence of complaints of delay, I ordered, that when the papers were brought they should be laid in my view on the table under a weight; before that I believe they were not brought into the room as soon as they came. They were never brought to me in a box, always in the Duffree's hand. I have signed 200 in a day; they seldom come more than once a day, except under special circumstances; there was no list or inventory came with them, I gave no receipt for the box or the papers, I did not return them with any list to the Treasury.

I considered the signatures of the other officers as my voucher, I took no note of their numbers or dates.

I wrote my signature rapidly; the signature would vary according to the number of the papers. I began to sign at the top of the heap and they were withdrawn by a man, as soon as signed, another paper would be placed on the top of the former one before the ink was dry.

Mr. Beeby said, I know the prisoner, he was never employed by us, we have had some transactions with him. I have been examined at the police. Rajkissore Dutt and Dwurkenath Mitter called at my office 5 or 6 years ago and proposed printing Bills of lading or any other little jobs. I desired him to bring me a muster which

Dwarkanauth Mitter did afterwards; I considered the printings so inferior that I did not employ him.

I look at these papers. These four have the signature of Mr. Prinsep, I always look at the signatures of the Government officers before I take Company's Paper. I should as a merchant have taken all these papers; I know that Rajkissore is not a good penman. I never saw him write any thing but his name. The specimen of printing was so bad, that I would not employ him even for printing Bills of lading.

Mr. Holt Mackenzie Secretary to Government deposed. The papers are brought to me in a box by my duffree; some times in his hand. I have signed several hundred in a day. I sometimes begin at the top, sometimes at the bottom, I always looked at the signatures of the other officers; that was my warrant. I have signed 100 at once. If I could not sign them all in one day they have remained with me for some days; 2, 3 or more.

The printing was not always in the present form, it has been altered since the last 5 per cent. loan, I have seen papers about which I had no suspicion printed carelessly, that is lightly. Twenty thousand may have been struck off since this new form was adopted. Had these papers been presented in the current business, more especially if there had been a press of business, I should have signed them; there is nothing in the printing which would have made me stop.

Mr. C. K. Robison, a magistrate, said, that he detained the prisoner when brought to him on his warrant, from the 30th July to the 5th August, in a room inside his own in the police office, that he forbade any person having access to him, that he does not believe the prisoner was two days without food, while shut up in his room, and that the Attorney of Rajkissore Dutt, never applied for leave to see him. That there is no standing order at the police office to prevent persons seeing their friends whilst under confinement there, and that Rajkissore told him he came forward to tell the whole truth and exculpate every one else.

Sergeant Major MacCan swore that the Prisoner's Attorney did apply to Mr. Robison, to see Rajkissore, that he was in the room and heard it. That the prisoner was confined in the Town Guard and not in the room as stated by M. Robinson.

The principal part of the deposition of Rajkissore Dutt at the police was as follows:—

"Prisoner's Examination, I look at ten papers marked from A. to K. Promissory Notes of Government, They all bear my signature and were deposited by me with various individuals. These ten papers are not genuine, they are all forgeries. They were furnished by Isser Chunder Budder. The name of Holt Mackenzie was written by Isser Chunder Budder; he also forged the signature of Mr. Morley and others. I was in the habit of getting a genuine paper, and he brought me as many copies as I wished. The writing in the body was executed by him. He did this at his house. These papers are all copies of genuine papers which belonged to Buddenath Roy; the originals belonged to me, and I renewed them in the name of Buddenath Roy, because he became a partner. I mean a partner to the Bank of India. The receipts for interest are all fictitious, and are copies of what were written on the genuine paper. The signature of Buddenath Roy was written by Isser Chunder Budder I did not see him. After getting these papers I used them as deposits. All these ten papers have been signed by me. Isser Chunder Budder shared with me in the profits. No one else did; my son-in-law did not, he was manager of my business in the Bank, and Shipping clerk, he got 100 Rs. per month. It was chiefly through him that I carried on business. Besides these papers now before me, there are five or ten lacks elsewhere. These are all in different person's hands. The genuine papers are also deposited, I particularly look at three papers with the signatures of Mackintosh and Co. The genuine papers are pledged. Buddenath Roy signed the genuine paper, and Isser Chunder copied the others. I redeemed the others and also the genuine note before interest was due, so as to draw it myself. The certificates are not forgeries. I found that the first two or three papers that went to the Treasury escaped detection. I look at thirty other papers from L. to P. and B. to Q.; they are not genuine notes; they are copies of different notes which I have had. I do not know where the genuine papers are now, I uttered the whole of these as loans; they amount to four lacks and ninety-four thousand six hundred rupees. The same Isser Chunder Budder executed all these forgeries. The first endorsements are all forgeries, the subsequent are all genuine. Isser Chunder Budder executed the signature of Mackintosh and Co."

Besides these ten and the thirty papers mentioned, there are from five to ten papers more, all fageries, in the hands of different individuals. I do not think there are more than fifty altogether.

On his third examination of the same day, 31st July, at the police, the prisoner stated "I decline answering any further questions, what I stated before was *not true*."

Bissenchunder Mittre, an accomplice, swore that the prisoner's son-in-law, Dwarkenauth Mittre and a Mr. Graham who was transported, used generally to write the signatures to the forged papers, that there was a press at which these papers were printed at the Rada Bazar, at Rajkissore Dutt's office. I have seen papers printed there similar to this. I don't know where this paper was printed.

I have seen the paper come fresh from the press, I have seen 10, 20, 30 damped for the purpose of being printed, and as many were printed off in a day; the person who printed them delivered them to Rajkissore Dutt, who on receiving them, folded them up, put them in his box, and took them home. Graham and Dwarkenauth Mittre filled them up and wrote the indorsements on them. I have seen this done both at the office and Rajkissore Dutt's house; Mr. Graham only was at the office. When I say filling up, I mean the body of the note; when this was done the durwans used to be present sometimes; there was no particular time for it. Hurry Sing and two others, Durwans were present. Graham and Dwarkenauth used, to make the indorsements for the interest; Rajkissore was present some times, at others he was not. I do not confine myself to the indorsements for interest but to every thing which was on the back of the original, be it what it may. The signatures used to be obtained from the treasury, previous to the filling up.

The body was filled up before the signatures were obtained; Dwarkenauth afterwards wrote the signatures of the officers. Rajkissore Dutt may have been present on some occasions; *when we went suddenly in, we were present.* Those signatures of the Government Officers were made by Dwarkenauth sometimes he used a glass with a light placed under it, but after he got the command of his hand, he wrote without the aid of a glass. The part of the paper to which he used the light was both for the indorsements, and the signatures of the Government officers but when he got the command of his hand he did so no longer. I have deposited this paper myself and seen entries in the books to that effect, I cannot say that I have taken the paper which I saw so filled up to the Treasury to be examined by Mr. Oxborough. I think it was bad, because they gave me a letter with it: there would have been no occasion to give a letter had it been good. Bissenauth and Mookcem were the two printers. India Bank Notes and checks were also printed there. There were three presses, two iron and one wooden. The three presses were in two rooms. The press for the India Bank Notes, was kept in the same room as the press at which the Company's Paper was printed.

On his cross examination the following evidence was elicited with regard to Gourmohun Chuprassee, who is stated to be employed under Mr. Oxborough in the treasury.

I absconded from Calcutta. I came and gave myself up, and a person has been rewarded, Rammohun Dutt; he is a kinsman and a friend of mine. Rammohun had spoken to Mr. Calder and then came to me and said, I was a poor man and it would be very right to give myself up; he has taken pains to make me give myself up and therefore he got the reward. My younger brother had presented a petition to Mr. Calder, and he said, if I would state all that was true, it would be for my benefit, on seeing Mr. Calder's order, which was shown to me at my house, I gave myself up, expecting I would not be prosecuted if I told what was true. I told all the truth before the magistrate, and I answered such questions as he put to me. I have said to-day, that I have seen Mr. Graham fill up, and Dwarkenauth write the Secretaries' names. I have said so to the magistrates. They used first to take a parcel to Gourmohun Chuprassee, who after keeping them 10 or 15 days used to bring them back, signed. I have seen him take them away and bring them back. I have seen him take 20 or 40 at a time. I have seen him do it more than once or twice; so often that I cannot tell. He used to do so previous to the last two years, but since, has not done it so frequently. During the last two years, he may have taken papers in this manner 3 or 6 times and 4 or 5 at a time. I cannot state with precision the latest period at which he took them away. I have been so employed for 4 years from a period of 4 or 5 months after I entered his service.

Rajkissore Dutt, did not at first admit me into his confidence; he told me these were papers which he had printed for Boyd and Beeby and for Bagshaw and Co. and the Raja. I did not then know Company's Paper. I afterwards did know it. I used to be

sometimes at the office till 2 o'clock in the morning. I saw them print these papers three months after I joined Rajkissore. Three months after I joined his service he caused me to give a Bond to *Thomas DeSouza*. I brought money from ten or twenty places, where money was to be borrowed, but when I told Rajkissore Dutt, I was a poor man and should get into trouble, which it was found what was going on, he told me, not to put my name to any Paper which had not been examined by Mr. Oxborough.

I had not charge of the papers which were brought by Gourmohun : they took them and delivered them to me as they thought proper. I have said Gourmohun was in the habit of taking away papers and bringing them, but I don't know that papers were prepared at Rajkissore's in the manner in which I have stated, but there was a person of the name of Isser Budder whom I was told used to do so.

Sir E. Ryan in summing up thus observed, as to the checks at the Treasury. Gentlemen, I now come to comment on that part of the evidence which is called the checks, as to these papers which the officers of the Treasury say are forgeries. The first examination of the paper is by a native; we have no account of the manner in which it is conducted except by Mr. Oxborough, for that native is not called. The whole check depends on this, that the genuine paper, the genuine certificate, and the registry are sent up to the officers at the time they grant a new paper, which the native dutree places before them; a false one may be made, these papers may both be forged, and I think the conclusion, that it is impossible to obtain duplicate papers, cannot be safely drawn. You have not these natives before you, it is singular they were not called but you are not on that account to suppose that any thing wrong occurred. It is for you to consider whether there is evidence that there are such checks as would prevent the possibility of three copies of the same paper issuing at once from the Treasury; from the evidence of Mr. Balstain, and Mr. Morley, it is impossible that interest could be paid more than once.

His Lordship commented at great length on the evidence of Mr. Prinsep, and the jury retired at nine o'clock and returned a verdict of "GUILTY of uttering a forged paper knowing it to be forged."

THE KING against RAJA BUDDINATH ROY, FOR FORGERY, BEFORE MR. JUSTICE RYAN AND A SPECIAL JURY.

18th January, 1830.

The defendant was indicted for a misdemeanor, in having on the 26th of February, 1829, forged, and put away knowing it not to be genuine, a certain alleged Government security No. 3699 of 1825-26 for 20,000 sicca rupees at 5 per cent. interest, with intent to defraud Archibald Galloway and the United Company.

He was also charged with having forged a receipt for interest on the back of the paper, purporting to have been paid by a set of Bills upon the Court of Directors.

The indictment contained 48 counts.

The Raja, the Advocate General said in his opening speech, was a man of rank and of great fortune, and much looked up to in society. He sometime since joined Rajkissore Dutt in the establishment of the India Bank. Up to that period Rajkissore Dutt was a man of low rank and poor circumstances and until his connexion with the Raja he was not admitted into the society of respectable natives. From this period he rose to opulence, but what was more extraordinary this Bank was established, not for commercial speculations, but for the purpose of facilitating the putting away of *false Company's Paper* as security for loans raised.

The Jury would be told by witnesses, that immediately after the establishment of this Bank, the system of forgery began. Presses and types were purchased, and a person of the name of Issurechunder Budder was found capable of imitating and forging the necessary signatures, but he was not found sufficiently expert and was soon succeeded by the defendant, and here he (the learned advocate) would draw their attention, most particularly, to one circumstance which he considered of vast importance. Rajkissore Dutt was unable either to speak or write English, in this respect he was illiterate, but on the contrary the Raja was a man of education, and could both read and write English, if not in a manner which could do credit to an Englishman, at least in a manner which no native of this country need be ashamed of; he wrote and read in a manner not un-

becoming an English gentleman. They soon picked up a man named Dwarkenauth Mitter, and here he would tell the Jury, that this man had become an Informer, and that a great part of the circumstances of the case would be narrated to them by him ; that his evidence must be received and credited with caution. That he was an accomplice not to be believed without confirmation, but if he was confirmed in part by other witnesses, he was entitled to belief in all his evidence : if credible. For if it were otherwise Informers would be of no use ; if it were necessary to confirm the entire of their statement by other testimony, then, the accomplice would be useless ; this was the law, and if he was misstating it, he was in the judgment of the court.

The Advocate General said, that Dwarkenauth Mitter would tell the gentlemen of the Jury, that for a long time, this system of forging was carried on by him and others, with the assistance of the Raja. That the press was used and these false papers printed off, on Sundays and other days, when offices were generally shut, and no persons went to the Bank. That when Rajkissore Dutt and others were present, he was called upon to affix the necessary signatures to these papers. That the defendant was in the habit of selecting those sufficiently well executed to avoid detection, and carrying them away with him and destroying the rest.

Mr. H. T. Prinsep was called and examined ; his evidence was of the same nature as that given on the former trial.

Dwarkenauth Mitter Examined.—I know the defendant. I first became acquainted with him five or five and a half years since through Rajkissore Dutt, whose son-in-law I am. I remember the establishment of the India Bank ; the defendant and Rajkissore Dutt were the partners, two other names were used but were fictitious. I was employed at the Bank ; that, and the house of Rajkissore Dutt and Co. were one concern. I knew Issur Budder, first about 5 years ago ; he was a servant of the house of Rajkissore Dutt and Co., he was never employed in the Bank nor for the Bank. I was employed in the Bank during its entire continuance. My duty was to call upon different gentlemen, collect, pay and receive money ; write letters, and execute other commissions. There was a press in the house for the printing of notes and other purposes. There were two or three presses ; the others were used to print Company's Paper and Bills of Lading. I first knew of Company's Paper being printed, about 4 years since. Two persons were employed to print the Company's Paper (Bissonauth and Mookel) on Sundays, or such days as offices were usually shut. I and Rajkissore Dutt and others were present at times. This practice continued up to the time we absconded. When the Company's Paper was printed (I speak of at first) the names, and other things used to be copied from an original paper. Issur Budder used to do it. He was discharged and then I, Mr. Graham and Bistochunder used to do so. Mr. Graham, I have heard, has been transported ; he wrote such names as I was unable to write. Bistochunder wrote the Persian, Bengalee, and Naugree names. I wrote the names on the face of the paper, and to the receipts for interest. This was carried on to a great extent. Rajkissore and others have been present when I wrote the names. The defendant used to compare the copy with the original, to see that both were alike. When I wrote the signatures, I did so to many papers and they were then filled up. Those that he, the defendant, found well done he put aside and destroyed the rest. They used to be left with Rajkissore Dutt. I used to fill up the blanks, and when required they used to be carried out and pledged. I, Bissonauth Chaukerbutty, Muddoosooden Seet, and Bissonauth Mitter, used to pledge them by orders of Rajkissore Dutt.

The Bank and the House were one. The defendant had a 12 anna share and Rajkissore Dutt the other 4 anna share. The funds were procured from the defendant and the original papers purchased with his funds.

I have had the use of pen, ink and paper in the Jail to write the name of the Deity. I could write all these names on the Papers in a room by myself but not here, my hand would tremble.

Cross-examined I came from the Jail this morning where I have been for two or three months, I went there from the police, and was brought to that place from Boitepore. I could not copy Mr. Pearson's signature unless I learned it. Ishurbudder taught me to write these names, I practised under him for five or six months. I learned five signatures. I did not write the letters CM DAG and ENT'D CP well ; not to my satisfaction. I was apprehended at Boitepore by Mr. Harvey's people, I had been guilty of all these evil acts, and I died for my life. I am willing and my conscience

would allow me to give evidence against others to save myself, as long as it was the truth I told. I never had a wish to tell an untruth *on oath*. I had a wish to tell the truth always; the whole truth without reserve. I did not wish to give evidence against my father-in-law as it was not proper, and I spoke to Mr. Pearson and to the court, and I was let go down from the witness box at his trial. From the time I thought of giving evidence I intended telling the whole truth. I was told I would be allowed to give evidence after I had been 6 or 7 days in Jail. I was told so by my elder brother. Mr. Calder's people were sent up the country for me. On my way down I met a servant of mine at Sulkey. I put no Bramins on the way who came to me from Calcutta. Issur Chatterjee cooked for me in the Jail. I got a message from my servant who met me on the Sulkey road. I know that I will not be here excused from perjury, whatever I may be excused for that I have confessed.

The first conversation I had about confessing, was with my elder brother; Rajkissore Dutt was present. I sent for my brother and said, I have got into this disaster. He said, What is to be done? I said "will you see if I cannot become a King's evidence." I knew what a King's evidence was, for in a former case Parbatty Churn Bose was admitted King's evidence and got off. He came back and said he had spoken to Mr. Collier who had promised to speak to Mr. Pearson. At first I intended to give evidence against Rajkissore Dutt. Mr. Collier told him that Mr. Pearson said, if I could write all these names and give evidence to that effect, he would speak to Government and get me off. I said if I was excused from giving evidence against Rajkissore Dutt I would tell the whole truth. I know it was expected that I should prove that these signatures of the officers in the Treasury were forgeries, or rather, that I should tell all I knew. The understanding with Mr. Pearson was, that Rajkissore Dutt's trial should come on first, and I should not be examined except on *this* trial. I heard there was evidence enough against him without me. My elder brother first spoke to me about the signatures of the officers; he told me that Mr. Collier said the Advocate General could not believe me unless he saw the signatures, and then he would endeavour to get me admitted as King's evidence and if he could not, he would not show them at all. I was to get off by writing these signatures. The Sheriff came to me with a magistrate at the police. I did not then write the names from apprehension; the promise was subsequent. One day while I was at the police, Mr. Calder and the magistrate asked me to sign the names of these officers. Neither Mr. Calder nor Mr. Robinson asked me to write these names; after I got the communication from Mr. Pearson I wrote the names and sent them to the magistrate. I wrote them looking at a paper of 200 sicca rupees which my elder brother had brought me. I could have done so by guess. I wrote the names of Holt Mackenzie, H. T. Prinsep, R. Udney and C. Morley; all were not on the paper before me. I had a notion of Mr. Mackenzie's signature but no copy. When I sent these signatures in, they were satisfactory. I stipulated that Rajkissore Dutt's trial was to come on first and I should not be examined upon it. I so stipulated with Mr. Collier. I afterwards received a paper from Mr. Pearson to that effect. I cannot say how many days after, I do not wish to speak by guess or to be entrapped; perhaps four days. A long time after I had received that letter I went before the Grand Jury. After I had sent the specimen of the names, Mr. Collier and Mr. Molloy called at the Jail and returned the paper, saying, it would be more satisfactory to write before them. I did so. The next day, Mr. Molloy brought a whole parcel of papers and said, you have not written Mr. Malony's signature, do so? I could not write this from my notion. Rajkissore was not present, but I told him I had done so. We were upon intimate terms notwithstanding; there was no dispute between us because I told him I stipulated not to give evidence against him. I was sworn before the Grand Jury in the case of Rajkissore Dutt to tell the whole truth and I did so. I was examined principally as to facts, not to persons. I have answered all such questions as they put to me.

I know Juggerchunder Chowdry, he was a sircar in Rajkissore Dutt's employment. I never took him to such places as you allude to; it would not have been becoming in me, for he is only a sircar. I never met him in such places. I have sworn that I did not know a man of that name; he was confronted with me and I said, this is not the man; I meant another man of that name. I said I did not know him. I had seen him but once. Bisnochunder was examined at the time and said we were well acquainted; if you ask me my opinion I say, that is false. I was married to Rajkissore Dutt's daughter about 6 years ago. I began to do business at 11 but not forgeries, I know Rajkissore Dutt's family to have been respectable and very opulent. I know that Rajkissore had three vessels and a deal of mercantile connexion with Rangoon, and I have been told he made a great deal of money. I do

not know when the five per cent loan was opened, I do not know that he paid 1,50,000 rupees in 4 per cent. papers, and 1,50,000 rupees in cash, but I know cash and paper were paid in. In May 1828, the India Bank was opened. In the books of the merchandize of the House there were no false entries. I cannot say that all the entries were genuine on the books, as to the papers I think they were false. I do not know that it is usual for the terms of partnerships to be set out in the beginning of the books.

I began the study of forging in 1826-27. Four or five days after I had the knowledge of his having been engaged in forgeries, Esser Budder began to instruct me. I had been accustomed to write English previous to this; I used to write checks and invoices. I never forged any of them nor the proceedings of the courts in the Mofussil, it would not have been productive of any good. I practised at all the names, till I could write them perfectly. I cannot recollect how many papers were forged in any one year, I do not know whether or not I was engaged in 1826.

The first paper I forged was for 7000 rupees. I do not know whether it was sent out or destroyed. I believe I must have begun in 1826. I have perhaps forged 100 or 150 papers. The only sum so large as 10,000 rupees that was ever obtained on forged paper was from Dr. Halliday. A large loan was negotiated for Rajkissore at the Bengal Bank about two months previous to our flight; good and bad paper used to be deposited there. I was a servant to the India Bank, I signed Bank Notes and gave myself out as Secretary and Treasurer; they so advertized me. I began to sign notes two months previous to our flight, after an advertisement to that effect had been published. I did not know that in January 1829, the Raja wanted to get out of the Bank. I do not know that the partners had a quarrel, but I am aware that it was referred to counsel to know if the Rajah could sign the notes and not be responsible, Rajkissore Dutt giving a paper stating that he had no interest. A few of the notes signed by the Rajah were out when we flew, he had signed about 50,000 Rupees worth. I never knew or heard that the Raja, whenever he signed notes, got a deposit of Company's Paper to the same amount from Rajkissore Dutt. I have said the Raja was present when I signed the names of the officers to the papers; it used to be at night; no person accompanied him; he used to come in his buggy. I do not now remember the last time he came. In February the last paper was signed, I signed no more since March, when I heard of the new felony act. I do not know of any respectable person who saw the Raja in the house on such occasions: such acts as these are acts of secrecy and not done openly. When he came on such business he allowed no person to accompany him, but when he went to the house on invitation, he went with his usual attendants. The Rajah is an English scholar; he can read and write English well, I have seen him write a letter to Mr. Saunders.

I received wages; a hundred Rupees a month, and whenever I wanted an hundred or two hundred rupees from Rajkissore Dutt, I got it. That was all I got for my services. The Rajah put confidence in me because I was Rajkissore Dutt's son-in-law. I did not know it would have turned out in this way. I thought they would have only raised money upon the paper. I got laterly 100 sicca rupees per month. I remember 25,000 rupees having been coined at the mint into quarter rupees for the shrahe of the Rajah's mother. I took the money to Mr. Saunders, I took the money from Rajkissore Dutt. I do not know that there was any settlement of accounts in June last, there were bonds given.

My belief is that if I tell the truth, no matter whether the Rajah is convicted or acquitted, I shall be saved, and I have no desire that any one should be sacrificed for my safety. With reference to the blot: I asked to see the original paper, as if one paper had a blot and another copy was to be pledged, it used to be blotted in the same way that people might not detect it; as for instance, if one was to be pledged at the Bank and the money paid, and it returned, if the counterfeit had not a blot it might lead to detection if afterwards pledged them.

At the time the Bank was established, the firm of Rajkissore Dutt and Co. consisted of Rajkissore Dutt and Rajah Buddenauth Roy. I speak of before the Bank was established. The money I have spoken of as deposited in the 5 per cent. loan, was the property of that firm. Bissenauth Chukerbutty, who I have spoken of as negotiating paper, was the manager for the Rajah who did not attend office himself. The defendant was at the house about ten days previous to our flight; he came at night. There was a noise in the Bazar about the end of 1827 or beginning of 1828, I know that both partners knew of it. Rajkissore said to the Rajah, evil reports have been raised against me.

He said I know of it, but what are you resolved upon? Rajkissore replied, it is difficult to carry on business as people are suspicious and will not take paper in my name as deposits, but if they are made out in your name, we can take duplicates and we can deposit them without suspicion. The Rajah said it would do well if he was kept out of harm and Rajkissore replied; there is no doubt I'll keep you clear, for if not, how can we expect to be safe. I will get this renewed in your name, and after the noise is over we will open a Bank and make plenty of money. This conversation was before the Bank was opened. Rajkissore took the Bonds to the Rajah.

The Rajah gave money to the House as occasion required it, sometimes 25,000 and sometimes even 50,000 Rupees. The largest sum he ever gave was 50,000 Rupees; sometimes there was that sum in his favour with the firm. I saw no Company's Paper of the Rajah's in the House. There were papers in Rajkissore Dutt's hands and also in the Rajah's; I do not know to what amount. Rajkissore Dutt and Co. never drew any interest on paper belonging to the Rajah himself. I heard from Rajkissore that profits would accrue from these transaction. I can form no estimate of the profits annually, nor was there any final adjustment of accounts. The Rajah had the greatest credit with the Company. I do not know the extent of his credit with the Bazar Merchants. I know that Rajkissore Dutt executed and granted a paper to the Rajah, but he gave none in return.

The jury here requested that the witness might be allowed to write the forged signatures, which he did, apparently to their satisfaction.

Looks at three papers (the Bonds given by Rajkissore to the Rajah.) Two are dated the 10th June. They are written by me and by directions of Rajkissore Dutt. I do not know when they were delivered. All along, such papers were given to the defendant. These Bonds were given for the sums advanced to the House, that he might not appear a partner. One is for 87,000 rupees which was given to the House; these are papers, mentioned as deposited. They were deposited as no person would make a loan to him without a deposit and so it was mentioned. Some good and some bad papers were deposited with the defendant. The defendant knew that some were bad. This bond was given for fear of any disaster, that the defendant might come down as a creditor. I look at No. 2, this was given for the same reason. No. 3, is dated the 23d July 1829, two days previous to the breaking out of this business. It is signed by two witnesses, friends of the Rajah's. These bonds used to be drawn up for the balance in the books.

The witness swore that he had turned King's evidence for the purpose of saving himself, and that the Government had promised he should not be called to bear witness against his father-in-law, Rajkissore Dutt, but that he was to endeavour by a true statement to convict Rajah Buddinath Roy, who he said was in partnership with his father-in-law both in the commercial establishment and in the Bank of India, the former holding a 12 annas and the latter a 4 anna's share.

The witness swore to the Rajah's having been present for the purpose of examining and setting aside such papers as were well forged, and that he destroyed those that were not, the Rajah used to go at night alone to Rajkissore's house in his buggy. Dwarke-naut Mittra stated that the first paper he himself forged was for Rs. 7,000, and that he forged about 150 papers, Mr. Graham, and others used also to forge different signatures. The paper was printed at the India Bank, generally of a Sunday.

Cross-examined.—The sums lent by the defendant will appear in the books. I do not know where the books are; they were shown me at the Grand Jury room. I do not know in which book these transactions are mentioned. I saw a book relative to Company's Paper, I cannot say the amount of papers out at the time of our flight. There was mention made of the papers deposited with the defendant. The papers deposited with him were entered in the same way as those with other people. The Rajah's books were shown to me and I said, I cannot speak as to books.

To the Jury.—These are two bonds dated the 10th June. When this was written, the date was not affixed to it,—I speak from the difference of the ink. About this time there was a danger of these forgeries being discovered, in consequence of Frankisno Holdar's conspiracy. Sometimes bonds were drawn up to a larger extent. When I say these were given for fear of any thing happening to the House, I mean any discovery of the forgeries. The papers used to remain promiscuously with both partners and then Delolls came to negotiate loans, they used to be told, that papers would be brought from the Rajah's and that gave the transactions greater weight. The Rajah had many papers in his hands, at the time of the flight; he has got more than the

amount of those bonds in his possession now. The greatest circulation of the notes of the India Bank was 20,000 or 30,000 rupees.

Mr. G. H. Huttman.---Sometimes two, sometimes three men are engaged at a press; a head native superintends them. No person superintends the press except the head native and myself. Possibly a few extra copies might be struck off by some of the pressmen. The forms are kept standing.

Mr. Dorin.---I now examine all papers sent into the Treasury; before they were sent to Mr. Oxborough, he used to certify them by putting his name in the corner; these were certified by him. I examine now myself, as I found that he was not correct and so deceived me. Four lacs and twenty thousand rupees worth of paper were rejected by the Treasury after the flight of Rajkissore Dutt, all of which had been examined and passed by Mr. Oxborough.

Mr. C. Hogg.---I know the defendant, I remember seeing him on the 28th of July, at about 10 A. M., (I had not seen him on the 27th) on his coming to my office with a large bundle of what purported to be Company's Paper, which he said had been deposited with him, by Rajkissore, for money lent, and which had turned out forgeries, and that he was a loser to the extent of two lacs of rupees and upwards. He opened the papers and put them into my hands, together with three Promissory Notes for which the papers were pledged as a security. He said Dwarkenauth Tagore had called upon him the previous evening, to speak to him about papers deposited with my brother and which had his endorsement. He then asked me what steps he ought to take. He produced this slip of paper, W. and I wrote on that paper "Buddenauth's endorsement" opposite those papers which he said bore his endorsement, as I thought it might be beneficial to my brother's interest. He then put this slip, X into my hand containing a list of papers. He said that a duplicate of one of those which he said bore his endorsement, was in Major Campbell's hands. I advised him to go to the Treasury, take the papers and state to the Treasury Officers all he had stated to me and to facilitate in every way he could, the apprehension of Rajkissore Dutt. I had never seen my brother's paper for 20,000 rupees. He at once agreed to go to the Treasury and I accompanied him in his carriage. Mr. Morley asked him to leave the papers there and he agreed. Mr. Morley asked me to make a list of them, and he, or some one in the Treasury would give a receipt. The defendant then desired me to take a receipt and went down to his carriage for the purpose of accompanying my brother as a magistrate to his house. I then returned with the papers to my office and a clerk of mine made a list in my presence which I compared and then returned to the Treasury and saw Mr. Morley who desired me to take them to Mr. Oxborough, which I did, and he compared them with the list and gave the receipt I required; they were sealed up and I left them at the Treasury. Afterwards saw them opened by Mr. Robison and I gave him the receipt. This is the envelop. It was in the same state then, as when I saw it sealed up, except a cut half round the seal which appeared: as if Mr. Robison had intended to open it but had thought better to do so in my presence.

Major Campbell.---I am acquainted with the defendant. I have known him for 10 or 11 years. I am not acquainted with Rajkissore Dutt, I know him by sight, I have had no dealings with the Indian Bank. I have had dealings with Rajkissore Dutt, and the defendant. No deposit of paper with the latter.

The Rajah has constantly told me he supported Rajkissore Dutt because his family and his (the Rajah's) ancestors, were acquainted. I have impressed upon him the

The Rajah seemed to say, that their families had been acquainted and he seemed to consider him as a dependant. This was long previous to these discoveries; about the period of the establishment of the India Bank. About the time of the absconding of Rajkissore. I had perhaps twenty papers which purported to be good securities; they were delivered to the Treasury. I saw some subsequently at the police.

Looks at M 3. I received this on account of Rajkissore Dutt on the 12th November 1828. On the evening of the 27th July and on the morning of the 28th, the defendant saw this, as well as all the papers deposited with me by Rajkissore Dutt. N 3, was given to me by Lord Carnwarth, and subsequently by Rajkissore Dutt. On the morning of the 28th, the defendant looked particularly at all notes in his name in my possession and took a memorandum of them.

Looks at six papers. For these I received new notes in the name of the Earl of Carnwarth and one in my own name. For those that went to police, I got no new notes.

The defendant looked at all and examined those in his own name. On the evening of the 27th; at about half past 8 o'clock he came to my house with a downcast air. On seeing him, I informed him that he was suspected of being concerned and urged him to tell me the truth as I had been a great sufferer. In reply he told me he had been a looser and shewed me a bundle which he had brought, purporting to be Government Securities to the amount of 2,14,000 Rupees deposited with him on account of transactions with Rajkissore Dutt. He said they arose out of a series of transactions in signing notes for the India Bank. He said he was in the habit of receiving Company's Paper to the amount of the notes he signed. On the morning of the 28th, he took a memorandum of the notes in my possession with reference to other papers in the possession of Mr. Hogg and others. Dwarkenaath Mitter was the person with whom I was in the habits of dealing. The Rajah said Dwarkenaath was a most clever boy.

Cross-examined.—The notes I pointed out to day were the cancelled notes.
By the Advocate General.—Looks at L. 1. I never saw this before.

Cross examined.—Lord Carnwarth delivered the papers to me about the time he was going to Madras. The loans were renewed on 1st of July last, with Rajkissore, by me and Mr. Glass: I took the papers to Mr. Glass, and they were examined. I did not think that the defendant was in the glitist interested in the notes but on the contrary, the defendant told me that Rajkissore Dutt's family were highly respectable and he therefore supported him. I remember the defendant's expressing his annoyance at the use made of his name in an advertisement in the papers by Rajkissore. I never understood that he was in the least interested in the Bank. I understood him to be his partner and lending money on low interest and taking security; that I fancy is usual amongst rich natives. On the morning of 28th, he came about 9 o'clock and told me, he was going to Mr. Hogg, he may have come on the 27th, as I before had urged him to give me early notice if any thing was likely to happen Rajkissore Dutt; this was perhaps two or three months previous.

In the course of communication it was a matter of conversation, whether or not the defendant should compound his debt with Rajkissore. The defendant stated that he did not know where he was, but just as he was starting to come to me, he had received a note from him which he had left behind and in which Rajkissore stated, that though he had fallen into difficulties, he the Rajah, need not fear loss as none of his notes were due so no one could seize his property and proposed to assign it all to the defendant. On this the conversation was, whether he ought not to compound and Kismohun Burroll said if he got 50,000 rupees he ought to burn the paper; to this the defendant observed with great emphasis " *while I have life I will never burn*" Mr. Anley was present. Rajah Buddenauth left my house about 11 o'clock with my advice to go to the Treasury with his paper. That paper consisted of 14 notes; he showed them to me I said I did not think they were worth a rupee. I had been that day at the Treasury both morning and evening; in the morning my papers were declared to be good and in the evening to be bad, I understood Rajah Buddenauth Roy to have supported Rajkissore with money for many year, I do not remember when the India Bank was established, I think it was about two or two and a half years ago. I was applied to take a share in it.

Re-examined.—I do not remember the defendant telling me, that he had lost by any other papers. He complained of Rajkissore's having discredited him by an advertisement; since then he continued to support him. He appeared to think it was an offence, not that he would have objected to his name being used, but that it was unauthorized. I understood that he lent money at low interest to Rajkissore and he has told me he took security for the notes he signed. He has never said where Rajkissore could get security.

Court.—The letter from Rajkissore, the defendant brought over to my house and read the Bengalee and explained it to me, I might know that letter again; he took it away. The address was written badly in English; he seemed to think it was written by Dwarkenaath Mitter.

Jury.—I have seen the advertisement relative to the establishment of the India Bank and notes signed by the defendant, but still I think he was not a partner, but rather lent money and gave the use of his name. I had transactions with Rajkissore, not that I thought the defendant was responsible, but I knew he was supported by the defendant, and I felt confident, that if any thing was going wrong, I should have had a hint from the defendant. The defendant stated, that whenever he signed notes, he took paper as security and I understood that the notes were cash for that security.

The forged paper bearing the signature of the Rajah, amounted to five lacks of rupees. The proceedings in this case, were very similar to those on Rajkissor Dutt's trial.

Sir E. Ryan in his charge to the jury stated that their verdict must entirely depend upon the evidence of the informer Dwarkenauth Mittre, and after citing an extract from the charge of Lord Ellenborough in the trial of Colonel Despard for high treason, as to the evidence of accomplices, the learned judge thus summed up.

His Lordship read over the evidence of Dwarkenauth Mittre and remarked, that though Bissenchunder had not been called, still the counsel for the defence could have examined him; particularly, if as it had been stated, his name was upon the back of the indictment, a fact which his Lordship was ignorant of, or he should have undoubtedly put him in the box himself.

Much stress his Lordship said had been laid upon that part of the evidence which went to show, that the funds of Rajkissore Dutt could have been made available to the establishment of such a system of forgery. Dwarkenauth had said, that he had none, save that furnished by the defendant, and this was confirmed by the statement of Rajah Buddenauth Roy to Major Campbell.

His Lordship remarked, that the evidence of the accomplice, if credited, had made out the charge fully, for he stated, that the defendant was present when he forged the name of Mr. Holt Mackenzie upon the paper. With reference to some papers he said, that the defendant assisted in the forging and selected those best executed and least likely to lead to detection, and to others, he said they were forgeries to which he attached his name and part of those turned out copies of some taken by him to the treasury. To all he said, they were printed at the office of Rajkissore Dutt, and one was deposited with Colonel Galloway, and he was accompanied by the son of Gooropersaud Bose. In both facts he was confirmed; in the one by the printer of the Government Gazette, in the second by Shrenaut Bose.

His Lordship felt bound to say that nothing contradictory appeared to him in the evidence of the informer, though he had listened to him with great attention, while he had been tried in a variety of ways and been cross-examined at great length, but whether or not he was the witness of truth, was for the jury to say.

His Lordship made a few comments on the evidence of Dwarkenauth Mittre and said there was nothing extraordinary in the defendant telling Mr. Hogg that the papers he took to the treasury were forged, for he had been so informed by Major Campbell, but his remark when recommended to destroy them, "while I live I will never burn," was of great importance. Taking it by itself, it was the conduct of an innocent man, but the jury should consider it, coupled with that part of evidence of Dwarkenauth, where he said, these papers and the bonds were given, that in case any thing happened, the defendant might be held clear; they would see whether it was not reconcilable with that or whether it was the conduct of an innocent man; they would also take into consideration his conduct at the time the forgeries were first discovered.

Sir E. Ryan, next remarked upon the testimony of the officers in the Treasury, and as to the impossibility of getting three papers of the same number and date through that office, or procuring payment of interest twice on a paper of the same amount, and said, that if the jury believed, that the signatures to all were the genuine signatures of defendant, it would be difficult to suppose he had not a guilty knowledge. The witnesses who had been called to prove them genuine had said, it was now difficult to speak to signatures, but they believed them to be his and the defendant had called no evidence to show they were not.

His Lordship in conclusion said, he had now commented upon those circumstances which had presented themselves to him, if there were any which he had omitted he was sure the ingenuity of the jury would suggest them to him. If they believed the evidence of Dwarkenauth Mittre the charge was proved, but if they thought he was so contaminated with the guilty knowledge as not to be worthy of belief, it was there duty to acquit him. On the contrary, if they were of opinion that he had spoken consistent with truth, he had shown him to be a guilty participator, and without reference to what might be the consequences or whatever their feelings might be, they ought to find him guilty.

The jury retired at half past nine p. m. and at thirty minutes past ten returned the following verdict, which was read by Mr. Alexander, the foreman :—

"We do not think Dwarkennauth Mittre's evidence by itself sufficient to convict the defendant, and giving him the benefit of this opinion, we find him NOT GUILTY."

Counsel for the prosecution, Mr. Advocate General and Mr. Cochrane.
Attorney, Mr. Molloy.

Counsel for the defence, Messrs. Compton, Clarke and Dickens.
Attorney, Mr. George Higgins.

Calcutta.

TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK,

Governor General in Council.

&c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,—We have the honor to submit for the favourable consideration of your Lordship in Council, the circumstances under which loans were advanced by the Bank of Bengal on Deposit of Company's Papers, lately declared at the Treasury to be forgeries.

About September 1828, some forgeries of Company's Paper had been discovered, and to protect the Bank from imposture or loss from such a cause, Mr. Wood then the President, made the following minute which was approved of by the Directors present, and entered on the proceedings of the Bank of the 9th of October, 1828 :

"With reference to the Forgeries lately discovered. Ordered that all Company's Paper tendered for the Bank to take, be sent to the Head Assistant (uncovenanted) at the Accountant General's Office, for him to examine and certify, or that he be allowed one hundred rupees (Sa. Rs. 100) per mensem in lieu of the fees which would be at the rate of one rupee each paper, for his trouble with the same.

(Signed) H. WOOD."

Your Lordship in Council will please to observe that when this minute was made Mr. Wood, was both Accountant General, and President of the Bank, and may be considered as then representing Government both at the Treasury and the Bank.

From the date of the above minute, no money has ever advanced on deposit of any Government Securities, until such securities have been sent to the Treasury and there examined and certified in the manner prescribed in the minute.

About ten weeks ago, some Company's Papers were tendered for deposit by Rajkissore Dutt, and sent in usual course to the Treasury where they were examined and certified : the Secretary to the Bank (Mr. Dorin) on receiving these Papers thus verified, thought he perceived some peculiarity in the printing which excited his suspicion, and he sent the Papers back to the Treasury, requesting that they might be more carefully examined : they were returned a second time with an assurance that all was right, and Mr. Dorin thinking that further objection would be unjustifiable, received the Papers. It is the practice of the Bank, when there is any pressure in the Money Market, to allow parties to renew their loans, granting fresh bonds : in such cases, as the paper has been once verified at the Treasury, it is not sent again on the day when the order for renewal is passed, but on the following day, and before the new Bond is executed. In conformity with this usage, the loan of Fussonauth Chuckerbutty a Sircar of Rajkissore Dutt, was ordered for renewal on the 9th July, and on the afternoon of that day Mr. Dorin, retaining his suspicion, carried the Papers to the Accountant General's Office, where he submitted them to the examination of the Treasury officers who said, they entertained no suspicions respecting the

the papers and believed them to be true and genuine. Mr. Dorin brought back the papers to the Bank and on the morning of the 10th, they were sent to the Treasury in usual course, and verified before the Bond was executed by the party seeking the renewal. Mr. Dorin could not have ventured to pronounce bad, any Government Securities that were considered genuine and true at the Treasury, but on the 10th he retained his suspicions so strongly, that he sent for renewal one Paper for 25,000, and this Paper was received for that purpose, on the 13th he carried to the Accountant General's Office all the Papers respecting which he entertained any doubt and required a renewal of the whole : but some fears were then entertained at the Treasury and only two of the Papers were received. On the 14th, the whole of the remaining papers which he considered suspicious, were again sent, but the Accountant General would neither renew the notes, nor declare them bad, nor would the Treasury Officers give any answer until the 27th when the duplicate notes turned up. Thus Government Securities to the amount of nearly five lakhs lay for 13 days before the Treasury officers who were unable to state whether they were genuine or forged. On the 10th Mr. Dorin waited on Mr. Hogg who is a Bank Director and also a Magistrate, and communicated to him his suspicions adding that the Government Officers believed their signatures to be genuine.

Mr. Hogg stated that he would immediately secure Rajkissore Dutt and his Papers, if any public officer would declare that he believed his signature to have been forged, but that he would not expose himself and defeat the ends of justice by apprehending a man for forging a signature which would be declared genuine, by the individual whose signature it purported to be. Mr. Hogg saw Mr. MacKenzie on the following day and learning from him that he (Mr. MacKenzie) and the other public officers believed the signatures to be genuine, it was determined that nothing could then be done.

At the next meeting of the Bank Directors on the 16th, Mr. Dorin produced the papers and stated all that had passed. The Directors said that it would be vain to attempt any proceedings unless the security could be declared bad, and at the same time determined not to embarrass the Public Officers, by insisting on a renewal of the papers, particularly as they considered the interest of the Bank protected by the verification of the Paper at the Treasury.

Having mentioned in detail the circumstances which preceded the detection of the false paper, we now beg leave to state the grounds, upon which we rest our application to your Lordship in Council, to be saved harmless from any loss the Bank might sustain from having advanced loans on the Securities, said to be forged. We submit, that the examination of the Paper at the Public Treasury by an Officer appointed to discharge that duty and authorized to require a fee for his trouble, is a verification of the Paper binding upon the Government, and that if it were otherwise, the examination would be an idle form, tending only to deceive the public and to require from them fees for which no service was rendered.

It will, we presume, be conceded that every individual circulating a negotiable security, is bound to state on application whether or not any such security is genuine and a public body is equally under an obligation to afford such information when required.

A Merchant about to purchase or receive a Bill of Exchange can apply to the Drawer or Acceptor who would be bound by regard to his character and credit to admit or deny his signature and would be bound by his admission.

It is not so when securities are issued by the Government of the country : no individual can apply to any Member of the Government to ascertain the genuineness of any public security. He must apply at the proper office, and there he cannot dictate the mode of examination nor the person by whom that examination shall be made. He pays the fixed fee, complies with the prescribed forms, and having had his paper examined in the manner fixed by the proper authorities, rests in perfect security.

The Registry like any other book of account is kept for the information of Government not of the public. It matters not to an individual how a paper may stand in the Registry, or how any other Government book may designate it. All he wants to know is, whether or not the paper is genuine : and if he applies at the only place where that information can be afforded and pays the fixed fee, we submit that the Government are morally bound to save harmless that individual who has advanced his money on the public faith. We say morally, because we wish to avoid allusion to mere points of law, feeling, satisfied that your Lordship in Council will determine

this most important question upon the broad principles of good faith, and regard to public credit.

Your Lordship in Council will observe that the Secretary to the Bank considered the examination at the Treasury so conclusive, that he received the papers so examined, although his own suspicions continued in full force: not deeming it right to act on his own vague surmises in opposition to a declaration of the Government Treasury. If Government should repudiate the acts of their Officer on this occasion, we declare we know not how the public can ever feel safe in any transaction; where the Government do not personally intervene, unless the prescribed duty should be performed under the provisions of an Act of Parliament, or under a Government Regulation. We believe that all the Treasury Officers will admit, that the papers now declared to be forged, would all have been renewed in ordinary course if they had been sent to the Treasury without an intimation from Mr. Dorin of his doubts, and we beg respectfully to submit for the consideration of Government that it would be most injurious to public credit if it should appear that nearly five lakhs of Company's Paper had been at the Treasury for 13 days and that no public Officer or Clerk could say whether it was good or bad.

We have already mentioned that Mr. Dorin's suspicions were not excited by any doubts respecting the signatures of the Secretaries and other Public Officers but by the general appearance of the printing, which he thought more faint than usual, and particularly by a peculiarity in the letter "N" in the word "until" and in the letter "L" in the words "Accountant General." The duplicate papers were discovered on the 27th, when the greatest alarm and consternation were spread. Almost every person who had paper in deposit hurried to the Treasury to have it examined and on that and the following day nearly thirteen lakhs of false paper, were produced. Some of us were present when the papers were brought in for examination, and we can state that the Treasury Officers did not attempt to form any opinion from the signatures but were guided solely by the peculiarity in the printing, which we have mentioned. We beg of Government to consider the situation in which the public are placed when the signatures of the officers whose names authenticate the whole Indian debt are abandoned, and a trifling peculiarity in printing is resorted to, as the test of authenticity. Forgeries to a considerable extent have frequently been practised and individuals defrauded and ruined, but they have always been detected when they reached the public bodies, or individuals whose securities they purported to be, and we believe that this is the first time that negotiable paper has been issued either by a public body or private individuals where the parties circulating the securities have been unable to ascertain the verity of their own paper.

We do not take the liberty of imputing blame of negligence in any quarter, but if there has been negligence and incaution, whereby multitudes have been plundered and ruined, we earnestly submit that any loss arising from such improvidence ought to be borne by those who were thus devoid of ordinary caution, and ought not to fall on individuals who had no control over the form or mode of issuing the paper, and had protected themselves from imposture by every means that human prudence could suggest. In the case of individuals this argument would be powerful, but, when addressed to the Government who issued such securities we trust it will be deemed conclusive.

We have reason to believe, that interest has been paid on several of the papers stated to be forged, and we submit, that the payment of interest is a recognition of the paper as genuine, and binding on the Government. It is a declaration by the public officers, acting on behalf of Government that the paper is what it purports to be, and all who issue negotiable securities are bound to know their own signatures. If a person whose name had been forged on a Bill of Exchange as the acceptor, should admit his hand-writing in error, he would still be bound to make good the amount to the person who advanced money on the faith of that admission, and further if a man should accept a Bill purporting to have been drawn by another whose name had been forged, that acceptor would be bound, and could not avoid payment, by shewing that the signature of the drawer had been forged, because a merchant is bound to know not only his own hand-writing but that of his correspondent. These principles have not been fixed by any arbitrary enactment, they have been deduced from experience, as necessary for the maintenance of public faith and fair dealing, and as such only we urge them in illustration. The paper circulates on the credit of Government, and it would ill accord with that credit, if securities were proclaimed good one day, by the payment of interest and afterwards repudiated as forgeries by the very authorities who had pronounced them good and genuine. Thus far my Lord,

we have addressed ourselves to Government as if the signatures had been forged; but it is very generally believed, and in that belief we concur, that the signatures of the Public Officers are genuine, but have been surreptitiously obtained, and we understand that this is the opinion of the Magistrate who has investigated the case. If your Lordship in Council should be of the same opinion, we presume no objection would be made to pay any security signed by the Public Officers authorized to perform that duty on behalf of the Governor General in Council. From what we have already stated, it will be seen, that the Public Officers all believed their signatures to be genuine, even after suspicions had been excited, and we will venture to add that almost every individual in Calcutta, acquainted with their signatures will state, that they believe them to be real. We have heard that some of these officers now begin to entertain doubts, but such doubts were never expressed or entertained until after the duplicate papers had turned up; and although we confide implicitly on what these gentlemen state, we cannot exempt them from the infirmities and prejudices incident to human nature. The atmosphere through which they now see is impregnated with doubts and suspicions and must tend to deceive them; their very anxiety will serve to perplex them, and they must have a predisposition to hope and believe, that the signatures are forged, and that the frauds have not occurred in the offices in which they themselves preside. We think it will be conceded that any opinions they may now give are at least neutralized by those they have already expressed when they judged from the character of their hand-writing only, and not from extraneous circumstances. In the absence of positive proof, it will be for your Lordship in Council to decide upon the probabilities: whether it is more probable, that one Bengalee should imitate the signatures of many Public Officers, so perfectly, as to defy detection, and deceive the parties themselves, or, that some subordinates in the Public Officers may have been corrupted to lend their aid in a fraud sufficiently productive to admit of paying many accomplices. Supposing that constant practice could enable a person to counterfeit the signature of another, beyond the possibility of detection, how can we account for the unnecessary variety of signatures? Why should the names of Mr. MacKenzie, Mr. Prinsep and Mr. Molony be indiscriminately forged? whereby difficulties were needlessly accumulated and detection greatly facilitated. It would have equally served the purposes of the forger to have selected papers bearing the signature of some one secretary, and the variety can only be accounted for by believing the signatures to be genuine. On most of the papers signed by Mr. MacKenzie there is an impression on the bank arising from his habit of signing the lowest paper in a bundle first and dropping the next paper on the signature while wet. This same peculiarity is on the paper stated to be forged; it might perhaps be replied that such a mark would not escape the eye of an accomplished forger, and we admit that this might be fairly urged if *all* the false papers bore the impression. But it is not so. Some have the impression and others have it not and we understand in about the same proportion as in the true papers. There is another remarkable circumstance to which we beg the attention of your Lordship in Council. There are three copies of one paper for 20,000 Rs.; the original paper has not the impression alluded to, while the three false papers have it; and we contend that this is wholly irreconcilable with the belief we might almost say with the possibility of the signatures being forged. It cannot be supposed that this consummate imitator would put upon the copy what did not appear upon the original, and the circumstance can be accounted for on no other ground, than that the signatures are real. Frauds have often been committed in Public Offices both here, and at home, and such an occurrence however to be lamented, is not very unfrequent, and therefore not very improbable, on the other hand the history of the world affords no example of an individual who could imitate a variety of signatures on a great number of papers without a single failure and so perfectly as to deceive the parties themselves, and such an occurrence having never yet happened it is extravagantly improbable if not impossible.

We have stated the circumstances that led to the detection of this extensive and extraordinary fraud, which would still be in full operation if it had not been arrested by the vigilance and perseverance of Mr. Dorin; we have mentioned the grounds on which we trust, that Government would be pleased to order payment of the securities even if they should consider them forged. We have also stated the reasons which induced us to believe that the signatures are genuine, but have been fraudulently obtained, in which case we felt assured that Government would not be disposed to contest their liability the individual suffers from these frauds are unwilling to trouble Government with separate Petitions and await with intense anxiety the result of this application to which we respectfully solicit the early attention of your Lordship in Council, we have not adverted to legal liability and know not how far we should be

justified in doing so, but we feel satisfied that the decision of your Lordship in Council will rest on broader principles and will be such as shall be deemed best calculated for the preservation of good faith and the maintenance of public credit.

We have the honour to be, My Lord,

Your most Obedient humble Servants,

(Signed) J. W. HOGG,
JOHN STORM,
J. YOUNG,
WM. PRINSEP,
WM. MELVILLE,
J. BEATSON,

Bank of Bengal, 26th August, 1829.

Not concurring in all that is stated in this letter and desiring in consideration of the position in which we stand towards the Bank and Government to avoid taking further part in the discussion we beg to decline signing it.

(Signed) HOLT MACKENZIE.
C. MORLEY.
J. S. BARWELL.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF BENGAL.

Financial. GENTLEMAN,—The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council having duly considered your letter of the 26th ultimo, praying that Government will take upon itself to make good the loss, the Bank is likely to sustain in its transaction with Rajkissore Dutt; together with a memorial from several individuals, to the same purport; I am directed to inform you, that while his Lordship in Council deeply regrets the loss, to which the Bank and individuals had been subjected, he feels himself compelled to reject the claim made upon Government.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen, your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) R. M. TIGHMAN,
Off'g. Deputy Secy. to the Govt.

Council Chamber, the 1st Sept. 1829, Ed. Sd. (C. F.)

TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK,

Governor General in Council, &c. &c. &c.

MY LORD.—We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Deputy Secretary Tilghman's communication in reply to our letter of the 26th ultimo, stating that your Lordship in Council "felt compelled to reject the claim made upon Government," but not further noticing the undisputed facts stated in our letter, nor the grounds on which we rested our application; we have only to regret that our Memorial was not deemed worthy of more favorable consideration and of a less abrupt rejection.

The Deputy Secretary in reciting the purport of our letter alleges that we had prayed "that Government would take upon itself to make good the loss the Bank was likely to sustain in its transactions with Rajkissore Dutt." In a matter of such moment, it is fit, that nothing should be misunderstood or misinterpreted and we must disclaim having ever preferred so unreasonable a Petition. We beg to state respectfully, but confidently, that our letter is not liable to such an interpretation. The purport of our application was that Government under the very peculiar circumstances set forth would order payment of securities issued in their name and at one time acknowledged at the Treasury to be genuine, but now alleged to be forged or fraudulent.

As the interests of others are entrusted to our care, it is incumbent upon us to seek redress through every channel and by all lawful means. We have therefore to request that your Lordship in Council will be pleased to forward our letter of the 26th ultimo, for the consideration of the Honorable the Court of Directors.

We take the liberty of sending for the perusal of your Lordship in Council, the opinions of Counsel which were not obtained till the 1st instant.

If the Law Officers of Government coincide in opinion with the Council for the Bank, we feel assured that Government would promptly grant all that legal proceedings could obtain and in this confidence we abstain for the present from adopting measures to bring the matter before the Supreme Court.

We understand that the individual sufferers are proceeding by Petition to Parliament.

We have the honor to be, My Lord,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

(Signed) J. W. HOGG,
JAMES BEATSON,
W. MELVILLE,
WM. PRINSEP,
JOHN STORM,
J. YOUNG.

Bank of Bengal, 10th Sept. 1829.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF BENGAL.

Priv. Dept. GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor *Financial*. General in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant requesting that your former letter dated the 26th ultimo, may be forwarded for the consideration of the Honorable Court of Directors, and reply to inform you that your request will be immediately complied with.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

Council Chamber, the 22d
Sept. 1829, (Ed.
Sind.) James Robertson.

(Signed)

R. M. TILGHMAN,
Offg. Depy. to the Gov.

SUPREME COURT,—FEBRUARY 9, 1830.

Before Mr. Justice Ryan.

THE BANK OF BENGAL *versus* THE UNITED COMPANY.

Mr. Dickens opened the pleadings. It was an action of Assumpsit brought upon thirty-three Counts, to recover the interest due upon five Promissory Notes. The plaint was filed on the 4th December 1829. Damages were laid 600,000 rupees.

Mr. Compton in stating the case, said, it was an action of Assumpsit brought by the Bengal Bank a body corporate against the United Company another body corporate to recover the interest due upon five promissory notes of the East India Company, all of which the Bank of Bengal claimed, as having been specially endorsed to them, and as counsel for the plaintiffs, it would be his duty, as briefly as possible to lay before the court, an outline of the case he wished to offer, together with the evidence he intended to produce, and such suggestions in law as appeared to him necessary. It was an action of Assumpsit, to recover the interest upon five promissory notes, but the real question was to ascertain, whether or not they were genuine, and how far the defendants were bound to discharge the amount of them.

Before he attempted to sketch an outline of the case, he could not help acknowledging, that he felt the great importance of the question which in some degree embarrassed, and perhaps in a great measure prevented him from doing it that justice, which if less embarrassed is an ordinary case he might do, but he felt it was of importance to the government of the country. It was a case of importance to the government, that public faith operating upon public confidence should be preserved, for in this case, if it was not entirely obstructed, it would be much shaken, and therefore be likely to destroy the stability of the government. It was of importance to the governed in *justa position* to the governors, as these securities were a part of the public debt, and for which the revenue of this vast empire was appropriated, and it was of importance, that the recovery of those securities should not be clogged by any unnecessary difficulties.

The Character of Government was involved; their reputation was at stake, as public faith should be observed; and it was of importance that the question between the Government and the public should be decided. The sums claimed were part of the debt due by Government and the welfare of this part of the Empire rested on the good faith of Government with its creditors, and what would the public say when they heard, that the payment of the public debt was thus obstructed. The question now was, whether they had a right to refuse payment of these notes, than which none were more clumsily executed; printed on common paper, with type which could be purchased in the bazar; without any watermark and even without the simplest precaution used at home, to ensure the public against deception.

It was also of importance to the officers of Government; they had much at stake, much to consider and much to apprehend. If the Government were not held liable, the public would have much to complain of; if they were, the Defendants might consider, that their servants had not used due and sufficient precaution, for if they

had papers of a doubtful description, such as those on which the claims were now made, would not have been passed or verified in the Treasury. But he thought they were genuine, for if otherwise, what must be the situation of those who had invested their all in securities of the kind, on the faith of those appointed to examine them and who had taken every precaution to ascertain their validity. What would be the situation of those individuals, who after years of honest industry were to find themselves thus ruined by being informed to-day that they were genuine, to-morrow fictitious?

He, Mr. Compton, was so strongly impressed with the importance of the case, arising out of these considerations, that he felt much more embarrassment in lay in it before his Lordship, than he would in an ordinary action; but whatever the result might be, he felt confident his Lordship would give it every consideration, discussing its merits as if it were between private individuals and applying to it those principles of law which he should offer, if he considered them deserving of any weight. With these observations he would proceed to lay the case before his Lordship, dividing his remarks into four heads; first, pointing out the difficulties thrown in his way; secondly sketching out the line of evidence he intended to offer; thirdly, making such observations on the law as he considered applicable and fourthly anticipating the line of defence likely to be offered.

Mr. Compton said there were several difficulties in his case which he hoped to be able to surmount; one difficulty which he had to contend with was the enormity of the sum involved in this question, whereas if nothing was to result from the present action but the recovery of the amount claimed, he thought in all probability there would have been little resistance on the part of Government; that they would not have appeared in Court at all as defendants. The next difficulty to which he alluded, was the connexion of this with recent cases tried before his Lordship and two juries; on which occasions a number of papers had been produced said to be forged. The principal witness on those occasions, was an infamous wretch whom he hoped would not be again brought forward and it would perhaps have been better that this action had never been brought, than that such a villain should escape with impunity. This was another of the difficulties, for had the present trial come on first, it would by no possibility have been supposed, that the papers on which the present action was brought, were part of those spoken to by that villain. The impression would not then have gone forth, that they were not genuine, that they had not been signed by those authorized to sign them. Such an impression he had no doubt was a great disadvantage but it would have been obviated had the present case been decided before those statements had been developed. If it had been so, he should have had none of those difficulties to contend with and he should have no hesitation as to the result, but whatever might be the issue of the present case, he had no consolation; that there were others still behind of the same nature, which neither the wealth of the Treasury, nor the ingenuity of his learned friend would be able to overcome.

The Bank of Bengal Mr. Compton said, was a body corporate established by act of Parliament and it would be idle in him to contend, that they could not sue and be sued. They were in the habit of negotiating notes and granting loans and in the course of business as a Banking concern, took or discounted the notes upon which the present action was brought from Rajkissore Dutt of whom the Court had heard so much. In the course of business at the Bank, when a paper was brought in, it was handed to the Gazantie (a native treasurer) who examined the endorsements, marked it with his initials and then made an entry of it in a book and delivered it to the Podar who took it to the office of Mr. Oxborough, an uncovenanted assistant in the Treasury, who purported to say whether papers of the kind were genuine or not, and who he should contend was an agent of the Company, whose duty it was, to examine the notes and place his initials on them as a voucher for their authenticity. To those in question he affixed his initials, and they were returned by the Podar to the Gazantie who took them to Mr. Dorin the Secretary, who made a more particular entry, and then the loan was made upon the supposition that they were genuine after such examination.

He apprehended, he should be able to prove that these were the papers thus passed by the Government Officers and the question then was what weight that would give to the case?

This being the outline of the case he would next state his view of the law and to avoid all mistake, he would read it from a paper which he held in his hand.

Mr. Compton here stated his view of the law on the case.

He would have to cite a few authorities but he would not make any parade of cases or do more than show his view of the law, as in all probability the case would not rest here; whatever might be his Lordship's decision the matter would come before him again in a more solemn form.

Mr. Compton here cited a number of authorities in support, of the law of the case as read by him.

Mr. Compton said it was for his friend to show, that this was not the law; he *Mr. Compton* said it was the law, the law of England, and if a person acknowledged a Bill, whether it was his hand-writing or not, he adopted it and made himself to all intents and purposes liable, as much as if he took his pen and made a fresh endorsement. But who he asked was the party who became liable in this case? the United Company established as a body corporate, who had authority to draw promissory notes; they did so, and they sent them out subject to the law of promissory notes. As they were, he said, a body corporate they must unavoidably act by agents; so every thing which could be done must be effected by agents. Who he would ask was it that passed these papers and gave them the credit with which they went forth to the world? could it be doubted that it was done by agency? The Governor General in Council were the agents of the Company and they in turn had, under agents and it was those agents who put the papers in circulation and what would be the consequence if every person was bound to look to the authority of each? In case of war there must be a loan, said *Mr. Compton*, there was agency in respect to that loan whether it was received in the Treasury, in the country, or in the other Presidencies and what he would ask would be the consequence, if the persons lending were to look to the authority of each person? of the Governor General under seal, or the written authority of those who granted the receipts for the money in the Treasury. What did the public know of the authority of each they dealt upon the faith of a great public body. The public made no such enquiries for they could not have a suspicion that such a great body as the Hon'ble Company would turn round, and by a quibble or any other similar artifice ruin the public creditor. They would not believe it and as for himself, an old servant of the Company, he could not credit it; yet such was now the opinion of the public and he believed the defendant's would yet have to regret, that they had thrown such difficulties in the way of the present case. All he said was Agency; every thing done to fabricate and mature these papers, was done by Agency. The certificate was taken to the Treasury where the paper was granted, examined and registered by *Mr. Oxboorough* who passed it, that paper was examined and signed by two assistants, all Agents and it was then taken for the signature of the Secretary, another Agent. It was nothing to the public who signed the papers; the Secretary did no more than the Automaton in England that played at chess; an Automaton which could be taught to write would answer the purpose just as well as the Secretary, and if he should hear that the Secretary had any list or check, other than the names of the officers of Government on the papers, he should believe that business was carried on in the Treasury different from what he had been led to suppose. The fact alone of adopting the paper through the official officers of Government, made the notes their own.

If a person who had his all in a paper of this kind and did not know the signature of the officers, was there no person to whom he could apply? To whom he would ask, should he go for information? If there was any person, he should like to be informed who. Could he go to the Hon'ble Company? if he did he thought he would have a long journey. Could he go to the Governor General, but he thought not; if he did go with his paper to the Council Chamber, he would naturally be referred to the Secretary. Could he go to the Secretary? he believed Messrs. Mackenzie and Prinsep

had some thing else to do than answer such questions. How much of the public business, he should like to know, could they transact if every person who held paper of this kind, was to refer to them. Then he said there must be some person to give the required information. His learned friend would no doubt say, it was impossible to obtain the genuine signatures to these papers; that the beautiful machinery of Secretary's office was so complete, that it was impossible to effect an imposition, but he should bear in mind the possibility, of the confidence reposed in inferior officers being abused. He knew of its having been abused and what has happened may happen again.

He Mr. Compton was old enough to recollect numerous abuses in public offices, particularly at Madras, and he would ask why similar frauds might not have been practiced on Mr. Holt Mackenzie and Mr. Thoby Prinsep; his friend would no doubt say that they could not have been signed by these gentlemen, but his belief was, that they were surreptitiously obtained.

Here the learned gentleman stated a case of fraud practised at Madras upon a Mr. Cassamajor when his signature was obtained to paper in quadruplicate.

Mr. Compton said, a similar cheat might easily have been practiced in Calcutta, as there was no precaution taken. Number of papers were sent at once to the Secretary for signature, and what was to prevent Rajkissore Dutt, from bribing the subordinates and surreptitiously slipping into the box false paper to obtain real signatures, and he had no doubt the officers of Government had been so imposed upon. How were the public creditors he would ask, to know, whether the notes were good or not; who were they to apply to? If his learned friend put either Mr. Mackenzie or Mr. Prinsep into the witness box, they could not speak with confidence, as to whether they were their signatures or not. Then if the Secretaries were not the persons to be applied to; who were? He should like to know if Government had appointed any particular person to convey information to the public as to the authenticity of those papers; if not, he should suppose the head of the Accountant General's Office, was the proper person and from him it was to be hoped the required information could be obtained, for he, Mr. Compton, could not but suppose, that there existed some means of ascertaining it. Would his friend say there was one person or that it was left to every person; but he would contend if there was any person, he must have been an agent from the nature of his employment. If there was no person would not an individual requiring information naturally go to the head of that office where the money was paid; but would the head of that office, who was in Court, come forward and say, he had even given such information? Would his learned friend say that, that gentleman, or the Sub or Deputy Accountant General was even held out to the public as the person who would do so? Then if not, was there any agent, covenanted or uncovenanted, so held out? was there any person who did give the required information? did he do so with the knowledge of his superiors, for he would contend, that if he did so act with the privacy and assent of his superiors, he was to all intents the agent of the Company, and whoever had that duty to perform, if he adopted the notes by deputation, he adopted them for the Hon'ble Company; his act was that of the defendants.

It was his intention, Mr. Compton said, to prove that Mr. Oxborough did undertake to say, whether notes of this kind were genuine or not; that he was the person deputed to perform that duty and he must have been officially authorised, because he was recognised by the superior officers of his department. Could Mr. Oxborough, he would ask, have thus acted without authority? would he dare to perform this important duty without the sanction of his superiors? certainly not. If it then was true that Mr. Oxborough was held out as an agent of the Company, his acknowledgment of these papers was the acknowledgment of the defendants and if therefore he was accredited as an agent, his acts were binding on his principals.

Mr. Compton said, that applying this to the present case, he would contend he was the Company's agent. He admitted being employed to examine the validity of Company's Paper and he would have an opportunity of acknowledging his initials before the Court, and he, Mr. Compton, did not suspect he would shrink from the truth. It would be proved that the papers were sent to him for examination and this evidence he thought would be conclusive. There could, he said, be no doubt that the pub-

lic were lead to place confidence in the judgment of Mr. Oxborough, held out as he was, the ostensible agent of Government, and if any person was to suffer by his neglect, it was his employers and not the innocent holders of the notes. If a person, he said, were to go to Mr. Dorin as treasurer, of the Bank of Bengal for the purpose of ascertaining the validity of his endorsement on the back of a paper, would not the Bank be held liable though it might ultimately appear false? So he thought would the United Company; both were corporate bodies and could it be said that there was one law for the Bank and another for the East India Company? The Bank of England was held liable for their paper; why not the East India Company? If then the signature of Mr. Prinsep, and Mr. Mackenzie were affixed to those papers and if they were recognised by Mr. Oxborough, the employers were liable and any excuse of his, as to ignorance or misapprehension, would be futile. He Mr. Compton did not think the paper bad, but if they were false, who he would ask was to suffer by the blunder of Mr. Oxborough? Why was the innocent holder of the notes to suffer for his want of conception. He would ask the Court to apply to this the rule of equity, that were two innocent persons are to suffer, it must be him who either has done or neglected to do the act. Did it signify he would ask whether or not these papers were forged; if forged he did not care, for Mr. Oxborough, the accredited agent of the Company by passing them, gave a fresh value and his principals were liable; for if it were not so, the principle of law as to employers and agents had been carried too far in cases he had cited.

Mr. Compton here in reply to an observation from the Judge, admitted that he should be obliged to prove the signatures of the makers and endorsors of the papers, and he admitted that he would be unable to do so on more than three of them. He here also cited several cases where the responsibility of a principal for the acts of his agent were determined, which he contended were applicable to the present case. He further cited a case where Lord Holt laid it down, that if a servant was in the habit of purchasing things for his master, the master became liable to whatever extent he might go, so that if Mr. Oxborough merely acted on one occasion in the examination of paper by the authority of his superiors, his employers were clearly responsible to whatever extent he may have gone within the scope of his authority.

Mr. Compton said, he next came to the last branch of his argument and he did not think till yesterday, that the defendants would have availed themselves of any technical objections, but that the Company would have wished to have the present question considered and decided upon its broadest grounds. The first objection he had understood was, that the Bank of Bengal could not sue the East India Company, as the defendants were themselves shareholders. But he apprehended his learned friend would not be able to sustain this objection, even though he read all the books before him. First he must rend the seal from off the Bond, for if his friend insisted upon this or could prove it, there would not only be an end of the Bank of Bengal, but a speedy termination of the Company also. For if they could not be sued, neither could they sue; what then would be the consequences? But in his opinion both had an individual as well as a corporate character and if it were otherwise his friend should go the length of contending, that they could not sue or be sued by any individual who has an interest in the Bank; both were corporate bodies and equally liable to fulfil their engagements.

There was another objection he understood which was, that the Company denied that these were promissory notes. It was true there was no limited time at which they were to be paid, but they had themselves so called them and promised to pay, though it was probable they never would be paid, but he would be rather surprised if they denied their own promises. It was his opinion however that they never would pay, at least they were taking a long step to convince the public they never intended to pay.

But another objection which he anticipated his learned friend would avail himself of, was, that Mr. Oxborough had a written authority which did not authorize him to go as far as he did, but that it allowed him a fee for searching only the registry of the Government loan. His doing so might be of great use to the officers of the Treasury, but what use was it to the person who went to the Treasury to ascertain

the validity of his paper? If he were told only that a note of the same number and amount was out, he was as far from the mark as ever. But this objection he said did not bear upon the question, for it was of no consequence to the public whether the papers were registered or not, they were taken to a certain office and it was asked whether they are genuine documents and Mr. Oxborough said they were. After such an acknowledgment he would contend that the opposite counsel could not attempt to prove that they were not genuine but if they did, he hoped it would not be by such a miscreant as Dwarkenath Muttra. He begged his learned friend to reflect before he called him as a witness, for if he appeared in that box under all the circumstances of his infamy, to support the cause of the Hon'ble Company and if he again outraged that Court by acknowledging forgeries which he had not before spoken of, he would be liable to a prosecution and should meet that punishment he deserved.

Mr. Compton thanked his lordship for his patient hearing and stated that there were many individuals similarly situated with his clients who would be driven to this court for that redress which they were hopeless of receiving elsewhere. He was apprehensive it would not be in his power to prove the indorsement upon two of the notes, those however upon the other three securities he would establish.

Meerchunder Ally.—I am in the employment of the Bank of Bengal, as deputy Treasurer, and have been so for the last five or six years. I know the practice of the Bank as to receiving the Government paper. When a person wants to borrow money he brings a Government paper as a deposit; it is first brought to me if I am in the way, if not it is brought to the Treasurer. On delivering the paper the person makes a written application to the Secretary. It is my duty carefully to look over the indorsements that may be on each paper and affix my name to them. I then deliver them to the Accountant's department in the Bank. A bond is filled up and the amount and number of the paper mentioned in it; the practice was different previous to October 1828. (Several promissory notes were here handed to the witness). I know these papers (marked B. C. D. E.). They bear the signature of the Bank Secretary and my own initials. On referring to my memorandum book I find, that I received the paper marked B; it was brought to me on the 28th March, 1829; it is one of nine papers amounting to seventy eight thousand seven hundred rupees, these papers were sent to be examined, I gave them to Seeboo Podar, who took them to Mr. Oxborough for the purpose of being inspected, I believe this to be one of those papers, the date is the same as in my memorandum, Seeboo Podar brought them back to me on the same day, when returned they each bore the initials of Mr. Oxborough. I then compared them with my memorandum book, and directed the Bond to be drawn up.

All Company's Papers presented to the Bank of Bengal, are in the habit of being sent for examination to Mr. Oxborough in consequence of an order received to that purport from the Secretary: this is not now the case. Previous to October 1829, the Bank was in the habit of lending money on Company's Paper without examination, but since then they have all been sent to Mr. Oxborough for inspection, —I meant to have said that this custom took effect from October 1828, and not 1829, it was occasioned by Rajkissore Dutt's forgeries becoming public.

I received the paper marked C. upon the 23d January 1829; it has been twice at the Bank, the second time on the 28th of April 1829. It was on both occasions sent to Mr. Oxborough for examination. I know it, from having a memorandum of the fact.

I received the paper marked D; it was brought to the Bank on the 20th January 1829, and a second time the 23rd of April. It was on both those days taken to Mr. Oxborough for examination by Seeboo Podar, saw it after it came from Mr. Oxborough upon both occasions. (Here Mr. Smault produced several papers from the office of the clerk of the crown.) I received the paper marked E on the 24th April 1829, it was sent to Mr. Oxborough by Motormohun Dol, for examination and was brought back to me the same day. When the paper went from me it had not the letters W. O. upon it, but when I received it back it had; these letters are the initials of Mr. Oxborough.

On the 28th April, I received eight papers amounting in all to eighty-eight thousand eight hundred rupees. Twelve papers on the 12th of the same month, amounting to one hundred and seven thousand, two hundred rupees. On the 23rd March, nine papers, amounting to seventy eight thousand nine hundred rupees. On the 23d January, 1829, four papers, amounting to fifty thousand four hundred rupees, and on the 29th January five papers, amounting to fifty-two thousand eight hundred rupees.

Seehoo Dutt examined by Mr. Cleland.—I am Podar of the Bengal Bank, and on receiving directions from the cashier, I used to carry Company's paper to Mr. Oxborough for inspection. The person who gave me the papers, used to make memorandums of them in a book. When I took away papers I signed the book which was kept by *Meerchunder Ally*, (*memorandum book handed to the witness*) this is the book which I signed, I see the 28th March inserted in it. I took on that day to Mr. Oxborough, several papers, but I do not recollect the number. I delivered them to Mr. Oxborough. On some occasions I handed the papers personally to him, and requested him to examine them, at other times I gave them to a Peon who delivered them to him. On receiving them back from Mr. Oxborough they were considered tantamount to good paper. On the 28th of April I took papers also to Mr. Oxborough, I gave them to him at the Treasury. After I brought the papers back I sometimes gave them to the Treasurer, and at other times to Muddenmohun Dur or Turrachurn.

Muddenmohun Dur examined by Mr. Dickens.—I am a Sircar of the Bengal Bank, and have carried Company's Paper to the Treasury. On the 24th of April 1829, I took twenty-one papers, and three papers, and one paper to the Treasury to Mr. Oxborough for examination. When I received them at the Bank, I signed a memorandum book. On my going to the Treasury I gave them to Mr. Oxborough who examined them in my presence and returned them to me. He was at the time in the Treasury and he compared the papers with a book.

Mr. Dorin examined by Mr. Prinsep.—I am Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bengal. I have been in the situation for the last year, and acting for a year and half prior. In the beginning, of 1829, when Company's Paper was brought to the Bank, it was taken to the Native Treasurer in the first instance, and the indorsements examined; if correct he put his initials. He then entered the number of pieces, the amount and the name of the party applying; he afterwards delivered them to the Podar for the purpose of being taken to Mr. Oxborough for examination, the podar signing a memorandum of the number of pieces. The practice of sending them to Mr. Oxborough took place in October 1828, in consequence of an order received from Mr. Wood the Accountant General; this system continued until the end of September 1829. During that period it was the rule to have all paper of this description examined by Mr. Oxborough. From my own knowledge, I can only speak from March 1829. I was previous to that period Deputy Civil Auditor. I was acquainted with Mr. Oxborough; he is the Head Assistant in the Accountant General's Department. The person in the Treasury to whom reference was made relative to the correctness of Company's paper by order of the Accountant General was Mr. Oxborough. From the time I came to the Bank, Mr. Oxborough, was the examiner. His brother is an assistant in the same Department. I recollect the circumstance of doubting some of the papers, and requesting Mr. Oxborough to examine them a second time, (*seven papers were handed to the witness.*) There is some of my writing upon each of these; my signature is upon the paper marked B. I applied personally for a new note in lieu of it but was refused. I made this application about the 13th or 14th of July. I now examine the papers C and D the same indorsements appear on each; they were sent about the 14th July. I never received new notes for them. When I took them to the Treasury they were precisely in the same state they are in at present. I am sure I shewed them all to Mr. Prinsep, and I am nearly sure that I shewed them all to Mr. Holt McKenzie this was about the end of July. Mr. Mackenzie is Secretary in the Territorial Department. I went to him to ascertain whether his signature was genuine. I took them to him because I suspected they were not precisely what they should be. I also called on Mr. Prinsep to ascertain whether the notes were genuine, and I think I

shewed them to him. The papers I allude to are these marked F and B they were in the Bank. I think I showed them to Mr. Prinsep, who did not give any opinion about them. This paper with Mr. Molony's name on it. I shewed to Mr. McKenzie and Mr. Prinsep. Relative to the paper marked C indorsed in the name of Messrs. Boyd, Beeby and Co. I called upon one of the firm. I think it was after I was refused new paper that I saw Mr. Beeby. The signature on the back of the paper seems very like the handwriting of Mr. Beeby. I asked him whether it was his signature and he replied, as far as I recollect that it was his. I examined an indorsement on the paper marked B. the signature of Mr. Glass is on it: he was formerly Treasurer of the Bank. On the 14th of July I took the papers to the Treasury for new notes, and gave them to Mr. Morley. The whole of the papers were returned to me, but I could not obtain new notes. I pointed out myself some objections to the paper, I think upon the 9th of July, which raised suspicions, and the new notes were refused. I took one of the notes to the Accountant General's Office and shewed it to Mr. Morley, to ascertain whether it was genuine or not. Mr. Morley said he thought it genuine. The doubts of their being genuine originated with myself, I see my indorsement also on the paper marked B.

Cross-examined by the Advocate General.—I speak of the custom of the Bank from having inspected the books. Mr. Wood was President of the Bank from the time Mr. Mackenzie went up with Lord Amherst until 1829. The president of the Bank is elected from the Directors. The Bank had previously taken these papers, which I shewed to Messrs. Prinsep and Mackenzie, some of them a considerable time before I look at these five papers, they are *fac similes* the same number and amount. They all appear alike and from my knowledge of the Accountant General's Office, I do not believe all those to be genuine. I think it not possible, that they all can be genuine. Looking at the signatures, I would not take them to be forgeries but the number of *fac similes* makes them suspicious. I was for many years in the Accountant General's Office, (Looks at two other papers C and N 1, of the same amount and number and says,) in the course of business they could not regularly pass through the Treasury, but I think it is possible the signature of the Secretary might be obtained in as much as they were sent in an open box.

The forms adopted in procuring paper, is to receive a certificate from the Sub-Treasurer for money paid in, which certificate is taken to Mr. Oxborough where it is entered, and a blank form of Company's Paper filled up. The certificate must be given before the paper is drawn out. The Register, cancelled certificate and new promissory note are then examined to find if they correspond, they are afterwards taken to the Deputy Accountant General, who signs the certificate as cancelled and also signs the new promissory note. The cancelled certificate is then handed to Mr. Oxborough, and the register and new promissory note are taken to the covenanted assistant or in his absence to another covenanted officer. The note must be examined by a covenanted assistant who signs the Register and the note and the paper afterwards goes to the Secretary. I think it impossible considering all these checks that four notes *fac similes* could find their way to the Secretary. The paper No. 7, I pronounce genuine the others are false (5-6 and letter D.) The papers marked with the letter B and No. 8 and 9, are *fac similes* also. No. 9 is genuine, the other two are not. The papers marked No. 10 and letter E. are *fac similes*, they are not genuine. The paper marked No. 11 is genuine but the other marked F is false.

Mr. William Oxborough. I am head Uncovenanted Assistant in the Accountant General's Office. Mr. Morley Accountant General, is head of that Office. He has been so for about twelve months; he succeeded Mr. Wood, who had been Accountant General for about 5 years. There are employed in that office, Deputy and Sub-Accountant Generals who are Assistants all covenanted officers. At the commencement of 1829, Mr. Morley was appointed Accountant General, he had been before that Deputy and Mr. Oakes was Sub and Mr. Udney, and Mr. Fitzgerald were at different times Assistant. On Mr. Wood's retiring, Mr. Oakes became Deputy and Mr. Glass Sub-Accountant General, and Mr. Udney was appointed Head Assistant. Mr. Dyer belongs to the Accountant General's Office. I receive

seven hundred rupees per month as head Uncovenanted Assistant. I register all certificates issued for promissory notes; all promissory notes that come in for division or consolidation; all Bills drawn on the Court of Directors and I superintend the General Books, accounts required for the home authorities and superintend all finance accounts and the answering of all letters relating to all accounts that come for adjustment before our office. Those accounts relate to the Public Debt. The Bengal debt amounts now to about 30 crore of rupees. There is no five per cent. remitable loan. There was a five per cent. loan opened the other day, which will be called the loan of 1829-30. That opened in 1825, is called the loan of 1825-26. That amounts to about 10 crore of rupees, I registered nearly the whole of that loan. The first part of that loan was received, half in cash and half by transfers of a former four per cent. loan, the rest was received by subscriptions all throughout India and Princes' Island, and also at the Treasury here. When money was received, the party receiving granted a certificate in the terms of the loan which entitled the holder to receive a note on presenting it at the office of the Accountant General.

The Collectors, Residents, Paymasters and all officers in charge of Public Treasuries were authorized to grant certificates as well as the Treasury at Madras and Bombay. I mean all those who had accounts with the Company; these Officers were all Servants of the Company. The certificates were received in the Office of the Accountant General and have been registered, but some are still out, for which no notes have been granted. When the certificate comes from the Sub-Treasurer's Office to the Accountant General's Office, it is registered by me and marked off in the Sub-Treasurer's Book which accompanies it, by affixing the number of the note as registered in our registry against entry in that Book. I receive it through the head of the natives who make out the Promissory notes, I then register it in the General Registry. It then goes back to the same person who has a promissory note made out, agreeable to the registry and the certificate. I make the mark in the Book of the Sub-Accountant before the note has been examined by the second Assistant, my brother. When the certificate first arrives it is taken into the inner room to Ramchunder Roy who signs a receipt for it which goes back to the Sub-Treasurer's Office. The certificate is brought to me with the General Registry of our Office, kept in my hand writing. I enter the certificate in that Book. It then returns into the same room and is then handed to Ramchunder Roy to prepare a note, who has a note prepared according to the Registry. The Sub-Treasurer's Registry, the certificate with the General Registry and the note, then come to me again and I mark the number of our Registry in red ink, in the Sub-Treasurer's Registry. The whole then goes back to the same room and up to this stage of the proceeding there is no signature of any officer of Government on the note. The certificate is then cancelled by the word "cancelled" being written on the certificate by Ramchunder or one of his establishment, with the number of the note granted. The certificate, with the note and General Registry then goes to be examined by the second assistant, my brother, to see that they all agree. After his examination he puts his initials to the cancelled certificate, and all are returned to the same room; he does not put any mark upon the note. When a certain number of notes are ready for signature, they are sent up with the Sub-Treasurer's register, and the certificates to the Deputy or Sub-Accountant General. His duty is to examine and see that they all agree, and then to sign the promissory note as having examined it, and affix his name to the cancelled certificate. All are then returned down again by Nundoololl into the same room; he has been in the habit of carrying them for these 15 or 16 years to my knowledge. The General Registry and the notes are sent up to the Head Covenanted Assistant, who sees that they agree, and if so, puts his initials on the Registry, and then signs the promissory notes. They then come down to the same office; then the notes are put into a box, and sent for signature to the Secretary; the Registry does not accompany them. It is the duty of the native assistant to take the notes out of the books, put them in the box and let me know when they are going to the Secretary. I generally desire the Dutterry to call a peon, who takes them to the Secretary to Government in the Territorial Department. It has been usual for the Secretary to sign securities of this kind since about 1793. I send

them for signature to that gentleman as such is the custom of the office. Mr. Molony was Deputy Secretary, and when acting for Mr. Mackenzie signed notes, as did Mr. H. T. Prinsep. The regular Secretary now is Mr. H. Mackenzie. The box with the papers was sent to the Office of the Territorial Secretary; either Nundoolol or Ranchunder Roy placed the papers in the box. I did not examine the notes when sent; they were sent in quantities, seldom singly; perhaps one or two hundred were sent at a time, sometimes even as few as six papers. There was no precaution taken as to the contents of these boxes; they were not secured in any way. No communication was made to the Secretary as to the number of papers sent for signature. The Secretaries had no way of ascertaining the genuineness of the paper except from the signatures of the officers at the Accountant General's Office nor did any memorandum accompany the papers except when papers were urgently required, when a note to that effect has accompanied them which did not specify the numbers or the sum. I used generally to send a peon over to the Secretary's Office, and if the papers were signed he brought them back either to me or my brother. They were generally taken out before me and placed upon my table where they were kept, or in a chest, till the persons who claimed them call, when my brother generally delivered them to the different individuals. A component Note is a subdivision of another note, our Registry is called a component Registry though in truth it is a consolidation. When a note comes in for subdivision it comes to me and goes through the same process as a new note, except that the promissory note is cancelled instead of the certificate and our registry used instead of the Sub-Accountant's. When notes are to be consolidated, they are brought to me, and entered in a component Registry and then go through the same process, except that more notes than one are cancelled. If a note is renewed, it does not come to me, but the Registry is altered to the name of the person, in whose name it is renewed. The Deputy or Sub-Accountant General know that the alteration is made, and signs it. If a person wants interest by Bills on the Court of Directors, the note is brought to me then handed to the person, Rohen Mitter, who draws out the Bills, when the Bills are made out they are brought to me and if I see the notes correct, I register the number and name of the person claiming, and the interest he is entitled to receive. Previous to this they go to the check registry office, to see that the periods for which interest is due, are actually due. They are then marked off in the check registry against their respective number, and the period of which interest is due, and they are then brought back. If the interest has not been paid, the notes are returned to Goben Mitter and the Bills having been made out in triplicate, are examined by three examiners, Blechington, Galloway and Christians, to see that they agree with my registry when they are sent up to the Deputy Accountant General with the registry of Bills, and he signs as having examined them. He signs the Bills as having examined them and puts his initials under the receipt for interest on the back of the paper. They are then brought down and the Bills are sent to the Secretary. When a paper is first brought in for this purpose, no other examination takes place other than what appears from the check registry, which only shows that interest is due upon that note. The native endorsements are examined by the native, Rohen Mitter, the others by me, and I calculate the interest. It is the duty of the Deputy Accountant General to see, that the notes are genuine. I always satisfy myself of the genuineness of a note before I calculate the interest.

The Bills were sent to the office of the Secretary precisely in the same way as the notes were. I generally received the Bills when returned from the Secretary. They are generally sent in the same box as the new note. Looks at B C D E and F. I have seen these papers before, when I certified these I believed them genuine, they bear my initials of examination. Looked at B. I examined this on the 26th March, and again on the 29th July 1829. Looks at C this has been before me twice on the 23d Jan. and again on the 28th of April 1829. D. This has been thrice examined by me on 4th November 1828, 20th Jan. and 28th April 1829. E appears to have been five times before me; on 22d May 1828, 9th January, 9th April, and 13th July 1829. F has got my mark 24th April 1829; it has been once before me. I have been in the Accountant General's office 16 years. Since 1824, if a person wanted to be satisfied of the genuineness of a note he might apply to me. My orders to that effect were verbal from the Accountant General.

To Mr. Pearson. By the virtue of my oath my orders were not in writing. Mr. Wood has given me verbal orders and written to me at times to examine such and such paper. I know there was an authority to Mr. Wood on the subject in writing under which I conceive the Accountant General issued his orders to me. There was a copy of a letter from Government to the Accountant General hung up in my office. I received my orders from the Accountant General long before that was affixed in my office.

To Mr. Compton.—I examined papers for the purpose of ascertaining whether they were genuine or not, under the verbal orders I received from the Accountant General Mr. Wood in 1824. I have received notes from him with papers for my examination. With the exception of my brother I know of no person employed to certify papers. The heads of office have invariably sent papers, when forwarded to them for examination to me. After I had received orders from Mr. Wood, I think in September 1824, for the first 15 months, I examined 14 or 15 papers per month. I received a fee of one rupee for each paper examined, from the person who brought it for examination. Before I received the order I speak of, I have examined paper but never affixed my signature. I never examined any unless when sent to me with a direction to examine them from Mr. Wood; those were papers sent in to him for examination. The fees subsequent to the 15 months and down to July last amounted to 46 rupees a month, exclusive of what I received from the Bank. I received hundred a month from the Bank from Oct. 1828 to Sept. 1829. That arrangement was made with the Accountant General. Before that I believe paper had not been sent to me from the Bank. I believe in Oct. 1828 there was a forgery of paper discovered; since when enquiries as to the validity of paper became more frequent. The arrangement as to the Bank was first communicated to my brother as I was sick at the time. I should suppose that arrangement was known to all my superiors in Office; it was known to them that I received a fee of one rupee for examining notes. In pursuance of the regulation I have spoken of, I received a fee of a hundred rupees a month from the Bank up to the 30th of Sept. last. I have examined notes sent to me from the Bank frequently, sometimes one, sometimes two, sometimes ten at a time. They were brought to me by the Podars of the Bank. I kept no memorandum of the numbers of the notes.

On the 20th January 1829, I examined 14 notes which were sent to me from the Bank; on the 23d Jan. 29 notes; on the 28th March 17; on the 9th April 29; on the 24th April 26; on the 28th April 16; on the 9th July 13.

Looks at B C D E and F. These are some of the notes sent to me on those occasions from the Bank for the purpose of examination, and when I fixed my signature to them, I believed them to be genuine. I returned them to the Bank as good notes. I always looked more particularly as to signatures than to any thing else as I was perfectly acquainted with them. I had abundant experience in them. If I had seen those notes with the signatures of the officers of the Treasury only on them put in the box for the signature of the Secretary, I should have considered them good. I considered the signatures of the officers quite sufficient to have passed them. If it had been my duty to affix my signature to them, I should have had no hesitation to have done so, looking at the signatures of the officers. The Secretary to Government and the Accountant General prepare the form of the notes when a loan is opened and the Accountant General directs me to have it printed off. The notes are generally printed off 500 at a time; we sometimes send for a 1000, when the demand is heavy. It is the duty of the Deputy Accountant General to sign the indent for the notes upon the superintendent of the Press. They are brought from the Press by a Peon and reckoned by a Duffory and Ramchunder Roy by whom they are kept. He keeps an account of the expenditure of them which is checked by an account kept by one of my accountants, a native.

Cross-examined.—I have the general superintendence of the Books and it is upon my balancing that they are signed by the Accountant General. I have the keeping of the Registry. When I examined a paper to see whether genuine, I examined the Registry to see if the signatures there agreed with those on the note; I also looked to see whether the signatures were correct. I ascertained the accuracy

of a signature from its general appearance. This is the paper which was affixed in my office for some years in the room in which I sit myself. It was affixed in my office in the same way as other papers relating to loans; not in a very conspicuous situation. It might be seen by any person who come into my room. I have read it myself. I considered that when the notes were sent down from the Accountant General, as the word used were "for examination," that it was for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not they were good. I put that construction upon the word from communications. I had with Mr. Wood and his frequently writing to me "have these papers examined," and his calling me up to do so. Since these forgeries have been discovered I have looked much to the printing of these papers. I look at this F and with the knowledge I have of the matter, I should with the names of the officers of Government attached to it, have thought it fit to be sent to the Secretary. I look at the word "untill" that might have escaped me. If I saw it I should have compared it with other papers. From other circumstances I should now say it is not good, but looking at the signatures alone I should say it was genuine. I say the same as to E in every respect. I say the same of B C D.

Mr. Pearson was here proceeding to put into the hands of the witness genuine and forged papers in discriminately to which Mr. Compton objected. Objection overruled.

Mr. Compton wished the Clerk of the papers to take down his objection in case of an appeal.

Sir E. Ryan said that it would appear from the notes of the Judges.

Mr. Cleland said it had been the practice of the Court for the Clerk to take down the objection.

Sir E. Ryan said he knew it had but it was irregular and as long as he sat in Court he would not permit it.

Mr. Osborough looked a number of papers and distinguished those that were genuine from those not genuine. I never knew a note delivered without the money having been paid for it. I never knew of Duplicates or Triplicates of forgeries in the box; if such had been there I should have discovered them. The signatures are in the usual style of the writers; that of the Secretary is as likely to be a forgery as any of the rest.

Gowopersaud Gose examined by Mr. Prinsep.---I am head native accountant in the Bank, I have been so since 1814. I know Rajkissore Dutt and his handwriting. The note which has now been handed to me marked with the letter B is indorsed by him. I have no doubt it is his handwriting. This second paper marked D is also indorsed by him. The paper F is indorsed in the handwriting of Rajah Buddinauth Roy, I believe it is his handwriting, the second indorsement is that of Rajkissore Dutt. This note is for 28,000 rupees. The paper marked B has also three indorsements in the handwriting of Rajkissore Dutt No. 1198, 25 and 26, nine thousand and four hundred rupees.

Mr. Compton here applied to the Bench for leave to strike out all the indorsements, except the first upon one particular note as he was unable to prove some of the signatures.

The Advocate General opposed this, and in support of his argument quoted from a recent publication published by Danson and Lloyd, page 132, headed "Bill of Exchange Indorsement," by which it appeared that if the first indorsement was in blank, the subsequent indorsements were special and limited. The learned Advocate quoted many other cases to prove, that the plaintiff must prove a title before the indorsements could be struck out.

Sir E. Ryan observed that there could be no doubt upon the subject, and indorsement in blank entitled the bearer to payment. His Lordship quoted several cases in support of his observation.

Examination continued.---I do not know any person of the name of Juggerchunder Roy.

Dwarkanauth Tagore examined.---I know Juggerchunder Roy; his name is on this paper. The writing on paper marked B is that of Rajkissore Dutt, (another paper shewn to witness.) This is the handwriting of Raja Buddinauth Roy. This other paper was indorsed by Rajkissore Dutt; his name appears three times on the paper. I know Mr. Glass; this is his hand writing on the paper marked B.

Court Adjourned.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1830.

CASE FOR THE DEFENCE.

The *Advocate General* in commencing his address said, that the case had been opened by his learned friend in a manner which left his clients nothing to complain of, for assuredly, a speech more clear in the detail of facts, and more learned in all points of law, it had never been his lot to hear; but he hoped he should be able to show that those points of law were inapplicable to the present case, and the sincerity of his observations were not to be questioned, because he thus differed with his learned friend, who had done all he could for his clients, but more than even he could do, was necessary to make out a case for the Bengal Bank. His learned friend had found fault with him for taking objections of a captious nature, but whether he appeared on behalf of the Company or any other client, he felt it was his duty to avail himself of every proper objection both in point of law, and as to merits; trifling details of practice in the present instance he should throw aside, if he met but with equal candor, and to convince his friend of the truth of this, he would at once tell him that he held in his hand a non-suit. When his Lordship saw no less an array than four learned gentlemen on the opposite side, he was sure he would not now permit them to call fresh witnesses in support of a tottering cause. His learned friend had said that it was an action or assumpsit for interest due on promissory notes, which interest the defendants promised to pay to certain persons or their order at the General Treasury in Fort William. Had such a demand, he asked, been made? had it been proved? no. Then if he were the advocate of a private individual he would at once claim a Non-suit at his Lordship's hands; but he would be willing to act for the Government in a manner that he would not act for an individual, he would willingly waive the Non-suit, if his friend would undertake to waive any objection he had to the evidence he intended to call and thus give the case a full and clear investigation. He would wait his friend's reply.

Mr. Pearson here sat down for a few moments and then rose and said, my Lord, my friend does not reply, I can therefore proceed no further.

Sir E. Ryan said, there certainly was no proof of demand, he was inclined to think it necessary and he felt surprised the case should have closed without any.

His Lordship here suggested the propriety of Mr. Pearson's proceeding in his case reserving the point of law.

Mr. Pearson, said he did not complain of his friend's making use of what he had said relative to the objections he, Mr. Pearson, had stated it was his intention to take, but he thought he had some right to complain, that his friend had not stated fully what accompanied it—his willingness to waive all technical objection, if his friend abandoned his objections to the evidence he might call to prove these papers forgeries. He was surprised his friend, who appeared for a public body, should find fault with any evidence he should wish to call, and yet he objected to the fullest investigation. He had said much of public faith; that the character of Government was implicated and that a breach of faith on its part, struck at its stability. Now he, Mr. Pearson, did not agree that it was so materially involved in the present question, but sure he was that the Government would be obliged to his learned friend for his care and solicitude for their welfare. They had used him well, and he assuredly had deserved it, and he, Mr. Pearson, was confident, the head of that Government would be grateful and would not fail to thank him in a manner which

he, Mr. Pearson, would not undervalue by anticipating it. He would however tell his learned friend, that in his opinion there was no danger. The British power in India had been frequently assailed both from without and within but it had withstood every attack, and frustrated every attempt, by arms without, by wisdom within, and he believed it would not be now ruined nor swept out of India, though so heavy a calamity should happen as a nonsuit. But what did his learned friend mean when he talked about the public being satisfied? yet such was the language he used in a public Court. Was he afraid that his speech would not be sufficiently long, or was he seeking popularity or anxious to excite? why did he introduce extraneous matter? A jury which could be prejudiced for the sake of popularity was, thank God, now a days seldom heard of, and a judge of the kind, was an anomaly for which there was no name. He would not follow his learned friend in such a strain for when he entered the Court, he felt it was his duty to speak for his clients alone, and only to the Court and he was trusted the public would be fully satisfied, as they always should be, with the verdict of the Court or of an honest jury whatsoever it might be.

His friend had divided his arguments into fact and law and the facts into two points, first, contending on the one hand that the papers were genuine; secondly, if not, on the other hand that the East India Company were bound to pay them in consequence of Mr. Oxborough's acknowledgment, if his signatures were valid. In order to show that the signatures on the papers were genuine, his learned friend had called two or three witnesses. First Seboodut who said he had taken the papers from the native treasurer to Mr. Oxborough, who examined them in his presence, and also Mr. Dorin who had given very clear testimony. From the evidence of that gentleman it appeared that there were various checks in the several departments of the Treasury through which paper passed; those checks were on his lordship's notes and he would not trouble him with a repetition, but the result of his evidence was, that more than one of these papers could not have regularly passed through that office and if that gentleman were not present, he Mr. Pearson, should express himself warmly as to the truth of his statements and the judgment he had exhibited in coming to that conclusion.

Sir E. Ryan here remarked, that he considered the subject of forgery of little consequence; what the Advocate General had to get rid of was, the question of agency, for if the plaintiffs took the papers upon the acknowledgment of the defendant's agent that they were good, the defendants were bound, and in common sense, in common honesty and in common law the plaintiffs were entitled to recover; but if Mr. Oxborough was not an authorised agent, then there was at once an end of the case.

Mr. Pearson said that before he sat down, he thought he should be able to show his Lordship the importance, and even though he knew the power of his learned friend in reply and should give him that advantage, he felt he should be deviating from the proper course, and not doing his duty to his clients, if he did not produce evidence to show that the papers were forgeries; his learned friend wishing to show them to be genuine had called no witnesses as to hand writing. From the evidence, of Mr. Dorin it appeared, that these papers were not genuine and though Mr. Oxborough had admitted his signature to them, he did not hesitate to say that they were forgeries. He, Mr. Pearson, meant to insist upon his right to have these documents read and put upon record, if only in case of an appeal, that they might be laid before the Lords of the Council, and he trusted he would hear of no further objections from his learned friend, for to prevent his putting them in, came with very bad grace from one who had taunted him with unwillingness.

Sir E. Ryan here suggested, that the only question was the fact of agency. If Mr. Pearson got rid of that, there was no case as the Plaintiffs had not proved the validity of the paper or the hand writing of the framer.

Mr. Pearson said if such was his Lordship's opinion, it would in some degree shorten the case and he should not trouble the Court by calling all the evidence he had intended and this would enable his Lordship to dispose of it sooner than he expected, however, otherwise it would have been his duty to produce that individual

Dwarkanath Mittre who would acknowledge having himself forged the papers. With reference to that person, his friend had observed upon the extraordinary exhibition such an individual would make and said it was the first, and he hoped it would be the last time, he should hear of such an odious character being put into the witness box and he absolutely threatened, that if such a step were taken, he should be prosecuted. But it was not the first time he, Mr. Pearson, had seen a felon brought up as a witness in a civil case in a Court of Justice, but it was the very first time that he had heard a hint thrown out by counsel, that if evidence was given, prosecution would follow; it was reserved for the Bank of Bengal and his learned friend to hold out such threats.

His learned friend had used harsh words when speaking of Dwarkenath Mittre, for whose character he, Mr. Pearson, had no great estimation, but notwithstanding such language he should have called him. Mr. Compton had branded him a villain, a wretch, a miscreant and he would not quarrel with him for those expressions, but he should remember the old adage, "hard words produce no injury," or in homelier terms "break no bones"; he was welcome to use such language, but notwithstanding he Mr. Pearson would sit down in the most imperturbable composure. But he could not help remarking upon observations of his friend, when he said, there could be no doubt the endorsements were in the hand-writing of Raja Buddenauth Roy; that he, Mr. Pearson, admitted, but he could not help recollecting the argument of his friend on a former trial when he took such pains and laboured for hours to prove that they were not genuine. Did he forged, that he the said they were forged by this same Dwarkenath Mittre? He Mr. Pearson ought not perhaps to quarrel with his friend about inconsistency in an advocate, he was aware that they had always to make the best of a cause and perhaps those who dwell in glass houses should not throw stones. He did not forget the remark of as ingenious a counsel as it had ever been his lot to hear about the harlotry of his profession, but he could not forget the want of modesty in his friend; had he no regard for the jury he lectured for hours?

Mr. Pearson said, as to the matter now in question, the agency of Mr. Oxborough, it rested upon extraordinary evidence. That gentleman had said, that he had no authority in writing for the examination of the paper and all rested upon that expression. There was an authority hung up in his office, authorising a search of the Registry, but he said Mr. Wood had given him authority verbally and by notes, but no authority in writing specifically addressed to himself. He Mr. Pearson did not stand in court to repudiate that testimony but it was his duty to comment upon the evidence and did not that answer he would ask? preclude the possibility of his showing the reverse? did it not show the unwillingness of Mr. Oxborough to give a plain answer. He, Mr. Pearson, imputed nothing; his words bore a plain meaning. It was the object of Mr. Oxborough to hear himself clear from blame; to show that he did not take upon himself more authority than he was authorised to take; such was no doubt the nature of man. But from whom did he receive the authority? From Mr. Morley? No, no; but from Mr. Wood; he charged a man who was absent in England and could not defend himself; he charged Mr. Wood who was 16,000 miles from Calcutta, and who would not hear of the present proceedings till they were forgotten in India.

Mr. Oxborough said he kept the Registers and examined papers previous to the authority being hung up in his office, so it was clear that such authority was only a modification of a pre-existing usage; but Mr. Oxborough understood, that the instructions of Mr. Wood authorised him to examine papers and certify their authenticity. That person had never said the words used by Mr. Wood went further than "for examination" and then for the sake of vindication, he had put upon those words an interpretation which they did not bear. Construction his learned friend well knew was not evidence; the words used were for the Court and the jury to decide upon, for if otherwise the witness would be putting himself in the situation of both. Why he would ask were not the notes which accompanied the papers from Mr. Wood produced? Who communicated those messengers? why were they not produced? They might have given evidence quite different to that of Mr. Oxborough. Could

his Lordship, he asked, believe ? that it was the intention of the Government to authorize Mr. Oxborough to give an opinion as to the truth or not of their papers ; that they intended he should declare upon their responsibility ; as to looking at his former evidence the innumerable checks of office and the signatures of the gentlemen at the Treasury and afterwards the signature of the Secretary were they to be considered as useless. Could it be supposed, that they would allow all their papers to lay at his mercy ? that all the machinery connected with this system should be overcast at once by an uncovenanted servant ? That the Government would invest forsooth in an individual like Mr. Oxborough, who his Lordship had seen in the witness box, not remarkable for acuteness, all the responsibility of the Treasury department ? Could such an absurdity be for a moment credited ?

Mr. Pearson said that a fee of one rupee was paid indiscriminately for all papers and he would here state that he was not going into the law of insurance but endeavouring to ascertain the intention of the parties, and could any one he asked, believe ? that for one rupee the defendants would undertake to certify paper of one hundred or one thousand ; from a hundred to a hundred thousand rupees, indiscriminately.

His learned friend was shortly to return to England where he wished to God it was in his power to go and when he deposited his well earned hoards with his Banker, let him said Mr. Pearson tell him of the existence of a company, who for two shillings undertake indiscriminate to certify the validity of a paper of one hundred or one hundred thousand pounds and he will not be credited. If such a company did exist they would be fitter for another place.

Your Lordship, said Mr. Pearson, has said, that these papers are not proved to be genuine, so they must be considered as false. What then, he asked, was the form of action brought ? for though he would refrain in a case like the present from taking advantage of technical objections, yet he felt he would be betraying the interests of his clients, if he did not avail himself of that which arose out of a fair construction of law. It was he said an action of Assumpsit, and Assumpsit required consideration to be shown, so taking it for granted that the notes were forgeries, that the signatures of the Secretary were forged by some person not connected with the Company, there was a variance in each count which became fatal, for the plaintiffs undertook to show, that they were genuine but if false no consideration could have been given for them and his Lordship, he said, would see the bearing of this remark, for he, Mr. Pearson, would contend that these papers were different from Bills of Exchange.

Mr. Pearson said that he would prove, that it was the custom of persons to send in their papers to the Treasury for examination. Mr. Oxborough had said, to ascertain their validity but he, Mr. Pearson, said, to see whether or not they were correctly registered. Such examination gave the holder the advantage of seeing, that the notes he held had been correctly issued ; that there were papers of the same numbers, and amounts in existence, and was not that he would ask, security worth one rupee ? But it did not pledge the Government to more than that such papers had been issued from the Accountant General's Office. Mr. Oxborough had said, that previous to the order for examination, applications to him were not so numerous, but he, Mr. Pearson, had evidence to show, that they were found too numerous and the fee of a rupee, which was not paid to the defendants, but to Mr. Oxborough, was only fixed, that the time of the latter should not be engaged when he could be otherwise employed. In consequence of that fee his wages were not reduced, and was it, he would ask, likely ? the Government would take upon themselves such a responsibility without any consideration and they could not have taken such a step as to entrust one of their inferior officers and such an officer, with the charge of all the papers in the Treasury.

Mr. Pearson said, he now came to the authority given to Mr. Oxborough.

Mr. Wood's letter to the Governor General in Council was here read, advising the establishment of a fee of one rupee for comparing each paper with the Registry as an equivalent for Mr. Oxborough's trouble. The answer of the Governor General in Council was also read complying with Mr. Wood's request.

Such Mr. Pearson said was the authority given and no more, and Mr. Oxborough, knew of its existence when he undertook to say, he acted under no written authority, and he found on the back of it another letter composed by Mr. Oxborough and declining to search the register because the fee of one rupee had been annulled; but it was immaterial, for he contended that even the Accountant General had no right to verify paper in such a way. He would show that no change was made in the wages of Mr. Oxborough; that no part of that fee went into the public Treasury; that Government paper was invariably signed by the Secretaries to Government, whether Bills of Exchange or Promissory Notes.

Mr. Pearson said, he now came to the law as cited by his friend and the cases he had quoted, but they all referred to Bills of Exchange, and the acknowledgment of the acceptance by a person or one authorized as agent.

Sir E. Ryan. The principle is the same.

Mr. Pearson did not think that in all cases it was the same, for a Bill of Exchange could be accepted by parole but a note could not be so made. So the writing on a note could not be considered in the same light as a new indorsement on a Bill of Exchange.

Mr. Pearson here cited authorities in support of his view of the law and concluded by observing that no act which Mr. Oxborough could do would go to the extent of making a fresh acceptance.

He next came to the part of his learned friend's argument as to general and special agency which he had gone in to very minutely. He must say a great part of it was gratuitous. If, said Mr. Compton, "my servant takes my horse to the fair or my cook goes into the market to purchase provision, I am bound by their acts." This he said might be the case if they acted in their proper capacities, but he, Mr. Pearson, would put a case more analogous. If his cook took his horse to the fair or his groom went into the market, or the sweeper of his banking house should presume to accept Bills, would he, Mr. Pearson, be held responsible? The order to examine the Registry was in English and the parties had nothing to do but open their eyes and see the authority of this person. The Bank of Bengal he presumed could read English, he meant the individuals who composed it, not the corporation, for in law it had neither eyes nor conscience and it would seem so from the measures adopted by his learned friend. Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Wood had been Presidents of the Directors and if they could have read their own charter they could also have read the direction of the Governor General in Council, and then they would at once have seen the authority under which Mr. Oxborough acted. What then he asked became of all the hardships of which his learned friend had complained of? Let him not, said he, speak of the hardships that may accrue to natives, for there are no natives in the present case and sufficient for the day is the evil. His friend had cited Mr. Pailie but he Mr. Pailie, said, they ought to have enquired, so said he, Mr. Pearson, and so said the law.

His friend he said had argued the present case as a question between two private Banks or individuals, but he thought there was a vast difference, for he forgot that the Company stands in two characters; that by Parliament it has not only been invested with the character of a Trading Company but also of Sovereigns of a vast empire. If private stock companies, assembled by their own voluntary will, or a private establishment should come to ruin, it would be no very heavy loss in the great mass of the public, but it was different with the East India Company. The Government it was true was delegated, but the sovereignty rested with the King, and the Parliament of England occasionally interfered to regulate their proceedings.

The learned Advocate here cited passages from the Company's charter relating to the debt of the East India Company; the appropriation of the Revenue and the manner in which Company's paper was to be issued and executed.

Mr. Pearson said that in conformity with these regulations the papers under consideration, which did not relate to any private company or commercial speculation, but to the debt of the East India Company, were signed by the Secretaries and by order of the Governor General in Council, in conformity with the law as he

had just now stated it. Where he asked was the authority of the deputy or uncovenanted servant? how he would ask could his learned friend substitute Mr. Oxborough for one of the Secretaries? Would he not be equally justified in giving the authority to his groom or cook as to suppose Mr. Oxborough could be substituted for one of the Secretaries of Government. Had Mr. Oxborough the power to draw a note of this kind or issue any of the Company's paper? he would contend he had not. If he could not draw a fresh paper, he could not recognize its validity; but if such an authority did exist, how could it be exercised to make a forgery a valid instrument.

He asked his Lordship not to confound these papers with Bills of Exchange, and in the cases cited he would find, that the ground on which they were decided was, that where persons recognized the validity of a paper, to decide in any other way would be to cripple the interests of commerce. Admitting what he, Mr. Pearson, disputed, the whole extent of all his learned friend was ready to wish for, he asked had the Government power to transfer its authority to Mr. Oxborough? The public revenue was appropriated to pay the public debt and Company's paper could not be compared to any private transaction, for it was public security. He could not dispute that East India Company were a commercial body, but they had also another character; they were the government of a great country, recognized by the King and Parliament of Great Britain. They had been driven into extensive wars and could not support them without contracting a great debt. The revenue had been specifically apportioned to certain purposes, one of which was the liquidation of that debt from whence Mr. Oxborough or Mr. Oxborough's superiors could not divert it, nor even could the Governor General in Council divert it from the channel to which it had been appropriated by the Statutes. If he did, he should say, he was exceeding his powers.

Mr. Pearson said he had now done, and his Lordship would observe the grounds upon which he went. He did not go into any proof of the forgeries and as he had not troubled his learned friend with the evidence of the informer, Dwarkanath Mittra, the wretch, the villain of whom he had spoken in not very measured language, he hoped he would now spare and not prosecute him. He had endeavoured to urge a distinction between Bills of Exchange and these Notes but he feared with no great effect and that no parole acknowledgment could make a person liable upon a Note. He had stated that the papers in question were a part of the public debt and not any part of the Commercial transactions of the Company, and that they could not be made without an order from the Governor General in Council, and required the signature of the Secretary, and that even the recognition of the Secretary would not be binding. But his friend had said that the recognition of Mr. Oxborough was binding, that he was the representative of the East India Company. What? Mr. Oxborough; the person his Lordship had seen in the witnesses box, the representative of the Government who swayed 100,000 of people!!! Could any thing be more ridiculous.

Sir Edward Ryun wished to know whether the Advocate General meant to rely upon the objection stated by Mr. Compton, that the United Company were shareholders in the Bank and so could not be sued.

Mr. Pearson said that when he did not meet with equal candor on the opposite side, he meant to rely upon every objection the law allowed him. He wondered his learned friend who had said so much for the public, did not state how many widows and orphans would suffer and appeal to the feelings of a sympathizing public on this occasion, but had the popular feeling been excited, had these persons suffered, he should have received instructions from the proper quarter and he would have acted as best suited his feelings.

Mr. Pearson here closed a very eloquent address by thanking his Lordship for the patient hearing he had given him and apologizing for the warmth of his feelings and manner of his delivery but his early habits of addressing juries, would he trusted plead his excuse.

Mr. Holt Mackenzie, examined by Mr. Cochrane. I am Secretary in the Territorial Department, in which office I have been since the year 1817. I was Secretary to

Government in June, 1824, and received about that time a letter from Mr. Wood, who was Accountant General; he was also a Director of the Bank of Bengal; he was one time President of the Bank of Bengal. I think he had been such from August 1826, to the period of his going home in January 1829. I know his signature. The Paper now shewn me (*letter marked 15*) is signed by Mr. Wood. I received it as Territorial Secretary, (*looks at paper marked 16.*) The signature is mine, it is an answer to the letter I have just seen and is signed by me as Secretary in the Territorial Department.

Cross Examined by Mr. Compton. I am not aware of buying a Promissory Note from Rajkissore Dutt, I never sent such note for examination to Mr. Oxborough. I never purchased paper, I relied implicitly upon my *sircar*. I don't recollect sending my *sircar* to Rajkissore Dutt.

Examined by Sir Edward Ryan. I have no knowledge of any authority being vested in Mr. Oxborough to examine Company's Paper, except by inspecting the Register. I am not aware that Mr. Oxborough was in the habit of receiving a rupee for each paper he examined. I don't know that any other of the Company's Servants or Members of Council were aware of that practice. Previous to August last, and to the receipt of the letter produced, I had no knowledge that Mr. Oxborough had been in the habit of examining Paper. I am not aware whether the Governor General, or the Members of Council knew it. I cannot call to my recollection any conversation I had with Mr. Wood on the subject of the examination of Company's paper. Mr. Oxborough was employed to examine the paper: that is, that he was to see that the paper had been issued to certain parties and that the interest had been paid or not paid and in cases of transferred loan to ascertain at the application of the parties from what loan and from what parties it had been transferred. Mr. Oxborough was in the Accountant General's Office. He received his directions from the Accountant General. No written orders were ever communicated to him from Government.

Questioned by his Lordship, at the suggestion of Mr. Compton.—I was not acquainted with the fact of Mr. Oxborough's examining the Company's Paper at the time of Prawnkissen Holdar's trial. I had been President of the Bank of Bengal before Mr. Wood's appointment.

By Mr. Compton. There is a book kept at the Bank where the orders of the President and Directors are inserted. I have looked into the Book and know what orders have been passed. (*Book handed to witness.*) This is the book. I see Mr. Wood's writing. I read this resolution or order; it bears Mr. Wood's signature. I saw it after the discovery of Rajkissore's Forgeries when it became a question at the Bank what authority Mr. Oxborough had to examine papers. Mr. Wood was Accountant General at the time. I did not know Mr. Oxborough received one hundred rupees a month for examining papers, before I saw that order. Has no doubt the order was submitted to the Directors, as he is one of them. The order might have been made out in witnesses' absence, it merely required a sufficient number of directors. It is not customary to communicate those orders to absent directors. The book lies on the table.

By the Court.—I was not aware of the order previous to Rajkissore Dutt's forgeries. (*A paper here shewn to witness.*) That is signed by the Secretary to Government. I know of an application made by the Bank to Government on the subject of being refused renewal of their notes. There was an answer returned (*paper shewn witness*) this is signed by the officiating Secretary to Government in reply to the application of the Bank.

This being the case for the defendants, Mr. Compton shortly replied when Sir Edward Ryan said, the facts were simple and he thought it better not then go into the question of law, but he would direct a verdict to be entered for the plaintiffs with liberty to the defendants to move for a Nonsuit.

MEETING OF THE CREDITORS OF MESSRS. PALMER AND CO:

[FROM THE BENGAL HURKARU AND CHRONICLE.]

A Meeting of t
on

MR CHARLES METCALFE, *Bart.* having taken the chair at the unanimous request of the Meeting.

MR. PALMER stated the object of assembling the Creditors of the firm, and drew attention to the proceedings at a former meeting of the principal native Creditors which took place on the 31st ult. at which they had expressed their willingness to allow six years for the discharge of all claims in full, with 5 per cent. per annum interest.

It had however, on careful consideration and examination of the affairs of the concern, been considered impracticable to effect the liquidation of the debts of the firm under eight years, and the principal object of this meeting was to ascertain if the Creditors were disposed to allow that term. If they were he would most cheerfully devote himself to the accomplishment of that arrangement and he hoped that, although he was now upwards of 63 years of age and could not expect to live many years longer, he might be spared until he had discharged every claim against the firm.

MR. PALMER added, that he individually laboured under a heavier and more distressing responsibility than his partners, in as much as he, in his capacity of Trustee and Executor to a great many estates was personally responsible for their funds which he had placed in the House and for the recovery of which he was anxious to devote the remainder of his life.

MR. G. A. PRINSEP seconded Mr. Palmer's proposition and expressed his desire also entirely to devote himself to the interests of the Creditors.

Colonel GALLOWAY regretted that he could not agree with Mr. Palmer in his view of the practicability of paying the debts of the firm, in full, in eight years. The meeting must be aware of the difficulties that would attend the efforts of insolvents, however anxious they might be to accomplish so desirable an object. The firm being insolvent, its property belonged to the creditors, and was in the possession of Trustees for their benefit, and until they were solvent, or in other words able to pay all demands against them, they could not act in their own behalf, or make any successful effort for the benefit of their creditors. He thought the most advisable method would be for the creditors at once to give up much a portion of their claims on the house as would make it solvent. As an assignee of the estate he had had ample means of acquainting himself with the state of its affairs, he had accordingly with a view to this proposition, made calculations which enabled him to say, that if the Creditors would give up 25 per cent. or 4 annas in the Rupee it would make the firm solvent and enable it to pay the remaining 75 per cent. in seven years with five per cent. interest. The question appeared to him to be simply whether the Creditors (of which Col. G. is one of the greatest) will at once give up 4 annas in the Rupee, in the well founded expectation of receiving the remaining 12 annas, in the manner proposed, or whether by their refusal they will keep the firm in a state of insolvency, under the management of the Court with no prospect of realizing even eight annas in the Rupee.

Colonel GALLOWAY proceeded to substantiate his view of the affairs of Messrs. Palmer and Co. by reading from a paper of calculations he had made, the details of his plan, from which we could only collect the following particulars, as the statement was long, and extracts merely from it read to the meeting.

The debts of the firm appeared to be	Sa. Rs.	2,50,00,000
Proposed to deduct $\frac{1}{4}$ or		62,50,000
		<hr/> 1,87,50,000

upon which sum interest to be paid at the rate of 5 per cent. or per annum 9,37,000
It was expected, that 10 per cent. might be realized on good debts (estimated at 1,92,00,000 and 2 per cent. in commissions, which would give an annual income of 23,04,000.

With respect to security, he thought the creditors would be well protected by the moral security, they would possess, from the confidence they reposed in the members of the firm; and by unshackling their hands and relieving them from their present difficulties by giving up 25 per cent. of their claims.

Colonel GALLOWAY concluded by moving a resolution to the effect that the Creditors were disposed to concede 25 per cent. of their claims should that amount be found

necessary to place them in solvent circumstances and to wait 7 years for the remaining 75 per cent.—receiving in the mean time interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

This motion having been seconded by Brigadier Tombs, was carried by a large majority.

Mr. G. A. PRINSEP begged to explain that, as it appeared from the details of Col. Galloway's proposition that there would be a surplus at the end of the seven years after paying 75 per cent. with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum—neither himself nor his colleagues wished to derive any benefit from such surplus—their sole desire was to labour for the benefit of the creditors and not for their own individual advantage.

Colonel GALLOWAY, explained that the 25 per cent. deduction was only proposed in the event of that amount being necessary to place the firm in solvent circumstances and that if less was sufficient for the purpose and there remained a surplus, he, as an assignee and creditor would take care that it was appropriated to the benefit of the creditors.

Mr. PALMER begged it to be understood that there was no impatience of restraint on the part of himself or his partners. He considered the property in assignment more secure than in the hands of the members of the firm, he was desirous that the salutary control of the assignees over the property of the estate should continue until the sole object of his anxiety—the payment of the debts of the concern was accomplished. There might be, there certainly was, an objection to the great number of assignees, as it was difficult and occasioned much delay to get the sanction of so many persons to the necessary forms for transferring paper, giving powers, &c. this was however the only objection he thought the assignment ought to continue until all debts were discharged, although a less number of assignees than 13 might be deemed sufficient.

Much miscellaneous discussion took place. Col. Galloway's motion was considered by many, as too comprehensive and not sufficiently clear—there appeared no objection whatever on the part of the European creditors at once to relinquish the proposed 25 per cent. if it would place Messrs. Palmer and Co. in a state of solvency—the Native Gentlemen did not appear to like the proposition, principally we believe, because, they understood their own better—many were absent, and those present were desirous to consult the absent and to have another meeting—they seemed to prefer giving time and relinquishing interest, to an immediate sacrifice of 25 per cent. of the principal. It was argued however, with great justice, that many individuals depended entirely upon the interest and had not desired and were not disposed to touch the principal; to them an abandonment of the interest would be an abandonment of the present means of existence in exchange for a remote advantage.

Mr. DICKENS stated that it was not his intention to have offered to the notice of the meeting; he came merely as an assignee, with a view to ascertain the sentiments of the creditors; as however he thought the course recommended not likely to be productive of any benefit to the creditors or the insolvents, unless it was first ascertained what the Court would be likely to do, he desired to say a few words on the subject. He reminded the meeting that the estate was in the hands of the Court, not of the creditor—that the assignees although recommended by them, were appointed by the Court and that until its disposition was known, it was useless to discuss the motion proposed by Colonel Galloway. He recommended the creditors and the insolvents to join in a Petition to the Court to the above effect—which was the first and most necessary step that could be taken.

Col. GALLOWAY explained that it was the object of another resolution which he meant to propose, to provide for the difficulty alluded to by Mr. Dickens, but he thought it necessary that the sentiments and disposition of the creditors should be first ascertained, as he thought the Court would not act upon an hypothetical proposition, whereas if the creditors petitioned the Court and stated their willingness to make the sacrifice he had recommended, he was satisfied that the Court would agree to the proposition and in fact go hand in hand with the creditors in so desirable an arrangement.

Mr. R. BROWNE felt great pain in throwing cold water upon any proposition, having for its object the benefit of the creditors or the Members of the firm, but he thought it premature to ask the sanction of the creditors to the proposed measure until the opinion of the Court was ascertained; which opinion could, he thought, be easily obtained. He recommended that as the assignees were now ready to make such a report as would enable the Court to grant the relief contemplated by the insolvents—the creditors and the insolvents should jointly petition the Court—stating that they have reason to believe that if the Court would sanction the measure, the creditors would willingly make certain sacrifices—and praying the Court to authorize the assignees to carry on the several concerns of the firm as may be most beneficial for the interests of the creditors.

Colonel Youno thought Colonel Galloway was mistaken as to the main point for the consideration of the meeting. The amount of sacrifice was not the real matter for discussion—to that nobody present objected, all would willingly give up 25 per cent. of their claims to secure the remaining 75 per cent. The important question was, will the Court agree under any circumstances to allow the business of this Concern to go on? The assignees were exceedingly desirous to be relieved from their very fatiguing and responsible duties and should be most glad to see the present or any similar arrangement established. He seconded Mr. Browne's proposition.

The following resolutions were then unanimously carried.

Moved by Mr. Browne and seconded by Colonel Youno:

I.—Resolved, That in the opinion of this Meeting it is desirable that the general business of the firm should be carried on by the late partners under the superintendence of the assignees or of persons appointed by the Court until the consent of the creditors be obtained to the proposal which is about to be submitted to them for the adjustment of their claims, and that with the view of effecting this object a petition be presented to the Court by the Members of the late firm and the creditors jointly praying its sanction to the measure.

Moved by Colonel Galloway and seconded by Mr. E. Trotter:

II.—Resolved, that whereas in the present state of commercial interests, disturbed as they have been by the failure of a Firm whose concerns are of such magnitude and adverting to the time which must necessarily elapse before any Dividend can be made, it is the opinion of this meeting that it would be highly prejudicial to the interests of the creditors to proceed to immediate sales of property, especially of Indigo Factories which form a large proportion of the assets, a petition be presented by the creditors and the Insolvents to the Insolvent Court praying that the Court will be pleased to take into its consideration all circumstance affecting the property of the Insolvents with a view to authorise the postponement of sales and that such part of the funds as shall be necessary may be employed with the concurrence of the assignees in keeping up and managing the said Factories and concerns until favorable opportunities occur for gradually disposing of them.

The following Resolution was suggested on the part of the assignees to remove a technical difficulty in the recovery of debts by process of law.

III.—Resolved, That the creditors do authorise the Assignees to institute legal proceedings against all debtors to the Firm and to recover and receive the full amount of the debts due by them as per list annexed.

Moved by Mr. W. Bird and seconded by Baboo Rooplall Mullick.

IV.—Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to Sir Charles Metcalfe for his able services in the chair.

A resolution proposed by Baboo Hurrochunder Lahory and seconded by Baboo Sibchunder Doss, to limit the number of assignees to three, was withdrawn on an explanation that its object was provided for in the first resolution.

Calcutta.

INSOLVENT COURT,—SATURDAY, MARCH 6.

ESTATE OF MESSRS. PALMER & CO.

Mr. Prinsep stated that he was instructed to present a Petition from certain creditors of Messrs. Palmer and Co. whose claims amounted to twenty-two Laks of Rupees, accompanied by an affidavit of Mr. Palmer verifying the amount of their respective claims. Its object was the postponement of the immediate sales of the factories, ships and other durable property of the firm, and that the same might be kept up with the assets in the hands of the assignees till a gradual and beneficial sale could be effected, and also to have the present inconvenient number of twelve assignees reduced to four, two of whom to be native gentlemen, and that they, with part of the members of the firm should digest, and submit to the Court for sanction, a plan of temporary management, such as would be most advantageous for the benefit of the creditors at large.

The documents, having been presented and read by the officer of the Court.

Mr. Prinsep added that he did not feel it necessary to enlarge on the expediency of the measures suggested by the Petitioners. Their chief objects were, in the first place, to defer the sales of Indigo Factories and other property, which they could not but consider as highly injurious to their interests, and secondly, that a plan should be digested, and submitted for the sanction of the Court, for carrying on those concerns for the purposes already stated. Even with prudence and care, it would require many years to wind up the extensive affairs of the unfortunate firm, and by none could it be done with so much advantage, as by the members themselves, who were the persons most intimately acquainted with its affairs. It was not necessary to dwell on this point, for it must be manifest to every one who had at all considered the subject.

The magnitude of the business of the firm made it quite impossible to proceed with effect as in an individual case of insolvency, and placed in a prominent point of view the defects of the new Law as applied to commercial failures. On that account, a clause had been inserted in the Petition, praying that the Law here may be placed upon the footing of the Bankrupt Laws in England. The applications of law to cases of this kind, was quite new in this country, and this part of the Petition was therefore principally addressed to the kind discretion of the Court. The Petitioners were deeply interested in the affair, and others went along with them, but from absence and other causes they had been unable to sign, and it was only the very pressing nature of the occasion that led to the Petition being presented now. Sales were already advertised, and when it was remembered that upwards of four thousand accounts existed on the books of the firm, it became obvious that a short time would not suffice to obtain the assent or dissent of every creditor to the measures proposed. Any creditor was in a position to come to the Court, and to call for the exercise of its discretion, and referring to the 49th and 50th Clauses of the Act, it was not, he thought, too much to ask for that which the Petitioners required. He need not remark that it was the duty of assignees to realize all property with the utmost practicable speed, and hence arose the necessity of applying for the exercise of the large powers vested in the Court by the clauses before referred to. The most extensive discretion was by them given to it, and it was obvious that a failure of this magnitude was a proper occasion on which to exercise them.

The present state of the money market too was such, as to make it manifest that sales could not be carried into effect without great loss, if precipitancy were not most carefully avoided, and he therefore begged the Court to restrain the assignees from proceeding to immediate or peremptory sales by an order nisi, or such other course as it should think proper. An affidavit that such sales were contem-

plated was not required, in his opinion, because the Court would presume the assignees to know their duty, which was to proceed to sell, unless otherwise directed, and the object of the Petitioners was to show the injury they would sustain in consequence. The relief prayed for could, of course, be modified, as the Court should see fit, and as this class of cases, and the law itself, were both new to this country, he hoped it would not be too much to ask the Court to do so. He was told that his friend on his left held a similar petition, praying, no doubt, for the same objects. The Court could not go beyond its powers, but those powers were ample, and considering the circumstances of this great and commercial city, and of the case before it, the Court could not do better than to shape its course with reference to the bankruptcy laws at home, and so as to do justice and equity to all parties.

A limited, and smaller number of assignees was also very desirable, and this, principally, with reference to the circumstance of many of the assignees being members of the other houses of agency, wherein the probable purchasers of such properties as those which belonged to the late firm would be found, but in consequence of their being assignees, they were incapacitated from bidding, and if they were excluded very few bidders indeed would be found. The enormous inconvenience of such a large number of assignees was remarked upon by another learned Judge at the time of appointment, and the inconvenience was the more obvious, as all of them must join in every conveyance, and document of every description, and in every application to the Court, which might be necessary. It was hardly to be expected, that in this country and climate, at all times, all of them would be in Calcutta and able to attend, and it would be very unsatisfactory that they should act by their Attornies. Many had other public and private duties to occupy their time, and other, and sometimes, adverse interests to attend to. But no formal act could be done, no conveyance would be good, unless executed by every one of them in one of those ways or the other. But the greatest objection, in his opinion was, that the principal persons likely to be purchasers were disqualified, and that in all cases. There were upwards of seventy Indigo Factories, in which the late firm was interested as proprietors, sharers or mortgagees, besides ships and other property, which could not be purchased by any of the assignees, or their partners, without applying to the Court. Mr. Prinsep observed that he ought also to remark upon the difficulty of going through the accounts with so large a body of assignees, of whom it would rarely be possible to procure a full attendance. Many, it was true, might attend at first, but zeal and even interest would slacken, and after a short period a concern which would require the attendance of parties for years, would not be looked after with that minuteness it deserved. It was therefore advisable the number should be limited, and that that limited number should be kept up by supplying such vacancies as might occur.

Mr. Prinsep addressed other observations of a like nature to the Court, and concluded by expressing his conviction that what was prayed was fully within the competency of the Court, and that it was for the common benefit of all parties concerned.

Mr. Cleland then presented another petition which being also read, he stated, that the Petitioners he represented had claims to the amount of nineteen lakhs of rupees. The Petition was signed by creditors or their Attornies, and the amount of claims verified by the affidavit of Mr. Burrow, a clerk of the late firm, and now employed by the assignees, and a schedule was annexed to the Petition of the particular factories and concerns of which it was prayed the sale might be postponed. Mr. Prinsep had already stated the grounds upon which the Petitioners prayed that sales of Indigo Factories and other property should be deferred, and the conduct of the business be left with the members of the firm, under the controul of the assignees or other person appointed by the Court. He should therefore merely present the Petition and pray the Court for its favorable attention.

Sir E. Ryan said, he thought it impossible to grant the Petition of the parties now before the Court, but as mistakes seemed to prevail regarding the law as applied to the position of the Insolvents and the assignees, he deemed it necessary to enter into some length of remark.

Assignees, eighteen in number had been chosen by the creditors themselves, and thirteen were appointed by the Court, under a Petition signed by sixty persons. It was true, no proof of these parties being creditors had, as was the case to-day, been furnished to the Court. But the latter number was fixed upon, in order that the interests of the Civil, Military, and Commercial parts of the community might be all properly protected. It was to be presumed that the assignees so chosen had conducted matters as they ought to do, and there appeared to be no application on their part to be relieved from their duties.

Mr. Cleland remarked that *Sir C. Metcalfe* and *Col. Galloway*, both assignees, had signed the petition, and,

Mr. Prinsep, observed, that as Attornies for numerous other creditors, *Messrs. Alexander and Co.* would have done so, had they been prepared with the requisite affidavit.

Sir E. Ryan. The Petitioners begin by stating that they "heard with surprise and regret, that according to the law as recently established, and now in force, no such arrangement or compromise, (as that contemplated by the Petitioners) can be recognized as valid, or acted upon by this Court." The Petitioners had been correctly informed;—no compromise could be acted upon or recognized as valid by the Court.

The Petitioners go on to state, "that they are desirous of some amendments of the law in this particular, whereby it may be made uniform with that of Great Britain, and of the other Colonies and Possessions of the British Crown, and humbly hope for the aid and countenance of this Court in speedily procuring such amendment."

Now he really did not know to what the Petitioners alluded. If it was to the Bankrupt Laws, as they are administered in England, no compromise at all could have been made by a Bankrupt until after the 6th George 4th was passed, and this improvement was borrowed from the Scotch Law. But this was altogether inapplicable to the position in which the parties here were now placed, for under the Bankrupt Laws, even as now modified, no Bankrupt could compromise his debts until he had passed his final examination, and until nine-tenths of his creditors, in number and amount, had agreed to accept of the compromise offered, of which twenty-one days notice was to be publicly given. And even then, another meeting was to be held to decide finally on any such proposition as might be offered, when if nine-tenths of the creditors, who had proved their claims concurred, the Lord Chancellor may then supersede the commission.

The Act then goes on to the mode of voting, and provides for the absence of parties. Debts below £20 are calculated by their value, and not by their number, and to every creditor of above £50, residing out of England, such notice of the meeting and its objects must be given, as will enable him to appear either personally or by his attorney, properly appointed.

Therefore, if the Petitioners refer to the Bankrupt Laws, as administered at home, it would be quite impossible for to grant their request, if an act of bankruptcy had been committed, as no doubt it had, in this instance. The debtors must have waited till after their final examination and the meetings to which he had now referred, and he mentioned these circumstances that the Petitioners may be convinced of their mistake.

This point being disposed of, he came to that part of the Petition, where it is stated "that in the mean time it is necessary forthwith to concert some effectual plan of temporary management of the said large Estate, Effects and Concern, that the same may neither be lost or wasted by neglect nor sacrificed by precipitate and unnecessary sales."

The learned Judge did not know whether the creditors thought that proceedings under the Act, as it existed in this country, were more precipitate than they were under the Bankrupt Laws in England, but if they did so, they were mistaken, for there, if all the creditors except one, consented to defer a sale, that one could compel it. His Lordship cited a case from *Eden's Reports* in confirmation of this position. But an enlarged power was given to the Court here, not possessed by the Courts at home, and the Court could order sales to be deferred. The application for an amendment of the Law as applied to this country was therefore out of the question:

The Petitioners proceed to observe :—

"That in the present depressed condition of the Money Market of this Presidency, it will be ruinous to the Creditors at large to bring to immediate sale the numerous and valuable Indigo and other Works and Concerns, Lands, Ships, and durable Properties of which the said Partners were either Proprietors, or Mortgagees, or wherein they were beneficially interested.

"That inasmuch as by reason of the extended Dealings and Transactions of the said Firm in many and distant parts of the World no distribution of the said Estate and Effects, or of the proceeds thereof can be made, and no Dividend declared for several Months to come, and it is expedient for the common benefit, that the available Sums and Assets in the hands of the Assignees should in the mean time be productively employed, it appears to your Petitioners, that the same cannot be more properly or more beneficially invested than in the maintenance and keeping up of the said Factories, Works, and Concerns, until the same can be gradually and deliberately disposed of."

Now this proposition should be presented to the Court in every individual instance which may arise, for no general rule could be acted upon by it, because, as before stated, no creditor was bound by the act of the general body of creditors.

With regard to the argument adduced that the assignees were deprived of the power to purchase the property of the Estate, he would ask, how could the Court tie up these immense concerns at the instance of some creditors, while others may come in, and claim their dividends, saying that they are more valuable now than they will be hereafter, and insist on a division. The majority of the creditors saying that such a particular course would be beneficial could not be listened to, when any creditor could come and insist upon a present sale. It might be more important to one person to receive a dividend immediately, than the debt in full at a distant period, and by the terms of compromise suggested in the Petition, a long period of six years was proposed to be given to the partnership.

The Petitioners then refer to the number of assignees, and state :—

That, it further appears to your Petitioners, that the present number of Twelve Assignees, the whole of whom are necessary parties to every act of Sale or Compromise, and every act or proceeding in this Court, is highly inconvenient, and in many respects injurious to the interests of your Petitioners; and of the Creditors at large. That some of the said Assignees are fully occupied in other Affairs, Public and Private, others are desirous of being released from the duty of Assignees, and several are Members of the different Agency and Commercial Firms of Calcutta, which are thereby disqualified, as your Petitioners are advised, from becoming bidders or purchasers at Sales of the said Factories and Properties without the special sanction of this Court.

"And that, it is expedient that the number should forthwith be reduced, and limited to Four Persons, all Creditors of the said Firm, and Two of them Native Creditors."

"Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray, that this Court will be pleased to proceed forthwith to the Appointment of the limited number of Four Assignees of the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvents, such Assignees to be chosen from amongst the Creditors of the said Insolvent Firm and two of them to be Native Subjects of the British Territories in India; and that the said Estate and Effects may, by order of this Court, forthwith be assigned, conveyed, and transferred over to, and vested in such Four Assignees, and that it be referred to such Four Assignees, by order of this Court, with the aid and assistance of the said Partners, forthwith, to prepare and digest a plan for the temporary management of the said Estate, Effects, and Concerns, by the said Insolvents, under the inspection and controul of the said Assignees, and subject to the authority and direction of this Court, and to report and submit the same to this Court, for its consideration and sanction; and that, in the mean time the sale of the Indigo and other Factories, Works, and Concerns, Lands and Properties of the said Insolvents, other than such as are of perishable nature, may be delayed and postponed by order of this Court, and for such further orders as to this Court shall seem meet in the premises.

"And your Petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

The Court would be anxious to listen to this part of the Petition but this was not the proper time for presenting it. There was no statement of the assignees praying to be released from the trusts reposed in them, and the first thing to be done was to file the schedules, and let the case come on for hearing. For until then, it could not be known who were the Creditors' for at present the Creditors had the power to

dispute their own accounts and those of each other. It was also usual in cases of this kind, that the parties proposed to be appointed, should be named, and their concurrence in writing produced, which was not the case in the present instance :—

The prayer regarding the partners of the Firm could not be complied with, for the assignees in this case, have a right to the services of the members of the Firm. But the Court could not vest in the partners a discretionary management until they had passed their final examination. Every creditor had, at present, a right to object to their former management and if so, how could the Court entrust them with the duties in question. After their final examination and discharge, which it might be presumed they would obtain, this arrangement might take place, but it could not do so now. The assignees were persons of the highest respectability and rank in the place, and well acquainted with commercial affairs.

As regards the disqualification of the assignees to purchase, the general principle was well known. It existed under the Bankrupt Laws, and trusts. In fact nothing was more firmly established than the general rule, but the parties interested may sanction a departure from it. Lord Eldon thought the power lay with the creditors, and the Vice Chancellor confirmed this opinion. It was not absolutely impossible for the assignees to be purchasers, for they may petition with the consent of all parties to become so. Their numbers might hereafter be reduced, if persons could be found who would devote their whole time to the duties they had to perform, but at present the number of the assignees must compensate for the want of that willingness. After the final examination and hearing, it would be time enough to lay down a plan of management, and some one, no doubt, would be found to undertake it.

Sir Edward felt it his duty to remark on the manner in which some signatures were annexed to the Petition "I. Palmer for the parties." Nothing was looked upon with so much jealousy by the Court of Chancery as any interference on the part of the bankrupt in the choice of assignees, and it had been often considered as sufficient cause for removing them. Now this appeared to have been done by Mr. Palmer.

Mr. Cleland observed that the Petition from the European creditors which he presented, and to which the signatures referred to, were attached, did not refer to the number of assignees, but only to the postponement of sales and management of the concerns by the partners.

Sir E. Ryan concurred.

Mr. Cleland stated that Mr. Palmer's name appeared there because he was written to by the parties, of their own accord, to act for them. Mr. Prinsep added, that the Partners had become parties to the Petition in pursuance of the Resolutions of a General Meeting of the Creditors.

Sir E. Ryan had already stated, why he could not grant the prayer of the Petitioners, and he thought until the Schedules had been prepared, they should not have been presented.

Mr. Prinsep remarked that a long time must necessarily elapse before they could be filed, for in many cases, owing to changes, it was difficult to say who were the parties beneficially interested.

Sir E. Ryan.—The Court has given two months only to prepare them.

Mr. Prinsep inquired if he was to understand that in no case the Court would—

Sir E. Ryan (*Interrupting him*).—I am not here to answer questions, Mr. Prinsep. If you are not satisfied with what I have done, you can appeal to the Supreme Court.

The learned Judge afterwards cited a passage from a book on Bankrupt Laws, (Nichols we believe) in confirmation of the strict rule, that no assignee could become a bidder or purchaser.

ESTATE OF MESSRS. PALMER AND CO.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

Our readers will doubtless have perused with much interest the Report, given in our columns of Monday last, of the proceedings in the Insolvent Court, relative to the affairs of Messrs. Palmer and Co. It is impossible to entertain a shadow of doubt;

that the hurried sale of the factories and concerns of the house, by public auction, to the highest bidder, must be ruinous in the extreme. It is equally indisputable, that the assets can no otherwise be made the most of, than by the exertions of the late partners themselves, acting under the controul of the assignees: and the great inconvenience of the large number of assignees, has been apparent on too many occasions already: to say nothing of the injury that may arise, and the want of confidence that we know to exist amongst the native creditors, in consequence of a large proportion of that number having no stake in the concern as creditors, and having inconsistent duties and interest as members of other houses of agency.

It seems that the Court was influenced by the consideration, that, according to the Bankrupt Law of England, any one creditor may insist upon a present sale, notwithstanding the wishes or votes of all the rest. Such a right is rarely enforced in practice, but, admitting the law so to be in England, surely, where no one creditor has expressed such an unreasonable intention, it is too much to presume that there is any one that will do so, and to act upon that presumption, without further enquiry, against the declared and unanimous desire of a General Meeting of the creditors at large. We should think it the more natural and equitable course, to grant to the Petitioners a conditional order, to operate as a public notice to all parties to come in and oppose: and, if no single voice was raised against the postponement prayed for,—to presume that all are consenting to the prayer of the Majority. Besides, there is here no such rule of law: the new Insolvent act, however defective in other points, is full enough in this. The Court is to be guided by *expedience alone*, and when satisfied of that, has no need to wait even for the opinion of the Majority. Yet, if we understood what, fell from the learned Judge, the rigid and inconvenient rule of the Bankrupt law was a principal motive of the rejection of the postponement, applied for by the creditors.

Another ground of rejection was, that the petition came from the Creditors and not from the Assignees. This is not correct to the full extent;—one of the petitions bore the signatures of the two principal Creditors amongst the Assignees; indeed, we believe of four of the Assignees; and we are informed, that very few, if any of the other assignees, are creditors on their own account. But with due deference to the learned Judge, the creditors at large may be fairly presumed to know their own interest, at least as well as the assignees. The obvious, wish of creditors must be, to make the most of the assets; while assignees will naturally wish, to be speedily rid of trouble and responsibility, and doubtless, by a proper exertion of activity, the whole assets of this enormous concern might speedily be liquidated. The factories might be put up to sale on the Monday, and knocked down to the highest bidder, though but one bidder should offer. The ships and merchandize on the Tuesday, and the numerous debtors of the firm might, with due diligence, in the course of a term or two—be taken in execution for their debts, or driven to avail themselves of the benefit of the same Insolvent Court. But how would this despatch be relished by the creditors? or what could result from it, but a lamentable diminution of assets, that might, if properly husbanded, go far to satisfy the debts in. It was observed by the learned Judge, that, to many Creditors, a small dividend promptly paid may be of more value, than full payment, at a more distant date. True: but we are for leaving each to choose for himself. A Creditor who is himself pressed, may generally either sell or discount his claim: nothing is more common than such a proceeding; and nothing more rare, than to find a Creditor, doggedly insisting on his right of immediate sale, against the declared sense of the majority.

But what we confess ourselves most startled at is, the avowed determination of the Court, to make the filing of the Schedule of the debts and assets a preliminary to the consideration of any plan of temporary management. In the common case of an individual debtor, this may be a proper rule. The debts and estate are all within compass, and must be within his personal knowledge. But we cannot understand how it can be applicable, to cases of commercial failure; where many of the transactions and dealings must be in progress only, and most of the accounts both intricate and voluminous. In cases of much less extent than the present, months may be requisite to enable the most diligent trader to compile a Schedule—complete in all the minute particulars required by the 31 Sec. of our Insol-

vent Act ; and to file an incomplete one—would be to expose the estate to all the delays—and fees of Court, Attornies and Counsel, that each amendment might render necessary : to say nothing of the fresh notices that would be required, after each amendment. We have only to refer our commercial readers to the perusal of the Section itself. First there is to be set forth an exact list of the debts, specifying the amount of such debt or claim, the objections, if any—the true description of the creditor or claimant. Then a “ true and perfect account of all and every the estates and effects of the Insolvents, real and personal, in possession, reversion, remainder, or expectancy ;” and of all “ rights, dues, claims, choses in action and interest ;” and of all “ trusts and powers, which can in any way be available for the benefit of the creditors.” Further more,—a “ full and true statement of the name and place of abode of every debtor to the Insolvents alone, or them jointly with others ;—and of any person against whom they have any claim in right of action ; and of the witnesses to prove such claim.” A truly formidable array we fear this last will be, in the instance of the firm now in question ! It is no uncommon thing in England to enlarge the final examination of the Bankrupt for two or three years ; nay, some times it has been enlarged wider ; and we take the filing of the Schedule in Insolvency, and the hearing thereupon, to be a substitute for final Examination in Bankruptcy. We have heard it stated on good authority that the accounts of Messrs. Palmer and Co. amount in number to some thousands : many of them of course unsettled, and embracing an infinity of details, and sets off, and disputed items. Any man unacquainted with commercial accounts, must perceive at once the enormous labor and difficulty of making such a schedule as will satisfy the requisitions of the statute. And when at length filed, and finally adjusted, the hearing must be further suspended, till the creditors in any part of British India have had the opportunity of examining and objecting to it, not only in respect to their own accounts, but in respect to those of every other person figuring on either side of the account—Our own sight is hardly long enough to see our way out of such a labyrinth. But this is clear ; that long ere it be threaded, every item of the estate will, in the present way of proceeding, have been brought to the hammer. Is there to be no plan of management in the interim ? and is the Court to shut its eyes and ears to the representations of the creditors and of the Insolvents themselves, and to reject all applications for the purposes of common benefit ? We hope we have mistaken the learned Judge in this matter, for we can conceive nothing so extravagant to have been ever contemplated by the legislature.

Had any thing been wanting to complete our conviction of the utter inapplicability of the present law, to the necessities of a commercial country, the proceedings of Saturday, would have been to our minds conclusive :—and, notwithstanding the apparent preference of the learned Judge for some of the provisions of our Insolvent Act, as contrasted with the Bankrupt law at home, we do not hesitate in joining the Petitioners in their wish to have the latter introduced here without loss of time. By the Bankrupt law, a compromise is not only permitted, but is frequently carried into effect, it is quite out of the question in our Insolvent Court. In Bankruptcy, assignees are chosen in a formal and deliberate manner, by such Creditors only as have proved their debts : instead of being, as here, in the arbitrary nomination of the Court. The Mercantile Books of account, which a Bankrupt Assignee is required to keep, are infinitely cheaper and more complete, than the formal schedule attached to an Insolvents Petition ; they are made out at the convenience of all parties, may be corrected without cost to the estate and are accessible at all times to the inspection of creditors. The Schedule of an Insolvent can only be amended by order of Court ; and every amendment makes it a new schedule. Assignees in bankruptcy, have a discretion to sue or defend in actions at law, without reference to the creditors at large or to the Court ; but by the new Insolvent Act, according to our own construction of it, the power of Assignees in this respect is so limited, as to be utterly incompetent to the enforcement of debts and claims at all ; and if it be not speedily amended in this particular, the debtors to this estate may set them at defiance. These are some of our grounds of preference of the English bankrupt system in commercial cases : and to us they seem so conclusive that we cannot too strongly urge, upon the trading part of our readers, the necessity of an immediate application to the legislature in this matter.

* Notwithstanding the result, the partners of the late firm, in this, as indeed in the whole of their conduct, have shown a laudable zeal for the interests of their creditors. They saw the assets about to be imprudently and unnecessarily sacrificed, and they have done their part in attempting to rescue them. The responsibility is with the Assignees, and the Court; and whatever diminution of the dividends, the precipitation of sales, in the present condition of the market, may occasion, the partners themselves will stand fully acquitted in public opinion of any share in the blame. They have protested, and the creditors have protested, against the proceedings as improvident and ruinous, and, if the sales go on as advertized, it will be with a full knowledge of the dissent of the creditors, and with full warning of the probable consequences.

SCHOOL BOOK SOCIETY.

Proceedings of the General Meeting of the Calcutta School Book Society, February 24, 1830.

Agreeably to the notice given in the papers, the Public Meeting of the Calcutta School Book Society took place at the Town Hall, on Wednesday the 24th of February, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. The president, the Hon'ble W. B. BAYLEY, Esq. having taken the chair, commenced the business of the Meeting by reading the Report.

After the reading of the Report, the following Resolutions were unanimously passed:—

1. That the Report now read be adopted, printed, and circulated under the direction of the Committee.

2. That this Meeting desire to express their unfeigned sorrow for the loss they have sustained in the death of one of their Vice Presidents the late Lord Bishop of Calcutta; and that the present Lord Bishop be respectfully requested to accept the same office, and co-operate with the Committee in the objects of the institution.

3. That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the Officers and Committee of the Society for their attention to its interests; and that they be requested to continue their services.

4. That Mr. A. Ross, Mr. W. H. Pearce and Dwarkanath Tagore be appointed Members of the Committee, to supply existing vacancies.

5. That the cordial thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Honourable the President for his constant and zealous efforts to promote the welfare of this Institution from its commencement, and for his kindness in presiding on this occasion.

H. MACKENZIE, Esq. moved the first of the above Resolutions, and in doing so stated, that he was fully sensible that it was unnecessary for him to say one word in support of the proposition: the Report would best speak for itself. He could not, however, resist the opportunity of bearing his humble testimony to the great and gratifying change in the state and prospects of Native Education, which had occurred since the Society was instituted, and to which it had powerfully contributed. Without looking back to the period of its institution, one could not adequately estimate the necessity which had suggested the plan, or the beneficial effects which had resulted from it. The very facilities it had created might otherwise lead one to undervalue its utility. For, greatly as means were still wanting to supply the enlarged demand for instructive Books, their present condition was that of wealth compared with the state of destitution which must recur to the recollection of every one who joined this Society at its origin. The contrast was abundantly striking to those who looked merely to Calcutta and its vicinity. Bengal, indeed, had always been distinguished, among the provinces subordinate to the Presidency, for the number of its schools: but his Native friends, who were present, would support him in asserting, that the matter taught in their seminaries was miserably limited and barren; and when they reflected on what they had but a few days since witnessed in that Hall,—he meant the astonishing progress which so many Hindoo youths had exhibited in the science and literature of Europe,—the change which a few years had produced might almost be deemed miraculous. Fertile as India had been of triumphs to England, there was no triumph more glorious than that which they had thus gained, through the co-operation of their Native friends, in the cause of truth and sound knowledge: and of that triumph this Society might justly claim to itself a large share, since it had chiefly supplied the weapons by which it had been achieved. But the advantages to be derived from the Society impressed the mind even more strongly, when one contemplated the provinces in which its labours were

as yet confined within narrow limits. In the countries to the West he had, not long ago, traversed extensive districts filled with a population which would, he ventured to say, be found equally ready to receive and capable of improving knowledge, yet exhibiting, in the way of instruction, little beyond a few ill conducted, ill attended Schools, in which nothing was taught but the most beggarly elements of the knowledge required for the most sordid purposes of life. Even in seminaries of the highest pretensions, the course generally pursued seemed to be calculated rather to fill the mind with the lumber of useless learning, with vain imaginations, with idle subtleties, and with bigot pride, than to spread abroad the elements of social and practical wisdom. The contemplation of such a state of things forcibly demonstrated that the Society had still a vast field before it. The contrast of the spectacle which met one's return to the Presidency not less powerfully evidenced the success of its labors in that portion which it had already occupied. He rejoiced greatly to hear that the Committee proposed to extend the sphere of their operations in Hindoostan; and though there, as every where, the main and ultimate object ought to be the diffusion of English, (for by community of language we could alone hope to attain community of sentiment and of interests,) they judged wisely in not neglecting the Hindoe. It was by works in the local dialects, conveying the elements of European knowledge, that the road was paved for introduction of our language, literature, and science. The language, would readily follow when the ideas, on which it was formed, became familiar: and those who tasted of the remoter streams naturally sought a purer and deeper draught at the fountain head. Experience had accordingly shewn, that just in proportion as the Bengalee books of the Society had been diffused and relished, was the desire excited for the acquisition of English. He trusted confidently that results not less satisfactory would soon be exhibited in our remoter provinces, where already, there had been manifested in various places a similar anxiety for instruction in our language. The object would, he hoped, be materially promoted by the publication of the series of works now in progress, under most excellent direction, with the joint support of the School Book Society and of the Committee of Public Instruction. As a Member of that Committee, though debarred by circumstances from taking an active share in its labours, he could bear ample testimony to the justness of the Society's claim to the support of every friend of Education: for, from it every Institution under the Committee's care had derived inestimable advantages. And to the general acceptance of sound and various knowledge by the people of India, nothing seemed wanting but instruments for communicating it, teachers, and (the best instructors) books. He earnestly, therefore, hoped that the Society would receive that support which the Committee claimed: and though it was much to be regretted that a larger number of those interested in the cause, and especially of our Native friends, had not attended the Meeting, he trusted that the Report being widely circulated, would, with all whom it might reach, supersede the necessity of other advocacy.

This motion was seconded by D. HARE, Esq. who stated, that though he had not words at command fully to express his views and feelings, yet he must say that he knew of no Institution more calculated to benefit the Natives of India than the Calcutta School Book Society; and that in saying this he was expressing the sentiments of the great majority of the *Native Gentlemen of Calcutta*, with whom he was in the habit of constant and familiar intercourse.

When the second Resolution had been unanimously passed, the Bishop rose and expressed his approbation of the objects of the Society, and his earnest desire to promote them to the utmost of his power.

In proposing the last Resolution, Sir E. RYAN thus addressed the Meeting:—

GENTLEMEN,---The resolution which I have the honour to propose will, I am sure, be most cordially received by the present Meeting.

The statement which you have heard from Mr. Holt Mackenzie, of the good effects which have already resulted from this Institution, is in truth, the strongest eulogy which can be passed upon your President. It is to his persevering efforts and unwearied industry in the promotion of the interests of the School Book Society that we are indebted for those beneficial results which have been detailed to us by one whose extensive knowledge of all that relates to this country gives a peculiar weight to what may fall from him on such a subject.

This Society was instituted under the auspices of your President in 1817, and at its first commencement it received the liberal support of the public. The list of subscribers for the years 1817 and 1818, numbers 200 persons, of whom no less than 80 are Native gentlemen. I regret to say that from the last Report it appears that your numbers have fallen off to less than an 100, and that amongst that 100, I find the names of only 10 Native gentlemen. In proportion as your numbers have diminished,

so have the zeal and activity of your President increased ; and I may with the greatest truth say, as having in your Committee ample opportunity of knowing the fact, that nothing is done in this Society, but under his vigilant and active superintendence. I cannot, however, help calling the attention of our Native friends to the statement I have made. It was for their interest, their improvement, and their happiness, that this institution was founded. The numerous works we have printed in the native language, the adaptation of those we have printed in our own to the wants and wishes of the Native community, are the strongest pledges we can give of our single and simple desire to afford books the perusal of which may be means of advancing in the scale of civilization all the inhabitants of the British territories in India. I request, then, that our Native friends, who by their presence show more strongly than they could do by mere pecuniary contributions, the warm interest they take in our success, will plead our cause, not our cause indeed, but their own, to their native friends who are absent.

Has not 13 year's experience shown our Native friends that we have kept our pledge to the letter ? Namely, that the object of this Society is "the preparation, publication, and cheap or gratuitous supply of works useful in schools and seminaries of learning which, without interfering with the religious tenets of any person, are calculated to enlarge the understanding and improve the character ?" If, then, the native community flocked to us in such numbers at our first institution, when we had only a pledge to offer for the future, why have we not their support at least in the same degree, after having fulfilled our pledge to the letter ? I am sure our appeal to their generosity will not be in vain, especially when you inform them of what we have just heard from our Report, that the desire for knowledge is increasing in all parts of India ; that at Delhi there is a considerable demand for English books ; that from Agra and Allahabad large demands have been made on this Society for books in the native languages. And to one fact I would call the attention of the Meeting as above all others indicating the feeling of the Natives ; namely, the large increase that has taken place in the sale of our publications since the last Report. We have sold books within the last two years, amounting to 9,744 Rupees, exceeding in amount the sale of books for any similar period of time prior to this, by 3,400 Rupees.

We have not the funds to accomplish all we desire, or to answer the increasing demands upon us. It is but just that those for whose exclusive advantage this Society was instituted, should step forward and help us to supply the wants of their countrymen who are thirsting after knowledge ; and I am confident an appeal to them from you who are present, and know what we have done, and are doing, will not be in vain. I cannot sit down without expressing my great regret that this is the last public occasion on which we can hope for the presence of our President : that his loss cannot be easily supplied, we are deeply sensible.

I am sure, Sir, that upon your return to your native country, whenever your thoughts recur to India, you will look back with proud satisfaction to the establishment of this Society : and when you hear, as I trust you will, of its increased prosperity, and that by its means knowledge is spreading widely through the East, you will receive the real reward of your labours—the consciousness that to your exertion is mainly owing the increasing happiness of a people in whose welfare you have ever taken so deep an interest.

The Resolution having been seconded and unanimously carried, the President rose and stated, that while he felt deeply obliged by the favourable opinion entertained and expressed by the Meeting as to his past exertions on behalf of the Society, he owed it to the Committee generally, and particularly to Messrs. Pearce and Yates, by whose active services the business of the Society had been conducted. He at the same time expressed his hope, that the remarks made by Sir E. Ryan, as to the deficiency of support from the Native gentlemen, would induce those present to exert themselves in pressing the subject on the attention of their countrymen.

Previous to the Meeting, application had been made to his Lordship the Governor General to become the Patron of the Institution, but the answer did not arrive in town to be then communicated. It has since been received, and we are now most happy to announce his Lordship's gracious compliance with the wishes of its friends and his willingness to become the Patron of the Calcutta School-Book Society.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Society held on the 2d January, the annual election of the Vice-President and Office Bearers took place, when the following Gentlemen were declared duly elected.

Vice-President—H. H. Wilson, Esquire, (re-elected.)
Secretary and Treasurer—Dr. John Adam, (re-elected.)
Assistant ditto ditto—W. Twining, Esquire, (re-elected.)
Committee of Management—P. Breton, Esquire, (re-elected); J. Grant, Esquire, (re-elected); Dr. Waddell, (re-elected); C. C. Egerton, Esquire, (re-elected.)
Committee of Papers—P. Breton, Esquire, (re-elected); J. Grant, Esquire, (re-elected); J. Tytler, Esquire; Dr. Waddell, (re-elected); C. C. Egerton, Esq. (re-elected) Dr. D. Stewart.

The following communications received since last meeting, were submitted by the Secretary; viz. A case of Hernia, successfully operated upon, by Dr. A. B. Webster.

Observations on the cure of Intestinal Wounds, by Mr. T. A. Wise.

Mr. Raleigh's notes of a case of poisoning, and Mr. Spry's case of luxation of the Femur, were then read and discussed by the meeting.

The subject of Mr. Raleigh's case was a respectable person, who, as it afterwards appeared, in a fit of despondency, swallowed a quantity of acetate of copper. He was carried into the General Hospital, in a highly apoplectic state, at 8 o'clock in the evening of the 7th May last, under the following circumstances. He was quite comatose—breathing stertorous—pupils dilated to their utmost extent—pulse slow, hard, and labouring, but not full—countenance bloated and purple—foam issuing from the mouth—skin warm—breath smelling of peppermint. All mental and voluntary powers were completely suspended. No information could be obtained respecting him. A vein in each arm was immediately opened, and 45 oz. of blood drawn, which reduced the pulse considerably. Whilst the blood was flowing, the stomach was completely evacuated, and washed out by means of Weiss's stomach pump, and three drops of Croton oil were placed far back on the tongue, &c.

Soon after the bleeding, the pulse became small and soft, but rapid; the pupils were contracted, and appeared slightly affected by the light of a candle, and the breathing gradually became more natural. After twenty-five minutes the pulse fell to one hundred, and the surface of the body was covered with perspiration. At nine o'clock the head was shaved, and thirty leeches were applied to the temples. At ten o'clock the pulse was 154—pupils contracted—stationary—and unaffected by the light of a candle. At eight o'clock next morning he became perfectly sensible, and complained of head-ache, pain, and severe spasms of the stomach, with unquenchable thirst, and occasional cramps of the lower extremities. It is unnecessary further to follow the active and judicious treatment of this desperate case, which was rendered tedious by a peculiar state of languor and constitutional irritation of a distressing kind—which however gradually yielded to sedatives and nutritious diet, &c.

During ignorance of the actual cause of the disease, the symptoms under which the case presented itself—as Mr. Raleigh very justly observes, justified a conclusion of its being apoplexy, in all probability induced by drunkenness and exposure to the sun. Soon after taking the poison, the unfortunate man states that the uneasiness of the Esophagus and stomach became intolerable, and repenting of the rash act he had committed, and with the hope of occasioning instantaneous vomiting, he swallowed about an ounce (a most enormous quantity!) of essential oil of peppermint, and became insensible. Mr. Raleigh concluded his interesting case by remarking, that the advantage to be derived from the use of the stomach pump, cannot be too highly appreciated, in all cases of extreme determination to the head, accompanied with a distended stomach, and particularly where we have reason to believe the exciting cause to be contained in that Viscus, as in that affection so prevalent in this country among newly arrived soldiers, sailors, and recruits, viz. Apoplexy from drunkenness and exposure to the intense rays of the sun.

The subject of Mr. Spry's case was a Cavalry Syce. In returning home after watering a troop horse, the animal became restive, reared, and fell over with him. In

the fall the knee was pressed inwards. The man was carried to the regimental hospital, and on examination was found to have sustained a dislocation of the head of the thigh bone into the Ischiatic notch, i. e. upwards and backwards. The great toe of the distorted limb was resting against the base of the corresponding one, the foot being turned inwards and fixed. The limb could not be rotated outwards, and in the erect posture was three quarters of an inch shorter than its fellow. The proper steps being taken, the limb was reduced, when the head of the bone returned into its articulated cavity with an audible snap. Little or no after-treatment was rendered necessary, in consequence of the absence of that inflammatory excitement so common among Europeans; and in less than a month the man had the perfect use of his limb, and left the hospital. His age was about thirty-eight.

A Meeting of the Society was held on the 6th February, when Dr. T. Stewart, of the Bombay Establishment, was elected a Member.

The Secretary submitted to the meeting an account of the bite of a snake, communicated by Brigadier Wilson, commanding at Nusserabad. This account, together with Dr. Wise's observations on intestinal wounds, and Mr. Dempster's case of Tumour in the leg of a Native, were then read, and made the subjects of discussion.

The case of snake bite happened to a Bearer. An empty palankeen was being carried away, about ten o'clock, p. m. when one of the bearers who had taken off his shoes, trod on one of that species of snake called by the natives a Karrattia, or Karayt, which bit him just above the great toe of the right foot. The reptile was pursued and killed. It was full grown being about two feet three inches long, and was extremely active. The man who was bitten did not appear much alarmed at first, but in less than five minutes he became very much so, and in less than ten minutes after being bitten, he sunk down unable to move, and appeared like a person, to use a homely phrase, dead drunk, the pulse being feeble and irregular and the breathing laborious. A tea spoonful of Eau-de-luce was immediately administered in a glass of water—and friction on the bitten part with the same, and spirits of hartshorn was had recourse to. The Eau-de-luce becoming exhausted, hartshorn was freely administered, and in about an hour the man recovered his senses. He complained of great pain in his foot, and seemed very uncomfortable, the limb being quite cold, and darkly mottled here and there, some way above the ankle. He grew very sleepy, but the pulse had become regular, though rather slow and weak. At two o'clock a. m. he was pretty easy, and at three—he was allowed to go to sleep, of which he appeared to stand much in need. Much thin blood flowed from the wounds made by the fangs; and when the man (a stout young Cahar) awoke, about eight o'clock in the morning, the leg was enormously swollen, from the toes to the hip, but not attended with very severe pain. Thin blood ran from his nose and the punctures in the foot all day, and vesications of the skin took place below the knee—and all over the foot. As those became worse, they degenerated into bad sores, and several weeks elapsed before these local effects were removed. It is remarked by the gentleman who describes the case, that in all probability the effects of the bite were rendered earlier manifest, from the circumstance of the individual having been an active exercise.

Dr. Wise's paper is on a subject of great surgical importance; but its details would be scarcely intelligible to the general reader. The subject of Mr. Dempster's case was a Bramun, a trooper, who dated the origin of his disease so far back as the first siege of Bhurtpore, in 1805, where he was struck by a round shot which produced a compound fracture. Whence arose a consecutive tumour on the limb that rendered amputation necessary, which operation was accordingly successfully performed.

There are several points of scientific interest, upon which we understand the Committee of the Society are anxious to obtain information from our resident members. Such as—whether suicide, by poison, is frequently resorted to by the natives, and if so what poison, (vegetable, animal, or mineral,) and in what quantity? The antidotes, if any usually resorted to. Well authenticated details concerning the bites of venomous serpents form also a desideratum in our Eastern medical literature. A particular description of the reptile called "Bis-copra," and believed by the Natives to be deadly poisonous, would be also desirable—as well as a description, and well authenticated particulars of the Cobra Manilla, &c.

ASIATIC SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Committee, held on Wednesday, the 27th January, the President, Sir Edward Ryan, in the Chair.

A letter was read from Captain Franklin to the President, giving the results of his late Geological Researches in Central India.

With reference to the birds (about two hundred in number,) collected and preserved by Captain Franklin, for the Society (whose property they are,) it was agreed that they should, for the greater convenience of classification, &c., accompany Captain Franklin to England, together with all the drawings and notes respecting them---the latter, however, to be returned to the Society, should but very few of the specimens turn out to be new to Ornithologists.

Five papers on certain birds of Nepal, from Mr. Hodgson, were read, each being accompanied by an excellent coloured drawing. The first was on the *Aquila Nepalensis*, a noble bird, among the first of the Eagle race, being fully two feet eight inches long, and six and a half feet wide, with weight, strength, and vigour in proportion. The talons are exceedingly strong, large, and much hooked. The eyes have a strong brow, from under the shade of which they glance terrifically, and the colour is superficially of an uniform pale brown with the great feathers paling to white nearly at their extremities. It inhabits that part of the Nepal mountains equally removed from the vast Himalaya on one hand, and the small hills confining the plains of India, on the other. The second paper was on the *Circætes Nepalensis*, a compact, powerful, and well-proportioned bird, though considerably less than the true Eagle just referred to. The subject of the third was the *Bhuchang*, or *Dicurus Indicus*. This bird is commonly known to Europeans in Bengal, by the name of the King Crow, and by the Hindoostanies *Bhuchang*, from a fancied resemblance of its whistling notes to these two syllables. It is very bold, frequently pursuing crows and kites that come near his perch---and such is the rapidity of its flight, that it can overtake the kite when he uses his best efforts to outfly it. When up with him, it darts at his head continually from above---but never---so far as Mr. Hodgson has seen---strikes him. All birds seem afraid of it, and it of none. It is very vivacious, darting about all day, and all night too, when the moon shines. The 4th paper gave an account of the red-billed *Erolia*, and the 5th of the *Bambajwa*, or *Columba Nepalensis*, a very elegant species of the dove, which is found exclusively in the wild state. It is very shy, seldom or ever entering the cultivated fields for the purpose of feeding, but adhering almost always to the woods, and living upon their produce---such as grass, seeds, and berries.

A letter was read from Mr. J. G. Gerard to Captain Archer, dated Monastery of Ranum, 15th November, 1829, describing his excursion to the hills in the vicinity of Ladak.

The trip was one of disappointment and distress along a most dreary route, but interesting from the grandeur of its desolation. He lost several of his people from the severity of the climate, and, considering that he was himself affected by indisposition, he was fortunate in having escaped. The first disaster in his camp, was in crossing the Puralassa, at a height of 16,500 feet. The poor man perished at noonday with his load on his back, and the sun shining fiercely on the surrounding snow. The next accident happened in the passage of the range that bounds the Sputu valley on the east---it being no common trial for the stoutest of the party. They had slept at 16,700 feet elevation, in the bed of a stream, and began the ascent under a temperature as low as 17°--without a glimpse of the sun to warm them. The Coolie could not overcome the pressure of the fatigue, cold, and sickness, and he perished on the snow. Mr. Gerard's Mussalchee also perished---he was speaking and even laughing a few minutes before he became a corpse---and breathed his last like a person going asleep.

Mr. G.'s failure in reaching Leh, principally arose from the jealousy of the government, which stopped him on the threshold of the inhabited country, where the Wuzeer had, in anticipation of his arrival, crossed the last intervening ridge. Our traveller found him at an elevation of 16,000 feet, surrounded by Tartars in black tents, horses, and dogs; while upon the elevated acclivities of the neighbour-

ing mountains, were herds of yaks and shawl goats, all in the luxuriance of life, in a region which Theorists had placed far within the domain of eternal snow. The Wuzeer and himself were soon upon friendly terms with each other, drank tea, ate beef, and smoked. His official errand had not apparently warped his private feelings, yet though he evinced neither jealousy nor vigilance, he seemed impatient to get the traveller fairly out of his sight. He accepted of many things presented to him—and was very anxious to have a musical snuff box—a toy which Mr. G. unfortunately had not provided himself with, not conceiving that such an article could have been even heard of, much less valued in these wilds. During the nights the cold was intense, the thermometer, the day previous to the meeting with the Wuzeer, standing at sun-rise at $13\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$.

On crossing the Laitche-Long range, the next after Parafassa, Mr. Gerard found some shells at a positive height beyond 16,500 feet. The table land of Rodpshoo offered few objects of scientific research, except its physical configuration and stupendous altitude—the only inhabitants being pastoral tribes who live in black tents amongst the vallies, which are there upon a medium level of 16,000 feet. The whole aspect of the country was, mountainous, and no expanse of level was visible, except that of the lakes, the soil undulating in heaps as far as he could see, till bounded by a snowy chain, which he concluded defines the declension of the streams towards the Indus. On the 20th September, he lost his way upon the shore of a salt lake, and passed the night in a sheep-fold, without any sort of shelter or food.—“Next morning (he writes) we were covered with snow, from which we were afraid to extricate ourselves till the sun began to melt it. The Camp was discovered in a gorge, at an elevation of 16,000 feet—and here I found my situation most alarming, being confined to my bed, and all around white with snow, and our rear and front intersected by enormous mountains—the lowest level being Lake Chumorerell, which is still upwards of 15,000 feet. This is a beautiful sheet of water, our route lying along its margin for a day's march of nine hours. Another lake was covered with wild fowl, screaming like sea gulls announcing a storm. Their borders were speckled by the black tents of Tartar shepherds, who migrate from pasture to pasture with their flocks—what they do in winter, I cannot conceive. During the day we had to contend with scorching sunshine, and at night with a temperature varying from 16° to 18° —once 13° in the tent, at an elevation of 17,700 feet. Herds of wild horses were frequently close to us, but they would not allow us to approach sufficiently near to fire at them with any effect. They are a singular species, between the mule and the ass, and in colour (being spotted) they resemble the deer, as also in their habits, for they gallop off to the cliffs with as much agility. I am inclined to think them a kind of Zebra. The limit of the snow was very lofty in some places, not under 20,000 feet, yet on my north-east there appeared, at intervals, white tops of the most transcendent grandeur and altitude, indicative of scenes where the mind wanders with emotion, the more heightened from the undefined nature of the objects. My nearest appulse to the Indus, was only three days journey---and I shall always regret the circumstance of my situation, which deprived me of the gratification of beholding that desolate, and almost unapproachable river---but I durst not attempt to deviate from the high road. The yaks which carried my camp being hired, and our provisions for twelve days already failing us, which obliged me to sacrifice several pretty shawl goats for food to my people.”

At one spot, under the Chinese government, Mr. G. was closely watched, and kept in restraint, which was the more irksome as the soil was covered with fossils. ---At another spot, but under Ladak, he was more fortunate, and pursued his objects undisturbed. He managed, during the trip, to make a splendid collection of shells and shell-rock, gathered at elevations between 15 and 16,000 feet. His route down the valley of Sputu was far from uninteresting. He visited several monasteries and entertainments of Lamas, partaking of their greasy tea and beer. The situation of the Monastery of Ranum, whence his letter is dated, he describes as delicious, after the bleak and gelid regions of Ladak---with grapes, apples, and other fruits all round, a glowing temperature during the day---but ghill nights. M. Csomó-de-Kóroa, he states, was just above him, and they met daily. His works, Mr. G. adds, are of the first character, and full of interest.

Calcutta.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA.

The Governor General in Council having placed at the disposal of this Society the sum of Sicca Rupees 20,000, to be distributed in premiums to the most successful cultivators of *Cotton, Tobacco, Sugar, Silk* and other articles of Raw Produce, the growth of this presidency, the Society is desirous of making known the conditions under which the distribution is to take place.

Two distinct classes of premiums are offered.

FIRST CLASS, or Premiums for fine Samples.

SUGAR.

- 1st.—For the best Sample of Raw Sugar, not less than two maunds,.... Sa. Rs. 500
2d.—For the next best Sample of Raw Sugar, less not than two maunds..... 250

SILK.

- 3d.—For the best Sample of Silk, not less than 5 seers 500
4th.—For the next best Sample of Silk, not less than 5 seers..... 250

TOBACCO.

- 5th.—For the best Sample of Native Tobacco, fit for the European Market, not less than 1 maund..... 250
6th.—For the next best Sample of Native Tobacco, fit for the European Market, not less than 1 maund 125
7th.—For the best Sample of any Foreign kind of Tobacco, fit for the European Market, not less than 1 maund 250
8th.—For the next best Sample of any Foreign kind of Tobacco, fit for the European Market, not less than 1 maund 125

COTTON.

- 9th.—For the best Sample of Sea Island Cotton, not less than 1 maund 250
10th.—For the next best Sample of Sea Island Cotton, not less than 1 maund.. 125
11th.—For the best Sample of Upland, or green Seed Cotton, not less than 1 maund 250
12th.—For the next best Sample of Upland, or green Seed Cotton, not less than 1 maund 125

SECOND CLASS,—Or Premiums for large quantities.

SUGAR.

- 1st.—Rupees 40 per maund, for the first quality of Raw Sugar, the Sample to be not less than 50, or more than 100 maunds.
2nd.—Rupees 20 per maund, for the second best quality of Raw Sugar, the Sample to be not less than 50, or more than 100 maunds.

SILK.

3d.—Rupees 40, per seer, for the best Silk, the Sample to be not less than 20, or more than 40 seers.

4th.—Rupees 25, per seer, for the next best Silk, the Sample to be not less than 20, or more than 30 seers.

TOBACCO.

5th.—Rupees 40 per maund, for the finest quality of Tobacco, the Sample to be not less than 30, or more than 50 maunds.

6th.—Rupees 10 per maund, for the next best quality of Tobacco, the Sample to be not less than 30, or more than 50 maunds.

COTTON.

7th.—Rupees 40, per maund, for the best Sea Island or black Seed Cotton, the Sample to be not less than 30, or more than 50 maunds.

8th.—Rupees 20 per maund, for the next best Sea Island or black Seed Cotton, the Sample to be not less than 30, or more than 50 maunds.

9th.—Rupees 40 per maund, for the best green Seed, or Up-land Cotton, the Sample to be not less than 30, or more than 50 maunds.

10th.—Rupees 20 per maund, for the next best green Seed, or Upland Cotton, the Sample to be not less than 30, or more than 50 maunds.

Conditions.

1st.—The articles exhibited by the Candidates for Premiums must be the produce of the Bengal Presidency.

2d.—The competition will be open to all persons whatever, whether Natives or Europeans, Zemindars, or Ryots.

3d.—The articles must not be culled or selected from larger quantities, but be, *bonafide*, the whole produce of the land on which they are grown.

4th.—All candidates for premiums must deliver, along with their specimens, statements of the place where the article was grown, quality of the land, nature of the soil, mode of cultivation, and of every cost, including delivery in Calcutta. And the society shall be at liberty to call for further information before awarding the premiums, and to withhold them unless the information required be given.

5th.—The candidates must be at the expense of warehousing the more bulky articles, in places convenient for inspection.

6th.—The samples to which the first class of premiums are awarded shall be the property of the society; the unsuccessful specimens shall be returned to the owner.

7th.—Successful candidates for the second class of premiums shall, previously to receiving the same, deliver to the Secretary of the Society such a quantity of each article as shall be sufficient to form a package fit for Shipment; the rest of the article shall be returned to the owner.

8th.—The candidates for premiums must affix to their specimens a number or mark, and must forward to the Secretary a sealed letter containing a similar number or mark, together with the name and address of the candidate; which letter shall not be opened till after adjudication, and thus prevent the suspicion of any bias or prejudice.

9th.—When two or more Samples appear to be of equal quality, the premium will be awarded to the Sample which appears to have been produced at the least cost.

10th.—All candidates for premiums must have their Samples ready for inspection on, or before the first of May 1832, and the premiums will be distributed on the first of June following.

C. K. ROBISON, Secy. Agr. and Hort. Society.

ASIATIC SOCIETY.

By Professor Rafn's communication, it appears that the attention of Northern Antiquarians has been, of late years, particularly turned towards Scandinavian and Icelandic history and literature—and that, by old Manuscripts, the fact of the Inhabitants of the North of Europe having, long before Columbus' time, (as early as the eleventh century) visited America—at least its Northern countries and coasts—is placed beyond a doubt. The accounts of the old Scandinavian voyages of discovery to North America, he adds, have lately gained fresh confirmation from a stone with a Runic inscription found in 1824, on the Island Kingkorsok, 73° N. L., on the West coast of Greenland.

The account of Dr. Richardson's visit to Laos, given in Major Burney's Letter, is a mere outline, derived from conversation with that gentleman, but which, in the absence of the more detailed report he was preparing, is very interesting. About six months ago, a Laos Chief sent a party of men to Moulinein, with a letter to Mr. Maingy, the Civil Commissioner, inviting him to send a British Officer up to Laos, and Mr. Maingy availed himself of such a fitting opportunity for obtaining some information respecting that country, by sending Dr. Richardson (a person apparently excellently qualified for the task) on a Mission to the place.

Accordingly, Dr. Richardson proceeded up the Saluen River for four days, and then travelled in an E. N. E. direction. He was altogether forty-four days on his journey, but of these he was in motion twenty-seven days only, and he was absent altogether about three months. The Laos men whom he accompanied, frankly told him that they could not think of taking him by the easy and direct route to their country, as he might hereafter guide an English army to them, and that for this reason they thought it right "to move like an Elephant over a difficult road, to feel with the trunk first—and ascertain that it will be safe to move the body forward."

Upon arriving at the residence of the Laos Chief, Dr. Richardson immediately discovered, that the invitation sent to Mr. Maingy was intended only as an empty compliment, the Chief acting upon the implicit belief that no English Officer could, or would be able to undertake and get through the journey. The arrival of the *Kula Phoo*, or White Stranger, therefore, excited a great sensation throughout the country, an old prediction being current there, as among most other Indo-Chinese nations, that they are destined one day to be conquered by white men. What added to the dread of the impression produced by the White Stranger's arrival, was the circumstance of the Laos country having, during the past year, been subject to a great inundation—and when the waters subsided, white fish, a white crow, (*rara avis in terris*), and several other *white* animals having been found!

In spite of all these terrible omens, Dr. Richardson seems to have been treated with sufficient kindness. The Chief and people however expressed great apprehensions of the British power and intentions. They were particularly struck with the circumstance of our troops not having been afraid to go in open day-light to attack Martaban—although, they said, 'it would have been better to have gone at night'—and been able thus to burn all the inhabitants in their beds! On Dr. Richardson expressing that the British had no desire to interfere with other people, if they were let alone—and that we were a *straight forward* race—they answered "that is the very reason we are so afraid of you, if you would advance slyly, or in a serpentine line, like a Burmah, we might hope to avoid you, but there is no resisting you—when you come butting on, like a powerful animal!"

The place to which Dr. Richardson went is called, by the Burmese, Laboung. It is situated about half a day's journey from the capital of Northern Laos, called by the Siamese and Laos men, Ch'haiug-mai, and by the Burmese, Zemee, and by the Portuguese and English travellers, Janguma, &c. Its latitude does not appear to have been perfectly ascertained—but lies, in all probability, between 19deg. and 20deg. The best description of it is given by Fitch—an English traveller, who visited the spot in 1587. He says, he was twenty-five days travelling to it, from the city of Pegu, shaping his course N. E., and that he passed through many pleasant and fruitful countries. Dr. Richardson found the road difficult and mountainous, and saw few traces of habitation---and besides the town of Laboung, (the population of which he does not think exceeds two thousand five hundred souls,) only some small villages. The Chief has the same title given him by his people, as that applied to the King of Siam---"Lord of life." The Chief and people took great pains to assure Dr. R. that they are not tributary to Siam, and that they only occasionally send some teak timber

down to Bangkok. Major Burney, however, from what he ascertained himself at the latter place, and from all stated by Dr. Richardson, seems satisfied that this part of Northern Laos is subject to Siam.

The moment Dr. R. arrived at Laboung, an express was dispatched to Bangkok, where Mr. Mangy's presents were also forwarded, and much anxiety was evinced for an answer---Dr. R. was not allowed to visit Zemee. He describes the country as abounding in elephants and cattle. He saw no wheat, and the principal grain used by the people is a gelatinous kind of rice. He saw no frost or snow---but the thermometer at eight A. M. was so low as 46 deg. He does not appear to have observed any very lofty range of mountains. The language of the people is the same as that of Siam, with some slight difference of dialect. The appearance of the men did not strike Dr. Richardson as being of so large and robust a make as usually distinguishes the northern race. The women are eminently handsome and fair, with fine large eyes--having none of the Tatar and Chinese character. The men wear larger folds of cloth, by way of turbans, than the Burmese. The lower garments are the same as the Burmese, being made of silk or blue striped cotton. The young women go with the bosom uncovered, but their lower garments are of a more modest fashion than in Burmah.

The Priests are not held in much reverence, which is not surprising, considering the laxity of their morals. The account which Pere Marne gives of the people of Lanjang, or Southern Laos, roasting their fowls with all their feathers on--is perfectly true. Dr. R. repeatedly saw fowls roasted in this manner--and without even the entrails being taken out.

The coins current in the country are the same as the Siamese. With respect to productions--Dr. R. saw a good deal of cotton, ivory, stick-lac, and some musk, which he understood are bartered for articles from China, whence a Caravan, consisting of one or two thousand horses and mules, annually visits Laos. In consequence, however, of its having been plundered about three years before--the Caravan had not visited Laboung for two years, but it was expected this year. Dr. R. was told that the Chinese frontier merchants had sent a deputation to the King of Siam, with a present of gold, to solicit his Majesty's protection in future to their annual Caravan. Dr. R. supposes there are no copper mines at Laos, and he was assured, that all the metal was brought by the Chinese Caravan. There is a great deal of iron ore in the country, and the inhabitants can forge tolerably good musket barrels. He saw a small specimen of lead ore, and was informed that there is abundance of tin ore above Zemee. Cattle is very cheap, and of a small breed--the price is about two rupees eight annas a head, and Dr. R. had succeeded in bringing sixty head with him to Moulmein, and about three hundred more were to follow him. Here, of itself, we have an instance of immediate benefit from the Mission, for a supply of cattle for the use of the European troops at Moulmein was a great desideratum.

The people of Laos are in great dread of the Burmese; and the cruel system of border warfare and man catching, to which our occupation of the Tenasserim Provinces has put an end to the southward, still continues in force to the north, between Laos and Ava. It would appear that, as in Burmah, women are bought and sold at Laos--the price of one is ten head of cattle, or twenty-five rupees!

English broad cloths, chintzes, and cutlery, are much prized in Laos, and it is to be hoped that before long an useful and extensive commerce may be established between that country and Moulmein, and that even the Chinese caravan may be induced to visit the latter place.

The extracts from Mr. Gerard's letters relative to the Fossil Shells collected by him, on his late tour over the snowy mountains of the Thibet frontier, are very curious in a geological point of view, and, we doubt not, will occasion much speculation, if not a modification of certain theories. The loftiest altitude at which he picked up some of them, was in the crest of a pass elevated seventeen thousand feet--and here also were fragments of rock, bearing the impression of shells, which must have been detached from the contiguous peaks rising far above this elevated level. Generally, however, the rocks formed of these shells are at an altitude of 16,000 feet--and one cliff was a mile in perpendicular height above the nearest level. "This (observes Mr. Gerard) is an anomaly, I imagine, hitherto unanticipated, and will no doubt be received in a cautious, if not sceptical spirit. I know not how such relics of antediluvian creation are viewed by other travellers, but I am unable to express the emotion I felt, when gazing upon the myriads of extinct animals, inhabitants of a former world, perhaps coeval with its formation; and reflecting upon the manner by which so many perished at that lofty level, where they have, for ages, bleached under the skies. In some places the fields are full of them, and the densest crops now vegetate upon the pulverised alluvium of a former sub-marine soil. At what remote period these elevated spots were inhabited by fish of the sea, and how whole cliffs



of rock have come to be formed out of the destruction of so many shells, is a question of no common interest to illustrate. I have only to remark, that the specimens I have collected are fresh and entire, as if they had been recently emerged from their own element, while the rock, when fractured, exhibits the most perfectly formed shells." In another place, Mr. Gerard states—"Just before crossing the boundary of Ludak into Bussahir, I was exceedingly gratified by the discovery of a bed of antediluvian oysters, clinging to the rock as if they had been alive." In whatever point of view we are to consider the subject---or under the bias of whatsoever theory---it is sublime to think of millions of marine remains lying at such a transcendent altitude---and of vast cliffs of rock formed out of them flowing over those illimitable and desolate wastes---where the ocean once flowed---"deeper than did ever plummet sound!"

Mr. Wilson's paper on Ancient Coins found in India, is prefaced by some remarks on a communication of Colonel Tod's, contained in the first volume of the Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society---on some ancient Greek, Parthian, and Hindu Medals, from a very considerable number collected by him in India---Two of these verify the existence of two Sovereigns of Bactria---Apolladotus and Menander. The origin of the rest is only conjecturally determined, but from the Greek letters on some of them, combined with Parthian costumes and Hindu emblems, there can be little doubt of their being the coins of Parthian or Bactrian Princes ruling over Indian provinces. This has been further established by Augustus Schlegel, in a paper upon Colonel Tod's Coins in the Journal Asiatique. He has also he conceives, deciphered a name upon one of them, which he terms Edobrigis, and considers it to have been the appellation of the Indo-Seythie Kings, who reigned over the countries along the Indus to its mouth, in the commencement of the Christian era.

"The interest"---continues Mr. Wilson---"excited by monuments of this description, has induced me to examine the collection of the Society, in order to ascertain if any such are in our possession. Besides a number of coins, we have also various drawings, made under the direction of the late Colonel Mackenzie, from originals in his own cabinet, or in those of different individuals. I have also referred to a small collection of my own, and to one made by Mr. James Prinsep---and from these sources have derived a number of interesting continuations to a subject hitherto almost untouched, the numismata of ancient India. Many of the Medals described and delineated by Colonel Tod, have been met with in my search, and although I have not been fortunate enough to discover any that authorise, by legible inscription, or familiar devices, positive support to his deductions, or those of Schlegel---yet it may be thought by the Society not altogether unimportant to verify their premises, and to establish the existence of similar coins over an extended portion of India, beyond a doubt." Our limits will not admit of our entering into the details of Mr. Wilson's valuable paper---which contains excellent descriptions of drawings of a great number of coins, neatly and ably executed. We hope that he will, some day, publish the whole in a compendious form---since in an Antiquarian and Historical point of view---it is full of interest.

Most of the Edobrigis coins, in addition to human figures, have a trident---and a peculiar Monogram, somewhat like a four-pronged fork, with blunt points---the short shaft ending in a circle, or diamond. The long and short trident, are both to be found on ancient Parthian coins---but we have never seen on any coin a symbol like the Monogram in question.

Dr. Strong's paper on Boring Water-Springs commences with a reference to various instances in England, where the practice has been attended with most beneficial effects. In some of the lower parts of Lincoln and Kent, for example, where the inhabitants and their cattle suffered greatly from the want of good water, the evil has lately been removed, and this essential necessary of life has been supplied by means of perforations made to a great depth in the soil, by boring with an iron augre, so as to reach and bring to the surface, the deep-seated springs. Thus, borings, which have been made from two hundred to four hundred feet deep, have been found to cast up from ten to fifty gallons of soft and remarkably pure water per minute, which, without the use of engine or pump, will rise from 20 to 30 feet above the surface, in a tube or guide pipe. The experiments that have hitherto been made in India, in the boring way, have not been successful, either from the boring not having been carried to a sufficient depth, or the rods breaking. The deepest that has ever been effected here, was one hundred and forty feet. The borer generally had to pierce through stiff clay, Kunkur, and sand. Dr. Strong, himself, has bored more than once as far as seventy feet, in the vicinity of Calcutta. On one occasion the augre (a strong and large one) was twisted in a most extraordinary way; and on another, the rods broke. Notwithstanding this, Doctor Strong appears to be a great advocate for boring, and *pour encourager les autres*, mentions an instance of successful boring in

England, notwithstanding the great difficulty of the soil, which lately came to his knowledge. "In the Sion House grounds they found two springs, the deepest at a depth of five hundred and thirty-five feet, in *solid chalk*, which rose to the height of five feet above the surface, at the rate of five gallons per minute." Dr. Strong has extracted from an English scientific work, an Estimate Table of the expense of boring compared with well-sinking—by which it appears that the expense of the latter is at least treble; the estimate for two hundred feet of boring being £35—and that of the same depth in well sinking £120.—"I should," concludes Dr. Strong—"think the chief expense here would be the tubes; but I find that sheet iron in the Bazar is now extremely cheap, and if it could be made into tubes, the cost of the iron alone would not be more than twenty rupees per hundred feet—beside the expense for making them into tubes."

A Meeting of the Society was held on the 5th May the President, Sir Charles Grey, in the Chair.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, Mr. Lushington, and Major Burney, were admitted Members.

A Letter was read from the Secretary to the Van Dieman's Land Society, proposing to correspond with the Asiatic Society.

The following donations were presented—viz.—two Cabinets of Minerals, purchased at Benares, by Sir Charles Grey—also Specimens obtained from Messrs. Gerard and Royle, or collected by himself on his visit to the Upper Provinces.

Fossil Minerals from the Himalaya, presented by Mr. Gerard through Sir C. Metcalfe.

Mineral specimens, and some small figures of Bauddha worship, presented by Captain Mackenzie.

A Catalogue of the Maps, Plans, &c. in the collection of His late Majesty, by the Trustees of the British Museum.

The 2d part of the Philosophical Transactions for 1828, and the 1st part for 1830, by the Royal Society.

The 3d part of 7th vol. of their Transactions, by the Horticultural Society.

The Journal Asiatique, by the Asiatic Society of Paris.

The 1st volume of the Ramayana, by the Editor, Professor Schlegel.

Pentopotamia Indica, by the Author, Mr. Lossen.

The 4th and 5th volumes of the History of the Turks, by the Author, Von Hammer—also Letters on the Library at Turin, and Observations on the Byzantine Historians.

History of London, by the Author, Mr. Norton.

The Mrichhakati, in the Original Sanscrit—Veet's Commentary on the Pandects, and Report on the External Commerce of Bengal, by Mr. Wilson.

Letters were read from Professor Rafn, presenting Scripta Historica Islandorum.

The Krakumal, a Poem, and various Tracts, &c.

The following Papers were then read:

Extracts from Mr. Gerard's Letters to Sir C. Metcalfe, relating to the Fossils presented by him.

A letter from Mr. Prinsep, forwarding by desire of Government, Mr. J. Prinsep's Report on the Population of Benares.

Extracts from a Letter from Major Burney to Mr. Swinton, giving an account of Dr. Richardson's visit to Laos.

A Paper on Boring in the vicinity of Calcutta, by Dr. Strong.

Observations on Ancient Coins found in India, by Mr. Wilson.

The further consideration of these Papers, we must defer till our next.—*Court. Gaz.*

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

“Leonum arida nutrix!”

GENTLEMEN OF THE BENGAL CIVIL AND MILITARY SERVICES.

I write for your advantage and my own amusement. You are occasionally afflicted with dyspepsia and the liver. You sometimes find it absolutely indispensable to get away for a short space from the coulter and the yoke. I trust I do not uselessly employ a vacant hour in the attempt to collect a few practical observations which may preserve you from the discomfort, privation, and inconveniences to which all are at present subjected whose constitutions stand in need of that renovation which is generally thought attainable by a voyage to the Cape of Good Hope.

These memoranda can claim, as indeed I only expect for them, a very limited circulation. The works of Vaillant, Sparrmann, Thomson, Barrow, preclude the possibility of offering any thing of novelty or interest to the general reader from this side of Africa, and I therefore beg to be understood as inviting the perusal of those only who contemplate a visit to the Colony with a view of making it their temporary or permanent residence. To such I address myself with, I trust, a well grounded expectation of being useful for I shall endeavour to concentrate in a few pages that information which has been thought unworthy the research of the scientific traveller, or can now only be obtained by laborious examination of volumes which the invalid wants the spirit or the leisure to peruse: or by a dear-bought and tardy experience purchased on the spot. The scientific reader will find nothing here. The general reader but very little. The Indian invalid will find a practical register of facts which I confidently recommend to his attention.

That this effort to prove useful to the body to which I belong will expose me to some little vituperation, I am quite prepared to learn. Evil in most societies predominates so much over good, that he who shall only set down what he sees will usually find much more to condemn than to admire. I will not, however, travel out of the path which I have proposed to myself either to advertize a folly or expose a fault, and if it should appear that life in Southern Africa can amount to little more than mere animal existence, the misfortune should be attributed to circumstances which appear to be shared more or less by all colonies: and which should not therefore be considered as the peculiar reproach of this. I have endeavoured, in speaking of a place so very little known to Indian invalids, and yet so constantly resorted to by them from India, to confine myself as much as possible to the mere fact. Those for whom I write may draw their own inferences:

I should have wished to have commenced this sketch with a few observations of practical utility to those who are compelled suddenly to come down from the Upper Provinces of India with a view to embark as expeditiously as possible in the first ship sailing from Calcutta. But this would have lengthened these remarks beyond the limits to which I propose to confine myself, and I rather prefer to embody at a future period in a few separate sheets that which relates to our Indian capital, its society, the peculiar usages and modes of existence of its inhabitants, their merits and their defects. I proceed, then, at once to my task, and will suppose the invalid on the point of embarkation in the City of Palaces.

At the period when the state of my health made it absolutely imperative on me to quit India, it became matter of serious consideration to what part of the world I should direct my course. The beautiful climate of New South Wales, and Van Diemen's Land, urgently recommends itself, more especially that of the latter country, which appears to unite the bracing and salutary effects which result from resi-

dence in our own native land, with the balmy softness of an Italian sky. I am of opinion, therefore, that the Indian Invalid should without hesitation avail himself of any opportunity which may be at hand to visit Australia, and such opportunities always present themselves by the way of the Isle of France. I know that this middle passage is in general considered an objection, I cannot discover any sufficient reason. The ships, it is true are in general smaller, but they are less crowded with passengers, a point of the last importance to an invalid. An agreeable break is made in a long voyage by a short residence at Port Louis, and from thence opportunities present themselves every fortnight.

I should hope, for many reasons, that even if some direct communication be not established with Australia from India, the service generally will not allow the trifling obstacle of a circuitous voyage to prove, as it now does, so complete a bar to visiting a country so far superior in every respect to the Cape of Good Hope. Of the extreme beauty of the Isle of France there can be but one opinion, and the hospitality and kindness of the residents, their polite attentions to strangers, more especially those who happen to possess even a single introduction, make a visit to Port Louis a striking contrast to that which awaits the invalid in Cape Town.

There is an hotel in Port Louis, not a very convenient place of residence it is true, but the hospitality of the inhabitants in general makes it unnecessary to have recourse to it. The charges at the table d'hôte are moderate, and the entertainment reasonably good. If any choice is allowed as to time, it is very desirable generally to avoid visiting the Island during the summer months, the town being intolerably hot, and all the inhabitants leaving it for the country in November, and seldom returning before March. All gaieties are then suspended; and, as it is not easy to go into the country, the attentions of the inhabitants to a stranger arriving at that season must be necessarily very limited. The hurricane season, which is just this period, is also deserving of consideration: but all this should not oppose the voyage to this charming spot: which, with that to New South Wales, will, I trust, ere long be substituted for that to the Cape.

The *Quarterly Review*, in a late number, has urged with much force the advantage which the new colony of Swan River appears to hold out as a sanatorium for the British possessions in the East. It is difficult at present to form any judgement of the extent of these advantages, saving in so far as regards climate and facility of access; the latter by the way of Batavia and Singapore appears to be certain, the former, according to Captain Stirling, equally sure. Late accounts of the prospects of the colonists have certainly not been flattering. It should seem that the land hitherto explored is sandy and unproductive; and that the bar at the mouth of the river must long obstruct its navigation even for small craft. It seems to be certain, likewise, that the settlers are undergoing very considerable privations; and a suspicion has gone abroad, that the prospects of the colonists have been painted rather too much "couleur de rose." On the other hand, Captain Stirling is still sanguine as to success: and certainly the Indians are deeply interested in the results of his expedition: though at present an invalid might experience some inconvenience. Indeed it would be impossible to procure any shelter. A gentleman of fortune, who resigned a commission in the guards, and went out, taking with him every convenience and luxury that money could command, was living on the sea shore, at the date of the last accounts, in his carriage. The carriage was said to be the most convenient residence in the colony. A tent, therefore, would be indispensable. But I return to my subject—

The port of Calcutta is in general so crowded with ships in the months of December, January, and February, some of which call at the Cape, that the selection is all that should occupy attention. I think it a great error to sail in a ship with a numerous party, however flattering the accommodation, however eminent the talents or character of the commander: and no consideration should induce the invalid to select any of those vessels which can merely be considered as floating hospitals for foundlings. I think it was the *Roberts* which sailed out of the port of Calcutta, with sixty children on board—what hope could the passengers have of bearable existence? unless indeed Herod had been the Captain.

Let nothing short of absolute pecuniary necessity, and that of the most urgent description, induce you to go below. When a gentleman visits the accommodation in harbour, I know it is very usual to hear it remarked, "Oh it matters not whether you are above or below; the ship is so airy, and she is *such* a sea boat her ports are always open." Believe not a word of it, my brethren. The smallest hutch above stairs is to be preferred to the largest cabin below: for bear it well in mind, when the ports are open, the first deck is the debtor's cell; when closed it is the condemned one.

To illustrate this by a single example: I sailed from the New Anchorage, Saugor, for the Cape of Good Hope, in the *Broxburnbury* in the early part of January 1829. It was the very best season, and the ship, both in respect to its accommodations, and also as a sea boat, in every respect unexceptionable. Of the character and talents of Captain Chapman, her commander, it would be difficult to speak too highly, nevertheless; with all these advantages in our season and our craft, thirty-five days out of fifty-six were passed with ports closed in: and they were days of sorrow and penance to all below. Recollect "*et olim meminisse Juva-bit*" that however trim and tight the sea boat, below there will always be a paucity of air, and a superfluity of water.

And now a word as to your food, having thus considered your lodging. A good table, by which I mean on board of ship wholesome and well dressed food, is so essential to the very existence of an Indian, that every care should be taken, and enquiry made, which can throw a light upon your gastronomic prospects while on board. Due advertence should be had to the fact, that a large dinner for a numerous party, however good, the "*materiel*" can seldom be perfectly well prepared with every convenience, means, and appliances on shore. On board of ship the thing is utterly hopeless. If a dinner is to be shared among a number, either it is not worth eating, or there is nothing left to eat.

It is good to be provided with Gunter's portable soup, some cases of his biscuits, which are far preferable to Leman's, in as much as they do not require a second baking; some rusks: and, above all, thin slices of toasted bread. This preserves its sweetness and flavor better than any other cabin store, and can be prepared and kept when ready by any servant. It will keep during the longest passages, and is most acceptable to a delicate stomach. One of the little cabin lamps sold for the use of invalids and children will always be found most useful, for the galley is often so crowded at the moment that means are preparing (and there is a constant and never ceasing masticatory process going on in all ships which places the cook in requisition from day-break till the night is far advanced) that your servant may not gain access.

It may not be undesirable in this place to say a few words as to clothing: for it is proper to recollect, that for the first days of the passage to the Cape, supposing that the ship leaves Saugor in January, the weather will be extremely cold, and will continue so nearly until you reach the line. It will then be warm; but there will always be a good deal of rain, with variable weather. This will continue to the latitude of the Mauritius, when warm clothing will again become essential. Arrived at the Cape, supposing that the ship makes an average passage of two months, the invalid will suffer nearly as much from heat in Cape Town as in Calcutta, and will be just as anxious to dispense with all superfluous clothing as in India. A good supply, however, of warm clothing, blankets, and coverlids, cannot fail to prove useful both at sea and on shore; and no one who has any regard for his health and comfort should ever be without them. I shall say a few words of the Cape winter in another place.

Musquito curtains are quite as necessary as in India. Cape Town swarms with Mosquitoes; but, strange to say, the luxury, or, to say better; that necessary of life found in every Indian bed, is unknown even among the English residents. Flies also attack you in countless myriads, to a degree unknown in Europe or Asia. They sting you to, a variety of annoyance peculiar to the African peat. Coir or hair Matresses should be provided, for bugs are numerous and active; besides, no Indian can repose on a suffocating feather bed generally in use at the Cape, even in

the height of summer. Yet, with all these precautions, to sleep in Cape Town during the summer months is no facile operation.

Almost the first question which presents itself to the invalid on his arrival in Calcutta, after taking his passage, is what arrangement shall be made regarding servants? It is not very easy to make* a satisfactory response; for whether they are engaged in India or taken in Cape Town, whether they be white or black, or male, or female, they are a certain and never-ending source of vexation, annoyance, and expense.

I have given the subject much consideration, and after numerous enquiries among my friends, and several experiments in my own establishment, some satisfactory, others very much the reverse. I believe I must recommend, and that urgently too, the expediency of bringing at least one male attendant from Calcutta. I shall hereafter assign my reasons for this advice, when I come to bring under review the facilities or otherwise, which Cape Town presents for the supply of domestics—the expences which they occasion, and other particulars arising from the subject which have influenced the recommendation offered above.

After two months, passed in the confinement so accurately described by Johnson, the prison with the apprehension of drowning, how welcome to the ear the first cry of land from the mast head; and how pleasing to the eye will even the rugged outline of the coast of Africa appear, approaching it even at the terrific point of Hlangip; or the frightful Cape of Storms itself. It should seem, however, that a few years have greatly diminished the apprehensions excited by an iron bound coast, and a lee shore: for it is certain that Table Bay is now visited by ships at all seasons, during the very depth of winter, when, a very few years back, it was thought in the highest degree hazardous and imprudent.*

The approach to Cape Town, and the entrance to Table Bay, have been so frequently the subject of description that it seems unnecessary to renew that which the pen and pencil have so often repeated. I think the magnificence of the prospect has been very much exaggerated; for, grand as some of the features of the landscape certainly are, the total absence of wood and verdure, tho' it may give a wild and savage character to the scenery, can be compensated, in my opinion, by no other natural or artificial advantage. There is indeed the one ingredient of the sublime, the monstrous mass which frowns at you in fearful desolation; but I doubt extremely if "the wild pomp of mountain majesty," even when accompanied by the attraction of wood and water, leaves any *pleasing* association: any recollection upon which the mind loves to dwell. Cape Town, however, certainly does present one or two very striking points of view; and I would particularly notice the coup d'œil presented at an angle of the battery upon which the morning and evening gun is fired—the striking feature of the scene is of course the table mountain, with the town so close at its base, that the apprehension of immediate destruction, in the event of an earthquake, instantly presents itself. This impression is conveyed the more forcibly to the mind by the astonishing clearness of the atmosphere, which takes from the effect of distance, and brings under the eye the rugged mountain, as if immediately overhanging the Town. One actually expects to see the impending mass come tumbling down "*Lapides adesos stirpesque raptas, et pecus et domos volentis una.*"

But, leaving a subject of which it would be difficult to say any thing new, and of which, I believe, no description conveys any distinct image of which the pencil can only present a faint idea, I proceed to counsel the Indian invalid to take especial care to land at an early hour of the morning before the South Easter has acquired its force; and it seems very desirable to employ, for this purpose, one of the *Jétée* boats, as being far safer than the ship boats, however well appointed. The former are very admirable craft, and extremely well manned. Accidents in them may be said scarcely ever to occur; while the casualties from the ship's boats are not by any means unfrequent. And now I shall suppose the landing effected, and the Hindoo

* Under the admirable arrangements of Captain Bance, the Port-Captain at the Cape, it seems certain that there is no risk for a well found ship during the strongest gale. It is only when the instructions of this intelligent officer are neglected, that misfortunes occur.

(by which elegant generic appellation we are all distinguished in Cape Town) safely landed upon its very rotten, rickety, and miserable *Jettée*. The *patient* must now, according to the received usage of all civilized countries, be delivered over to the tender mercies of that portion of mankind to whom it belongs especially to watch the advent of the stranger, as the tiger roams for prey. There are the officious and light fingered bearers of the travellers, thousand and one indispensable conveniences, sable indeed, but not less impudent and vociferous than their brethren of the Tower Wharf. And then the cormorants, with fair round belly's, the quill behind the ear, the underling representatives of Custom House Agents, the very person described by Horace on the road to Brundisium, ready for the extremes of insolence or humility according to the amount offered for the use or abuse of his duties. Then come the host of envoys bearing *hospitable* invitations from the different boarding houses in the Town, who are as active in their vocation on the arrival of a cargo of Hindoos, as their old and worthy prototype up the mountain is said to be in his. Carls from Mesdames Craywaggen, Vauschor, Gamber, Bistandir, Morrison, Usher, are thrust into the sufferer's hand, till at last the bewildered Hindoo, in the embarrassment and confusion inseparable from the first steps of a "nouveau débarque" in a foreign land, is well content to screen himself from insistent importunity under the first roof which presents itself. For a bachelor, a boarding house is the most convenient residence; and the two first named are as comfortable as such establishments can ever be expected to be. They suit young unmarried men, who are not very choicé or select in their society: the lady of the house dining with the party, her family and guests by consequence; so that there is a constant influx of fresh visitors. The usual charge is one hundred and fifty dollars per mensem, or 11 £ 5s. sterling. This ought to include decent attendance, but a gentleman will not be comfortable without a servant. Few families from India can be so in a Cape Boarding House.

For the above named sum a moderately good breakfast is provided, dinner generally at three or four o'clock. "*Le rosbif des anglais pour des estomacs a toutes épreuves*," and tea and coffee generally in the evening. The wines are detestable; the worst sort of Cape wine being the only kind provided. The invalid should not fail to bring some sherry, and claret if he drinks it. No palate, however coarse, can bear what is termed the Cape snark, "*le gout du terroir*," or earthy flavor of the wine. In order to conceal this, the worthy victuiners of the capital* of Southern Africa are accustomed to qualify the article with a plentiful admixture of ardent spirits, which masks, indeed, the objectionable flavor, but substitutes in its room a highly deleterious and unwholesome compound. It seems eminently fit that some regulation should prevent the sale of this poisonous liquid until age has taken something from its deleterious effects. In France, the absolute necessity of preventing the owners of vineyards from deluging the country with wines actually undergoing the process of vinous fermentation, is generally admitted. Why should not the same rule be applied to this colony?

Sometime since, it was considered possible to apply a remedy to the evil by the appointment of an officer, whose duty it was to taste every pipe of Cape wine brought into the market ere it was offered for consumption. The office was last filled by the Honorable Col. Fitzroy, the use of whose gustatory organs was secured to the public at a moderate remuneration of per annum. The total uselessness of the office marked it out for abolition on the late reductions in the colonial civil list, for it was discovered that it was quite impossible for the utmost exertions of the Honorable wine taster to get through anything like the quantity brought to market; and it was surmised, also, that after tasting some six or eight barrels of this "poisonous stuff" no palate, however exercised or delicate, would recognize good liquor from bad.

* It seems proper to remark, that the greatest difference is observable between the wine offered for sale in Cape Town, and some of the produce of the country. Whether it is, that adulteration is not practised, or that the wine has time to ripen at a distance from the town, certain it is that at some of the vineyards in the neighbourhood of the Paarl and Waggon makers valley a wine of a very superior quality is produced. I can confidently recommend Mr. Retifs Pontac, and Mr. Letterkha's Cape Madeira, the produce of that lovely valley.

So the services of the gallant wine taster were dispensed with : and his undivided exertions were then directed to his offices of Adjutant General and Superintendent of Auction sales. But to my task.

Messrs. Vanrenen and Letterstedt have established breweries, and prepare a sort of Pale Ale which at first is little relished ; but the palate becomes habituated to its use ; and it is often preferred to the English beer. The price is 2 dollars and $\frac{1}{2}$ a dozen. I do not recollect any other supplies which may not be procured at nearly the same rates in Cape Town as in Calcutta. Tea is dear and bad ; and a few pounds from Mr. Pengelly would be a most valuable store : but the Company's monopoly is in strict operation, and, if it passes the Custom-house, it is by an over sight ; for it is liable to instant seizure ; while the ship may be confiscated.

The following are the prices of English wines and beer ; but those of Calcutta are so far superior to any procurable in Cape Town, that those who are at all particular should not fail to bring the supplies with them. N. B. Soda-water is almost unknown.

French Claret, not of a very good quality, 30 dollars per dozen ; English 65 and 70 :—Sherry, moderately good, at 25 or 30 ;—Port about the same price ;—Beer 10 to 12 dollars per dozen. Madera, scarcely procurable good at any price ; and any other French wine, save Claret, is indeed occasionally to be had but by accident, and seldom good.

The Indians are, I think, a very domestic class, among an essentially domestic people. Accustomed to derive all their enjoyments from home, in a country which refuses nearly every other—unused to numerous and mixed societies, and the natural disinclination to new faces and new modes of life, increased by the long exercised privilege of living alone, it can scarcely be expected that any residence could be agreeable to an Indian which might not be termed his castle. A house, therefore, must be taken ; and the question is, whether the selection should be made in town or in the country. Both situations have their advantages and disadvantages. The country is more cool—the air more pure—a ride may be obtained without six miles of a dusty turnpike road ; and Mosquitoes are unknown. On the other hand, residence in the country, particularly in winter, is dreary and cheerless. The little society which an Indian may expect to enjoy being in town, medical assistance can only be procured from thence. The fruits, vegetables, and meat of the town market are far finer, the best being sent thence from the country. Fish can be procured no where else—and in general it is necessary to have a servant always employed in bringing supplies, which is a sensible inconvenience.

The price of houses at the Cape, whether in town or country, is subject to the same variations which are observable in every other article required for the use of a gentleman from India. A single anecdote will illustrate this portion of our domestic economy ; and inculcate the necessity of a careful attention to the nature of the engagement entered into with Landlords—amount of rent to be paid— stipulations as to repairs, dilapidations, injury or loss of furniture, *all should be distinctly specified*, and a survey made when entering the premises, or the Hindoo will suffer both in mind and in purse. Examples of our calamities in this matter are of every day occurrences "*ex uno disce omnes.*"

A house in the principal street, the Heergracht, being vacant at the period of my arrival in Cape Town, I enquired the rent, and was informed that it was three hundred dollars per mensem. As the house was not by any means a very good one, I offered Mr. Billingsley two hundred and fifty for it ; which he refused. A short time after he accepted one hundred and fifty from an officer in his Majesty's service : and it was perfectly understood, at the time, that this was the fixed rent for all but the Indians. I could name many examples of the same kind ; so that it becomes difficult to supply any correct statement of the amount for which an individual or a family can be comfortably lodged ; for the sum demanded will assuredly be governed by the supposed ability or willingness of the party to afford a practical illustration of the adage which separates a certain description of persons from their money.

I rented a moderately good house, containing a drawing room, dining room, two bed rooms, dressing rooms, and a servant's room, with kitchen and stable, for 150 dollars per mensem; it was in Strand-street, and furnished. One of the finest houses in the Heergracht was let, furnished, for 6 months for 300 dollars per mensem, and subsequently for 250. It is very seldom, however, that a whole house is procurable ready furnished; though apartments so provided frequently are. Good rooms may be had at Mrs. Braghts, furnished, for 150 dollars per mensem, with the use of a kitchen and stable. The same at Mrs. Brackets, and Mrs. Rush's. The Indians loose so enormously on every article they wish to sell, when they leave the colony, that it seems very unwise to make any purchases of furniture: and though furnished rooms are more expensive, they are cheaper in the long run.

In order, however, to be quite independent—for furnished houses out of the town in summer are not to be had—the invalid who is accompanied by his family should bring with him a dozen strong chairs, a couple of folding camp tables, and a couch, a few Indian mats, cooking utensils, a small dinner and breakfast set of the most ordinary pattern (the organ of destructiveness being especially developed among the Hottentots). All these can be procured in the China Bazar fifty per cent. below the Cape prices, and the party is then independent and can fix himself where he likes. This is by far the best plan, if the summer is to be passed in Africa: for it should be borne in mind, that at that season Cape town is often as hot as Calcutta; and there is an average difference of from 7 to 10 degrees between the town and Wynburgh, a village seven miles from it.*

There is indeed one expedient, which presents itself at present to the Indians, and which obviates all necessity of purchasing furniture; and to families, the host of inconveniences and vexation of a private establishment. The Hotel in Cape Town is kept by Mr. George, rather a familiar publican; but, upon the whole, sufficiently obliging and well intentioned. He possesses an Inn at Stellenbosh (a village distant about 30 miles from the Cape) and another, on the road to Symonds Bay, about eight miles from town. By engaging with him for a period, and by making a bargain with him beforehand, he has received families at moderate rates; affording the convenience both of town and country at the option of the party, providing stabling and some attendance; tho' not very good. I can recommend this plan to those who have not very numerous families, or a large circle of acquaintance; for both houses are comfortable, intrusion is rare, and some of the intolerable annoyances of servants and housekeeping are avoided. The Hotel is far preferable to any boarding house; but a little management is necessary in making the arrangement; for George's terms, like those of every individual of his class in Cape Town, are governed by the circumstances, real or supposed, of the applicant; and I must do him the justice to state, that he asked me nearly double what I knew he had accepted from one whom he supposed a poorer man. Here are his terms.

A lady and gentleman 6 dollars each; a servant a dollar; a horse a dollar. For this sum a good dinner, with breakfast and tea, are provided; Cape wine is also supplied; but no other beverage. All other charges are of course extra, and if there are visitors their fare is paid for separately. If these are numerous, this mode of life becomes proportionably expensive; and if many horses are kept the charge becomes proportionably high—servants also become a very heavy item in this plan.

I have already alluded to that most important part of the domestic arrangements of a family—their servants; and I speak of it again, in as much as nearly every comfort of existence depends upon your being well or ill off in this particular. If a good male attendant, Indian or European, can be procured in Calcutta, by all means bring him. A female also if there is a family; but this should not be an Indian. No lady ever brought an ayah, who did not turn out ill; and whose passage was not to be paid back after a month's residence. I have seen a few good native manservants in the employ of Hindoos. They are better than the Portuguese or Eu-

* The mean temperature of Cape Town is 67½ Fahrenheit. The mean temperature of the coolest month is 57 deg.; of the hottest 79; mean of three winters 58 deg.; of three summer months 77; least heat during summer 63 deg. January is considered the hottest month of the year; after that, the nights and mornings get cold.

Europeans, who have all learnt to drink in Calcutta; or acquire the faculty in Cape Town; where sobriety soon ceases to be sober. Their wages also are more moderate.*

I do not mean to advance that good servants may not be had in Cape Town; but they are certainly more rare than in any other part of the world; and a wise man will not run the chance of dipping into the bag where there are a hundred snakes, and one eel. The price of labor is so high, and fish and brandy so low, that two days work in the week suffices to insure a comfortable subsistence for the remainder. The consequence is, that they all know the secret of their own strength and independence; a discovery which very generally proves fatal to the comfort of their masters.

It is astonishing how little progress the culinary science has made in Southern Africa. Will it be credited that there are but three cooks who have been regularly instructed in the science in all Cape Town. The one is in the service of the Governor,† the second is a Mess cook, and the third was in the employ of Mr. Middleton, of the Bengal Civil Service,‡ They are Englishmen, and their wages are in proportion to the rarity and excellence of their talents. The Dutch all employ their own slaves; and in general well does the adage apply, "as to who sends the provision, and who provides the cook."

I cannot too strongly advise those whose powers of digestion are at all susceptible of being easily deranged, to make diligent enquiry for a good cook in Calcutta, Mahomedan or Chinese. The hire of a very indifferent cook in Cape Town is from thirty to thirty-five and forty dollars; besides food and lodging. A good Mahomedan or Chinese servant may be hired in Calcutta for ten rupees per mensem. Even his inability to speak Dutch will prove an advantage: for he will not always be out in the street, which the slaves constantly are. Whatever servants are brought from India should be provided with good warm clothing, in reasonable quantity—it can be procured at a much lower rate in Calcutta than in Cape Town. This is indispensable, and would be a measure of economy, had humanity nothing to do with the question. It is better to give a servant a good warm suit of clothes, than pay the doctor's bill, and lose his services besides.

A good house-maid may be had in Cape Town for fifteen dollars per mensem. A house-boy is more useful, for he cuts wood, brings water, sweeps the yard and kitchen, and sleeps any where, for about the same sum. A lady's maid 20 dollars. The Malays, Hottentots, and Afrianders all ride well, and there is no want of coachmen and grooms. Their wages, however, are very high. No groom will come to a Hindoo under 35 or 40 dollars per mensem, besides food, lodging, and clothes. It is plain, that a few servants, at these rates, would absorb a considerable portion of yearly income. But there are more reasons than this why a poor man should diligently eschew a visit to the Cape of Good Hope.

Having now shewn at what rates accommodation may be obtained at boarding houses, which are most cheap, at George's hotel, which is more expensive, but more comfortable and respectable; it remains for me to give a sketch of the expenses of living for a family in a private residence in Cape Town.

Rent of a moderately good house, with stable, 150 dollars, and perhaps a few articles of furniture.

Cook, 40 dollars; house boy 15; maid servant 20; groom 30; table servant 25; —125 per mensem.

* Grogan, a well known artiste. While in the employ of a Hindoo, he had occasion to pay a visit in Cape Town. He took his Master's curricle, and was much displeased and surprised when reproved for this little freedom.

† Golaud, a good and scientific workman. His mistress having occasion to request some alteration in the mode of serving some particular dish, he exclaimed, "Madam, you really agitate me beyond all conception."

‡ Bear in mind, however, that if you bring an Indian servant, male or female, to the colony, you are bound to send him or her back, and feed the party till the ship sails. No misconduct alters the law.

Butcher's bill 80 ; baker and pastry-cook 30 ; Fish* 30 ;—140.

Chandler, grocer, fruiterer, Milk, Butter, poultry, say 150.

Vegetables 30 dols. ; washing 24 ; wood 40—94

For this sum, the above number of servants were fed in the house. Some families prefer giving an increase of wages ; and allowing the establishment to feed themselves. It should be recollected, however, that much time is lost ; servants are constantly out of the way, and I doubt if any saving attends the arrangement. It will be observed, that in the above sketch liquors are not included, and but few dinners could be given at the above rates.

It seems of great moment for invalids to determine at once, and in India, the mode of life which they propose to adopt in Cape Town. Even the cooking utensils for a very small family amounted to 200 dollars, and, at the end of four months, not a quarter of the price could be realized for them.

The fruit and vegetable market is held at about 7 o'clock in the morning. Fish is sold on the sea shore, between 11 and 3. The hours when the boats arrive are so uncertain, that it is good to employ Mrs. Carter, a sort of amphibious personage, well known in these parts. Fruit is abundant in Cape Town, and the price of grapes, figs, peaches, and oranges is lower than in England, though not than the continent. There is no reason, save the indolence of the people, why the flavor of the fruits should not be far more delicious than those produced in the mother country—yet they are not so—nature has done much, but the colonists will do nothing. Nobody ever thinks of making a graft, and as to pruning, training, opening the roots, manuring, thinning the young fruit, even the optimism of Messrs. Fairbairn and Greig, is driven to despair, when speaking of the Cape horticulture,† such supererogatory exertions being considered an insult on the “ wisdom of our ancestors.”

I come now to a branch of expense, which merits the serious consideration of all Indians, in as much as they are more particularly a mark set up for the infliction of every variety of imposition. I allude to their horse-dealing concerns, in which I am very apprehensive, that, be the skill and caution what it may, it will avail little when brought into the field against the talent of Cape Town in this particular line. And how can it be otherwise, seeing that, as Mr. Stonez has pithily remarked, it was absolutely necessary for him to give up business—for it was impossible to walk out into the town, and find a single individual who had not lodgings to let, or a horse to sell.

Such being the habits of the residents of Cape Town, one might suppose it the easiest thing in the world to get well mounted. The very opposite is, however, the state of the case ; and the unwary Hindoo is nearly sure of grievous imposition in this part of his arrangements. If, however, a liberal price can be afforded, and good blood cattle are required, I recommend at once an application to Mr. Rogerson. That gentleman's superb stud is always open to the inspection of strangers, and the gentlemanlike character of all his dealings, while it affords a security against disappointment, ensure the advantage of an intercourse which it is impossible to commence without pleasure, or interrupt without regret. Mr. R. is quite at the head of the South African Turf club, if indeed such an association can now be said to exist.‡

A horse at livery in Cape Town cost a dollar a-day, a carriage standing fifteen dollars per mensem. It is upon the whole, more economical, and far more convenient.

* The common kinds of fish are cheap and good. Soles are dear : 4 and 5 dollars being often given for a pair ; Fowl's 3 dollars ; Turkey 7 and 8 dollars ; Goose 5 dollars ;—If any Hindoo wants to eat fish in perfection, let him go to Symond's Bay, and desire Mrs. Clarence before hand to get him a Roman.

† Editor and printer of the Cape Almanac, and South African Advertiser.

‡ A horse-dealer and livery stable keeper of well known celebrity.

§ Last meeting there was not even a club dinner—so the handicaps were made in the Steward's rooms, with nothing like a lottery, and as to a bet, eighteen pence sterling is considered a sporting enunciation of opinion. The average value of the plates is 25 or 30*l*. and there are 4 days of these absurd sports twice in the year.

ent to keep horses at livery than in a private stable—even though one may be attached to the horse. But they are less well taken care of; and if a groom is kept (which is, though it *ought* not to be necessary) the rate of livery becomes proportionably higher. There is no great choice of accommodation. Two brother's Stone "*stat nominis umbra*," (the name is a good illustration of Philosopher Square's eternal fitness of things) exercise their vocation in the same street. Mr. Dickson has a stable close at hand. Stone is always insolent. Dickson is always drunk, "*utrum horum maius accipe*."

The hire of a back saddle horse is 8 dollars per diem. A carriage 15 The Indians are so generally imposed upon, it is so impossible to get any thing like the price you have given for horses when leaving the Cape, and to take horses to India is so expensive, and so troublesome, that I believe it might be shewn that it is far cheaper to hire horses, even at the above rate, than to buy and keep them. The carriage, or gig, should be brought from India, it being impossible to purchase a good one, save by mere accident. After all, "*Le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle*." Cape Town boasts just two rides. That to Symond's Bay—hard, duty, and exposed to all the violence of the South Easter; that to Green Point, which affords to Invalids the cheering prospect of all the burying grounds and funerals of the city, with the place of execution as a termination to the landscape. The town is extremely well built; the streets crossing at right angles, and many of the houses exceedingly spacious and well constructed. It seems but just to the old Dutch* inhabitants, to remark, that for this regularity of plan, and for nearly all the really good houses, the town is indebted to them: the English having scarcely constructed half a dozen good houses since their administration commenced. The Baron de Lorentz, the present superintendent of Police, deserves great credit for the attention which he gives to the cleanliness of the streets, and the good order in which they are kept. There are no pavements, and the lamps of private individuals just make darkness visible during the night season. Though there is a great command of water, no attempt is ever made to water the streets; and though the heat is so excessive, I do not think there are three verandahs in the town.

The principal street, the Heer Gracht, would be a very handsome one; but it is traversed in its whole extent by a broad and deep ditch, with just enough of stream to keep the pestilent puddle in fearful and overpowering activity. The stench which it exhales, is quite insupportable to any thing like delicate nasal organs: to say nothing of the harbour afforded to the musquitos who are here ten thousand times more busy in their vocation than any where else. I have known gentlemen compelled to leave George's hotel in this street, to go and sleep in other parts of the Town.

There is but one fashionable promenade affording anything like a dry and agreeable walk in winter; and shade against the scorching rays of an African sun. This is the Government gardens, a part of which is open at all seasons, and at all hours. In the Dutch time there was a botanical collection; and the whole was thrown open to the public. The English shut up every thing. At present only one walk is afforded; the rest being carefully locked up for the use of the Governor's family. Two regimental bands play here every Sunday; but so little space is afforded, and the mob is so great that it is impossible to visit the garden on that day, or enjoy the music with any pleasure. At the end of the Garden there is a menagerie: but nearly all the specimens have died off; and no attempt is making to renew them.

Nearly all the public buildings, Supreme Court, Post Office, Council Room, &c. &c. are collected under one roof; a plan which might be imitated with great advantage in India; where so much time is lost, and so much money thrown away in referring to and keeping up offices very distant from each other. A handsome ob-

* They are very defective in internal arrangement. In the dining room of one of the very finest houses in the Heer Gracht, "*on y avait pratique un cabinet qui n'était pas toujours inodore*." The greater part of the houses are provided with a terrace in front called by the Dutch a stoop. The Dutch lady is very fond of her stoop. She is constantly there. The wag remarks "*she stoops to conquer*."

servatory at about two miles distance from the town is now completing. It is astonishing that these very expensive arrangements for the observation of the heavenly bodies should not have been preceded by the erection of some building for the worship of God upon earth, the town being actually at this moment without an English Church; and the inhabitants being indebted to the Dutch for the use of theirs.* The English service begins after the Dutch. The Church is spacious; and it is remarkable that the building is thatched; and this thutch is said to have lasted the surprising period of sixty years. I need not add that the reed of which the roof is composed, lasts equally well in other situations; and I am surprised, that no effort has been made to send the root to Europe. The extreme dryness of the atmosphere must however contribute essentially to its conservation; and this may be inferred from the freshness of the gilding on some of the monuments and hatchments upon which I observed dates of from seventy to nearly a hundred years. A few of the magnates of the land are carefully separated from the contamination of the poor in pews; and the rest of the congregation make use of chairs; and I did not observe that the custom of kneeling on the pavement was prevalent. The singing is abominably dissonant; but, Mr. Hough's beautiful sermons, clear, earnest, affectionate, are enforced in language as elegant as his delivery is graceful and impressive. The attendance on Sundays is very limited.

It is remarkable that Cape Town does not boast an advantage enjoyed by all the English sea ports, and although so much the resort of invalids from India and every local facility might promote such a convenience it is singular that there is not a salt water bath hot or cold in the Town: nor are bathing machines known. The beach is very favorable to those who desire this luxury; but if a gentleman wants to bathe in the sea, he must make the sea shore his dressing room, and take his chance of a rencontre with a shark, which are occasionally seen in the Bay, though I did not hear of any accident, although constantly bathing where they were said to resort.

From Messrs. Thompson and Watson the corresponding house of Alexander and Co. in Calcutta, Indians receive every possible attention and civility. I take occasion to mention in this place the expediency of sending letters by the Isle of France. From the Cape opportunities to and from the Mauritius are of weekly occurrence; and it seems certain that regular accounts may be received monthly from India by adopting this mode of communication. Table bay is often six and eight months without a ship direct from India.

And here I cannot refrain from adverting to the very great hardship which the Court of Directors have been pleased to impose upon the Civil Service of the three presidencies in allowing a period of eighteen months only to get back to India; from a point the average sail to which is always two months and generally ten weeks: under the strict penalty of forfeiture of allowances, and in the case of the Bengal Civil Servants that of appointment. This is one of those rules which if made advisedly (I shall shew presently why it is impossible that the matter could ever have been fairly considered at all) could hardly fail to make the service entirely indifferent to the interests of their employers; for if the Court of Directors had

* The Scotch with the propriety of feeling and love of order so characteristic of the people have subscribed and possess a very elegant little Church. The Sectarians have a chapel. The English alone of the established religion, build observatories and forget the Church.

† It is singular that scarcely any of the houses have a sea view although built upon the shore of a fine bay. The colonists are a thinking people who have learnt from Leigh Hunt and the New Monthly, that the sea is only a great monotonous idea which as it receives no impress from mankind should give them little concern.

‡ To make this a little more plain. The Cape seasons compared with those of England may be considered thus:

Sept. Oct. Nov.	correspond with the spring mons.	March, April, May.
Dec. Jan. Feb.	the summer,	June, July, August,
Mar. April May.	the autumnal mons.	Sept. Oct. Novr.
June, July, August	the winter,	Decr. Jan. Feby.

Now suppose that the invalid from India leaves it in Decr. he arrives at the Cape

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

actually determined to offer a bounty on the extortion of Ship Captains, and at the same time to make it impossible for their servants to enjoy fully one good season at the Cape, and avoid one bad one in India, no measure could have been more effectual. The consistency likewise of the rule is quite exemplary. The Bengal Civil Servant forfeits his appointment by exceeding the term of his leave, while the Bombay service retain theirs, however long they may be absent. Again not a single shilling is allowed to the invalid from Bengal during his absence; while the Bombay Civil Servants can arrange by sending certificates to draw their allowances as regularly as if actually resident in India. Surely such inconsistency needs only to be brought to the notice of the Court to find some advocate for the revision of a rule so palpably unjust, and so unnecessarily severe and partial. That the privilege of visiting the Cape was formerly much abused, there can be no doubt; but this was at a period when the absentees drew the whole of his allowance, and three years residence were granted. At present, a sixth is deducted for one year, and a third for the remaining six months. Surely, under such a grievous fine, two years might be allowed if the invalid required it: with payment of the reduced salary at the Cape, without loss of appointment. The Company's funds are ample, for at this moment the agent cannot get a remittance to India for their teas.

It is curious to examine the inducements to visit the Cape which the Court of Directors have thought sufficiently powerful to necessitate a check enforced with such severity of enactment. The boon purchased with a third of your income, and a very probable loss of the whole for some months, comprises the comforts noticed incidentally in this sketch. The climate is certainly delightful. I shall say nothing of health. It may or may not be recovered.* Under the present regulation it is notorious (and, I believe, I am borne out in the opinion by that of every medical man at the Cape) that the Indians do not remain long enough to benefit permanently by the change. The lists of amusement which await the tired official drudge, his leisure at his disposal for the first time these twenty years, a brief space indeed may comprise. There is some good shooting, which must be sought at about seventy or eighty miles distance, in the direction of Caledon. Mr. Vanrenen has a small pack of dogs the use of which he allows very liberally to all who are fond of the sports of the field.

Six public subscription balls are given during the winter. It was considered remarkable during the last season that no one Indian resident subscribed to them. It would have been more surprising if they had. Three fiddlers, and such a supper! "horresco referens," the negus actually spade in a wash hand basin. And then the whole pleasure and excitement of a ball may be referred to the number of one's friends and acquaintance present.

The Indians unknown and unnoticed by the society could not wish to share in a diversion which had lost or rather which never had for them its principal perhaps its only charm.

in March—he enjoys one winter there; and if he determines to stay out his full leave, he arrives in India just at the commencement of the rains. If he is apprehensive of losing his appointment, and shortens his stay, then he reaches Calcutta in the very height of the hot season, with the rains to succeed, and ensure to him the benefits of his sea voyage. If he leaves India in June or July he has the Cape summer and autumn. If he remains for the Cape winter, the only season from which he can expect permanent benefit he is nearly sure of losing his appointment but if he is fortunate in getting a late ship, he then arrives in Bengal just in time for the hot season and rains.

* I know it has been asserted that these advantages of climate are very questionable and that at the Cape you are always in the nozzle of a bellows or the mouth of an oven. I speak of the climate as I found it; and to me it was delightful. The extreme violence of the South Easter certainly makes some days abundantly disagreeable but you are repaid by three or four of the most glorious that ever shone from the sky. It is remarkable that the South East wind which is so distressing to Invalids in Europe occasioning in general the most severe dejection of the spirits, rheumatic pains, lumbago, the "plumbeus Auster" (not oyster ebou fugaces!) in short of Horace, and the Sirocco of Naples, is here considered so healthy that it is called the physician.

There is a small theatre in Hottentot square in which a play is got up perhaps once a month during the winter. The state of the drama may be inferred from the fact that the amateur English performances are infinitely below those of the Dutch. Poetry and the drama certainly require an advanced stage of society for successful cultivation; and painting must find munificent patronage. Yet in a Dutch Colony one might have expected to find some specimens of the peculiar talent of the old Flemish artists, though strange to say I did not see a single good painting in any house Dutch or English. Music is more in fashion; and I conceive that the science may be cultivated with great success where there are such masters as Messrs. Logier and Corder. The first would be noticed in any concert room of Europe for the brilliancy and correctness of his execution; the second might please more generally the character of his music being more varied; and the expression more happy. Both are excellent instructors. There are some good amateur performers who meet frequently during the winter; but there is no saying how long this good taste will last, if "Cherry ripe" and "God save the King" are persevered in at Government House,* and Sir John Wylde continues his studies on the violoncello.

A very excellent and choice collection of books is open to the public at the Exchange. The admission is gratis, and no books can be taken away from the room; though there is a library of circulation besides. The establishment is on a very liberal scale, and the Committee and its officers are particularly polite and attentive. There is another circulating library at Mr. Grieg's where the papers and new publications are supplied. A subscription to the South African Society's rooms entitle the stranger to the same convenience. One newspaper is published twice in the week. Much has been said of the liberty of the press in the colonies: and after some struggles that of the Cape of Good Hope appears to have been established. "Esto perpetua" for though at present the liberty of the press in Africa means only the liberty of Mr. Grieg's press, there being no other this state of things can scarcely last: and even on the principle of free competition which Mr. Fairbairn is constantly advocating, an opposition is not only desirable, but would of course find supporters. The paper is well conducted, but people get sick of the never ending tirades against Lord Charles Somerset, and the Quarterly, and the East India Company, and two or three more stalking horses for editorial articles: while it is difficult to suppress a smile at the bathos of a predatory inroad of Caffers reported in language which might only just be applied to the battle of Waterloo. And then the eyes of the world are supposed to be fixed upon this little settlement: as if it were not notorious that of a hundred Englishmen ninety nine care not one jot if India and Africa, and the Company and the Cape Advertiser were sponged out of the scheme of this meilleur des mondes possibles,—"*mais revenons à nos moutons.*"

I have little more to add to these memoranda. The Town always struck me as bearing a strong resemblance to some of the idle, lounging, gossiping, watering places of the mother country. The same desævre appearance of the people, who are daily seen assembling in crowds round the little auctions held every day in the open street. The same mixture of avocations apparently the most incompatible; and of habits of business with the most determined indolence and apparent indifference to the morrow. Every body well dressed. The ladies extravagantly so. The slaves copying the fashions from their mistresses the moment the last number of the Belle Assemblée has supplied them.† All appear to live beyond their means; and accordingly there is a general complaint of poverty. But this which in England generates corresponding exertions in those who are not absolutely "fruges consumere nati" appears to have the opposite effect in this little capital of contradictions. Logic or Becker‡ make nothing of dearing a lady if she wants anything

* I could not help thinking of Madame de Sévigny. Sa majesty dausa, un menuet avec Madame de Monaco. Elle etait si contente quelle pensa crier "vive le Roi."

† Editor of the South African Advertiser.

‡ After all the slaves are a delightful set of people. When an Englishman is in any straits or to use a familiar but significant expression at a nonplus, he scratches his head. The Hottentot and the Hindoo scratch the heads antipodes. Both find relief: but the "*modus operandi*" is the characteristic national trait.

§ Fashionable milliners and shoemakers in Cape Town.

from the opposite side of the shop to go round the counter and fetch it for herself. Contrast this with the active and often polished civility of Oxford Street and the Arcade.

For some portion however of this the Indians are responsible ; as well as those habits which appear to be indigenous at the Cape of Good Hope. The women are extremely pettev. Indians have occasionally made mesalliances so extraordinary that it is a chance if your baker* or butcher is not the father-in-law or brother of some bashaw of three tails from whom he thinks he should derive a reflected lustre even behind the counter. Add to all this much of the opulence which the town enjoys having arisen mainly from a trade in supplies for ships touching to and from India and the Isle of France, there is an universal ambition to shine in barterings and bargains, the eternal combat between the two great families into which honest Sancho divides the human race the have somethings and the have nothings, which has elevated the shop-keepers beyond their proper sphere, by bringing against them a competition among the higher classes which fastidious people consider more profitable than select or distinguished. When ladies of the highest rank sell butter and eggs, where officers of the first consequence deal in fish, and individuals in eminent public stations traffic in fruit and green grocery,† of course the regular dealers see nothing incongruous in the indulgence of a little familiarity with those who turn an honest penny just like themselves.

But I ought to apologize for having so long delayed to record my impressions of the manners habits of life and the general state of society in this capital of Southern Africa. The fact is I have little or nothing that merits to be recorded ; for at the Cape, where can there be objects of ambition to stimulate exertion, to generate improvement, and reward success ? The highest salary with perhaps half a dozen exceptions, is five hundred per annum : and saving the Colonial Secretary who has a very large income, and the judges, scarcely an individual receives a fair remuneration for his labors. Again in almost every other city there is some one interesting local association which addresses itself to the feelings of the lover of the arts ; the curious observer of ancient localities, or the citizen of the world : who marks how differently mankind are affected by the "admonitus locorum." All this is as nothing here. No theatres, no exhibitions, no public amusements of any kind. The society profess to be fond of music, and there is certainly more musical talent in Cape Town than in all the three Indian Presidencies; yet it is impossible to get up even a subscription concert during the winter. Of the society I can say little ; for I must very candidly admit that ~~if~~ there is any, I was not invited to share it. And yet it is impossible to refuse the tribute of admiration to the industry which has built up this oasis in the desert ; nor should reproach be attached to the colonists alone, if their capital boasts the anomalies, of a College without professors, a theatre without actors ; an exchange without commerce ; and a Bishop without a church.

A society constituted as that of the Cape of Good Hope must necessarily afford some peculiarities which are not observable elsewhere. The house-maid marriages and then comes and stands in the same quadrille, with her cidevant mistress and ladies have begun by washing the drawing rooms in which they now receive the best company. It is highly amusing however to observe, the efforts made to establish an exclusive circle in this little society collected at the end of the wild and the waste ; the centre of attraction being of course the Governor : and the object being to monopolize his smiles among the favored few. Sir Lowry Cole, is a perfect gen-

* Worthy Mr. S. the baker for example whose daughter married a Colonel in the Indian army. This was of course enough to spoil all the little bakers in the place who expect to be Staff Officers.

† This appears a little extraordinary to an Indian, but it should be recollected that the superfluity of the dairy or the garden is constantly sent to market in England where people are more opulent than in the Colonies. It is the concealment or denial of the fact, and the being ashamed of it, which renders the practice at all ridiculous or censurable.

‡ Should this be contradicted I shall illustrate the fact by a few examples taken from Lady Frances's annual ball.

tleman; and to do him justice he gives little encouragement to the set who would render it impossible to approach him; while his best efforts are directed as far as his very retired mode of life admits to the preservation of something like union in the heterogeneous mixture of social materials from which he has to choose his circle. It is greatly to be lamented that the circle is so limited that His Excellency may be said to contribute nothing to the slender stock of social enjoyments at the disposal of the stranger: Lord Charles Somerset and General Bourke were fond of society, and the hospitable welcome which the Indians invariably received from them merits their warmest acknowledgments. They were not only hospitable themselves, but like Falstaff's wit, they caused hospitality in other men. At present an invitation to a birth day ball, and the perpetration of a "*diner de cérémonie*" once in eighteen months may possibly be expected. Of course the resident families take the tone, from the usage of those, the limits of whose hospitality it might not be decorous or wise to exceed.

It is well if they do not rather fall short of the said limits. A bachelor it is understood come he from the East or the West will always be in circulation, where there are young ladies to be married. *Cela va sans dire*; but let not any married man from India expect the most trifling attention at the Cape of Good Hope; unless it be understood that he is content to keep an open house for those who will take him up for the sake of his invitations, and drop him sans cérémonie should those invitations be interrupted. The Indian also must bear in mind that he must wait to be visited.* If he calls first as is usual in India, his ignorance of South African etiquette will be censured with the utmost severity of language.

It is not always easy to assign good and sufficient reason for usages established in even the most polished societies; and rudely as the Indians have been censured at the Cape of Good Hope when in ignorance of the custom they have paid the joint visit, I think it must be admitted on all hands that reason and propriety are entirely on their side. The established resident cannot and needs not to be searching for objects for his kindness and his hospitality; while it is the strangers business to ascertain and to cultivate the hospitable and the kind. The stranger stands in need of the residents countenance and introduction. That which is worth having is worth asking for; and it is he who wants who asks. Those who complain of the "intrusion" of the Indians forget or perhaps never knew, that throughout the continent, and in all the most polished Societies of Europe saving England, it is the stranger who pays the first visit.

Be this as it may, the stranger from India and England or the continent of Europe, will find with surprise that if he calls on the Colonial Secretary thinking it an attention due to that officer's situation, his visit will not be returned. The Judges who hold a higher rank claim no such exemption from the usage which makes it imperative on a gentleman to return another's visit. Their avocations are far more important and onerous; and yet I have understood that pressure of official duty is the excuse set up for a piece of rudeness which proclaims sudden and unexpected elevation. It is curious to examine what these occupations are too which make it impossible to be polite. The council meets upon an average once in ten days. The whole population of the colony is about one hundred and forty thousand distributed over a barren space of about six or seven hundred miles. The whole colonial revenue amounts to about one hundred and twenty thousand pounds. The last year's exports may be estimated at about 12 lacs of Rupees and the Supreme

* It seems just to note the few exceptions to the rule of general indifference and inhospitality to strangers which have come to my knowledge. From Mr. Marshall and his very amiable family, Indians may assure themselves of receiving attentions as disinterested as they are elegant and polite. I have heard that an introduction to Mr. Menzies one of the Judges of the Supreme Court is a passport not only to the feast of reason, but that of Apicius. At Stellenbosch a village about thirty miles from Cape Town strangers presented to Mr. and Mrs. Ryneveld will have to acknowledge the kindest welcome, combined with the utmost elegance of entertainment. During a short tour I made with that gentleman through his district, I found reason for the suspicion that if the English are acquainted with hospitality, the Dutch practice it.

Court has taken from the Colonial office all those numerous references from the interior which really did press heavily on the time of the Secretary, when the urbane and kind hearted Alexander, or the hospitable and social Sir Richard Plaskett, found leisure not only to visit strangers, but to entertain them.

In conclusion, he who shall visit the colony simply with the design of obtaining a short repose for an enfeebled constitution and an overwrought intellect, to whose enjoyments a soft and salubrious climate is essential, to whom economy is indifferent, to whom the amusements, conveniences and gratifications usually found in cities are little, and society less, such a person may come to the Cape, and will not probably be disappointed. If there is little to interest or to excite, there is nothing to distress, or to annoy; and the Indian will not assuredly find that lesson altogether profitless which teaches him not to be too sensitive, when he arrives and receives no welcome, when he departs and there is no farewell!

STEAM NAVIGATION MEETING.

At a Meeting held at the Town Hall this twenty-fourth day of June, for the purpose of taking into consideration the Report of Mr. Waghorn's proceedings, and of promoting the objects of a Steam communication with England, the following Resolutions were put and unanimously carried:—

First, Resolved,—That the explanation afforded by Mr. Waghorn of the causes which prevented his carrying into execution the attempt to open a Steam communication by the way of the Cape of Good Hope, is highly satisfactory, as regards that Gentleman's zeal, enterprize and ability, and that he has thereby entitled himself to the thanks of the Indian public, and further, that the documents which he had laid before the Meeting, evince that by his own unaided energies he has obtained the countenance and support of His Majesty's Government of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the Merchants of London, and Liverpool, connected with India, and of the intermediate Colonies on the route by the Cape of Good Hope.

Second, Resolved,—That an application be again made, signed by all the Members of the original Committee now present in Calcutta, to the Government Agents for the Funds in their hands, and that they receive from them such amount as they shall be able to satisfy the Government Agents may be safely paid.

Third, Resolved,—That a new subscription be raised for the further promotion of Steam Navigation, the funds arising from which to be placed in the hands of the old Committee, who are to be a Committee for the new subscription, and that that Committee be empowered to appropriate such a sum out of the subscription as may be considered sufficient to reimburse Mr. Waghorn for the expenses which he has incurred owing to the non-remittance of the Funds formerly promised.

Fourth, Resolved,—That the thanks of this Meeting be given to Commodore Sir John Hayes, for the zeal and ability displayed by him in forwarding the cause of Steam Navigation between India and England, and that he be requested to continue his exertions in the cause.

(Signed) JOHN SMITH,

Town Hall, Calcutta, June 24, 1830.

Chairman.

The thanks of the Meeting were then voted unanimously to the Chairman for his able and impartial conduct in the Chair.

JOHN HAYES, KNIGHT,

Chairman of the Committee.

**STEAM NAVIGATION,
TOWN HALL, 24TH JUNE, 1830.**

†

A Meeting of the Members of the Steam Committee, of the Subscribers to the Steam Fund, and of all others interested in the promotion of a Steam Communication with England, was held this day at the Town Hall, Commodore Sir John Hayes addressed the Meeting to the following effect:—

GENTLEMEN,—The objects which we have in view, and which have induced our present meeting, being so fully stated by the Public Press it is unnecessary for me to enter into any further explanation thereon, but as the Public have been led to form erroneous opinions respecting the proceedings of the Committee, which voted the remaining moiety of the Steam Fund in support of Mr. Waghorn's Plan of Steam communication between England and India, via the Cape of Good Hope, I request your attention to their proceedings, which I shall read for your information, and you will then be enabled to judge whether or not, we have done all in our power to promote the views of that deserving officer in this place. Gentlemen I think it necessary to say a few words about Mr. Waghorn; he has served under my command ever since he came to India and during the late Burmese War, and I can with great confidence and truth recommend him, to your consideration, as a zealous, able, and gallant officer, who will in my opinion (if he is spared by the Deity, and supported as he ought to be) effect the purpose he has in view with credit to himself, and advantage to his country. That he has been exceedingly ill-treated in regard to the Steam Fund no man can deny, and I consequently call upon all parties concerned, to make him that reparation which is yet in their power, by placing the remaining moiety at his disposal for the purposes for which it was voted by the final meeting of the Steam Committee. Gentlemen having put you in possession of the proceedings of my colleagues and self (which I trust may be published for general information) I beg you will proceed to nominate a Chairman for the present occasion. One who may have it in his power to do more for Mr. Waghorn than I have been enabled to do, from want of influence, not from any other cause.

The following papers were next read :

No. 1.

MY DEAR SIR,—I beg leave to forward to you, for the information of his Lordship in Council, a copy of the Resolution carried by a majority of the Subscribers, for the management of Steam Navigation, between England and India via the Cape of Good Hope, at a meeting held by them this-day at the Town Hall.

I remain, your's faithfully,

(Signed) JOHN HAYES,

Chairman of the Committee.

Town Hall, July 30, 1828.

H. T. PRINSEP, Esq. *Secretary to Government, General Department.*

No. 2.

Resolution referred to—

"That should no speculation promising greater or equal success be undertaken before the 14th of January 1829, the unappropriated fund for the encouragement of Steam Navigation, shall under proper Security be applied for the purpose of enabling Mr. Waghorn to carry his plan into execution."

JOHN HAYES,

Chairman of the Committee.

July 30, 1828.

No. 3.

To the Subscribers, for the encouragement of Steam Navigation, between England and India via Cape of Good Hope.

GENTLEMEN,—The favor of your company is requested at the Bankshall on Thursday next the 15th instant, at eleven A. M. for the especial purpose of giving com-

plete effect, to the Resolution of the General Meeting, held in the Town Hall on the 30th of July last. - viz.

"That should no speculation promising greater or equal success be undertaken before the 14th of January 1829, the unappropriated fund for the encouragement of Steam Navigation, shall under proper security be applied for the purpose of enabling Mr. Waghorn to carry his plan into execution."

(Signed) JOHN HAYES,

Chairman of the Committee.

It is scarcely requisite to mention, that the Subscribers, who may assemble at the Meeting thus solicited are only required to determine upon, the proper security to be taken for the due application of the money (now in the hands of the Government Agents here) to enable Mr. Waghorn, to carry his plan into execution, in England.

I remain, Gentlemen, faithfully yours,

JOHN HAYES,

Chairman.

Barkshall, January 7, 1829.

No. 4.

TO HENRY THOMAS PRINSEP, Esq. Secy. to Govt. Genl. Dept.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit for the information of his Lordship in Council, copy of the final proceedings of the Subscribers for the encouragement of Steam Navigation between England and India via the Cape of Good Hope, and trust that Government will with its wonted liberality and justice, issue such directions to their Agents as may enable the Subscribers to give full effect to their general Resolution at the meeting on the 15th instant.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your faithful servant,

JOHN HAYES,

Calcutta, January 18, 1829.

Chairman of the Meeting.

No. 5.

Proceedings referred to—

At a Meeting of the Subscribers for the encouragement of Steam Navigation between England and India, via the Cape of Good Hope, held in pursuance of public notification, through the Government Gazette of the 8th instant.

PRESENT.

(Signed) JOHN HAYES, *President,*
 " COLONEL HODGSON,
 " DR. MELLIS,
 " MAJOR JACKSON,
 " MR. HUNTER,
 " DR. GRANT.

It was proposed by Dr. Mellis, seconded by Dr. Grant,

(That the Government Agents in possession of the subscription money remaining beyond the moiety given to Captain Johnston) be requested to grant Bills for the same, upon the Honble Court of Directors, to be appropriated for the purpose determined upon, by the last General Meeting 30th July 1828, under the guarantee of the Firm of Rickards, McIntosh and Co. of London, who will be enjoined to see the amount strictly applied to the purpose in view, and to no other purpose whatsoever.

Carried unanimously.

2d Resolution.

Proposed by Mr. Hunter, seconded by Dr. Mellis,

That Mr. Waghorn shall also give to Messrs. Rickards, McIntosh and Co. personal security that he completes the voyage out in 75 days, in failure of which, he is to return one half the money now voted him, which is to be paid to Messrs. McIntosh and Co. for the purpose of being left to the future disposal of the Subscribers.

Carried unanimously.

The Resolution.

Made able and by Mr. Hunter, seconded by Dr. Grant, thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Chairman for his able conduct

(Signed) JOHN HAYES,

Chairman.

Office, 15th January 1829.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

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No. 6.

To Commodore JOHN HAYES,

*Chairman of the Meeting of Subscribers for the encouragement of Steam Navigation, &c.
General Department.*

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 18th instant, submitting copy of the proceedings of the Subscribers for the encouragement of Steam Navigation, and suggesting that the Government Agents, with whom the subscription money has been deposited, may be desired to grant bills for the same on the Honourable the Court of Directors, and in reply to state, that it does not appear that Government are called upon to issue any orders on the subject of the appropriation of the Funds in question.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

H. T. PRINSEP,

Council Chamber, January 23d, 1829.

Secy. to Govt.

No. 7.

To H. T. PRINSEP Esq. *Secretary to Government.*

SIR,—It is with regret that I am again impelled to trouble His Lordship in Council upon the appropriation of the Steam Subscription Funds, in the hands of the Government Agents, who decline to grant bills for the same upon the Honourable Court to be applied as determined upon by the final Committee of Subscribers in favor of the scheme, now on foot by Mr. Wagorn.

The present Accountant General has satisfied me, that he is obliged to follow the course pursued by his predecessor Mr. Wood who refused to pay the first moiety of the subscription money voted to Captain Johnston (although demanded by the then Chairman, Mr. Secretary Lushington) unless he had the Official Commands of His Lordship in Council for so doing, Mr. Chairman Lushington accordingly applied to Government (as you will perceive by reference to the documents relative thereto in your office) and an order was granted upon the Agents accordingly, not only for the moiety in favor of Captain Johnston, but to cover all other expences connected with the Committee's proceedings upon the subject.

As Chairman of the late Committee, I in like manner solicit that His Lordship in Council will be good enough to direct the Agents in question, to grant bills, upon the Honourable Court for the remainder of the said Funds, to be made over to Messrs. Rickards, Mackintosh and Co. for the furtherance of the speculation now on foot under the management of Mr. Wagorn. I have no further interest in the scheme, than an anxious desire for its success in common with my fellow men; I consequently hope that His Lordship in Council will not allow any difference to be made, between a friendless adventurer, and his more fortunate competitor, in the same important national cause.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN HAYES,

Steam Navigation, May 31, 1829.

Commodore.

No. 8.

To Commodore JOHN HAYES, *Chairman of the late Steam Navigation Committee.
General Department.*

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, requesting that the Government Agents may be desired to grant Bills on the Honourable the Court of Directors for the remainder of the Steam Subscription Fund in their hands, and in reply to acquaint you, that the Governor General in Council does not feel competent to give any Orders in respect to the appropriation of the balance of the Fund subscribed to promote the establishment of a communication between this country and Europe by Steam. Any balance that may remain of the amount subscribed by Government, will be disposable according to the determination of the majority of any meeting of Subscribers that may have been duly convened and held for the purpose of appropriating the fund. His Lordship in Council has no power over the subscriptions of others.

2. The Government Agents are not authorized to draw Bills on the Honorable Court for the remittance of the money to England, nor does the Governor General

in Council deem it necessary or proper to grant a Bill in the present instance. The remittance must be made, if made at all, by the purchase of Bills in the market and the Government Agents will probably be able to effect this for the Committee, if assured of the authority under which the appropriation may be made.

3.—A copy of this letter will be forwarded to the Government Agents for their information and guidance.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

H. T. PRINSEP,

Council Chamber, June 2, 1829.

Secy. to Govt.

No. 9.

To CHARLES MORLEY, ESQ. &c. &c. &c.

MY DEAR SIR,—I hope you will do me the favour to state the grounds upon which the Accountant General, and Sub-Treasurer, retain the moiety of the Steam Fund subscription in their possession, for general information to-morrow.

Your's faithfully,

June 23, 1830.

JOHN HAYES.

No. 10.

To Commodore Sir JOHN HAYES.

SIR,—In reply to your communication of this date respecting the Steam Fund deposited in our hands, we have the honor to state that we are prepared to pay over the amount of the Subscription of Government remaining in our custody according to the decision of a majority of any meeting of Subscribers that may be duly convened for the purpose of appropriating the Fund.

Government having declined to furnish us with any instructions as to the appropriation of other subscriptions. We have only to add that we are prepared to make over the amount to such party or parties as may be legally authorized to receive the same.

We have the honor to be, Sir, your obdt. Servants,

C. MORLEY, & G.

Fort William, Government Agent's Office, June 23, 1830.

JAS. BARWELL,

Sub-Treasurer.

The above documents having been read, Commodore Sir John Hayes requested the Meeting to proceed to the election of a Chairman.

Mr. John Smith proposed that Sir John Hayes do take the Chair.

Commodore Hayes begged to decline the honor, and moved that Mr. John Smith be requested to act as Chairman, which was seconded by Mr. H. T. Prinsep, and carried.

Mr. Smith having taken the Chair, called upon Mr. Waghorn, and that gentleman detailed his proceeding in furtherance of his plan of Steam Navigation between England and India, since his last departure from this country in 1828.

Mr. Smith said, that Mr. Waghorn had now developed his proceedings in support of his plan of Steam Navigation to India via the Cape of Good Hope, and he considered, that tho' he had been unable to succeed in consequence of the non-remission of the funds, that he had fully shown, that no exertion had been wanting on his part to give it effect; but he apprehended that the first matter to be considered was, how the Steam fund was to be made available; how those difficulties which presented themselves to payment of it were to be surmounted. He had heard that those difficulties still existed to the payment of the funds to any person now in Calcutta; but that the Government Agents were willing to pay them to every person, in the proportions they could show they had subscribed, and with interest; and the Government were willing to pay the portion they had subscribed themselves, for the furtherance of Steam Navigation, to any person a general meeting of the subscribers would award it to.

Sir John Hayes begged to propose the first resolution, which was as follows:—

“That the explanation afforded by Mr. Waghorn of the causes which prevented his carrying into execution the attempt to open a Steam communication by the way of the Cape of Good Hope, is highly satisfactory as regards that Gentleman's zeal, enterprize, and ability, and that he has thereby entitled himself to the thanks of the

Indian Public, and further that the documents which he has laid before the Meeting, evince, that by his own unaided energies he has obtained the countenance and support of His Majesty's Government, of the Honourable the Court of Directors, the Merchants of London, and Liverpool, connected with India, and of the intermediate Colonies on the route by the Cape of Good Hope."

Mr. Saunders begged to second the above resolution.

Mr. H. T. Prinsep thought such a resolution would meet with no opposition in that meeting.

The resolution was then put, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Smith here stated, that he had been requested to read a letter from *Mr. Arbuthnot*, the Chairman of the Madras Committee, to *Mr. Waghorn*. It was in effect, that a sum of £445 14s. 5d. had been sent home for the support of *Mr. Waghorn's* plan.

Mr. Greenlaw said, he saw *Mr. Barwell*, one of the Government Agents present, and apprehended that he could offer some explanation of the reasons why the fund was withheld.

Mr. Barwell stated, that the Government Agents would be happy to pay over the funds to *Mr. Waghorn* or any other person duly authorized to receive them; that he would inform the meeting that there were legal difficulties in the way. It was unnecessary to mention names, and it might be sufficient to state that one subscriber had refused to allow his donation to be laid out in the way the fund had been voted by the meeting of 1828.

Dr. Grant. And only one.

Mr. Barwell. We have applied to the law officers of the Government, and they have informed us, that legal difficulties present themselves, and have advised the sum not to be paid over as required. If these difficulties could be got over, the money should be forthcoming; if the Committee could shew and satisfy the Government that they were the persons legally authorized to receive it, the money should at once be paid to them.

Dr. Grant could not see what the Government had to do with the funds, the subscriptions of a General Meeting, who had appointed a Committee, expressing their sentiments and empowered to appropriate these funds; and he considered that they had that power to do so till these legal quibbles had been raised. If any individuals chose to take back their subscriptions, let them do so, in God's name; but do not let the main object be thwarted by any more vain quibbles. How, he would ask, were a hundred thousand subscribers, scattered over the face of the Globe, to make legal transfers of their subscriptions to the Committee? how were they to appear here by their attorneys, and prove their demands and direct them to be appropriated for the purposes they were subscribed for? they had empowered a Committee, and that Committee had applied for the amount and had been refused; and the Government and their law officers had placed unnecessary difficulties in the way. He, *Dr. Grant*, did not well know how to frame his resolution; he would be glad to avoid the language of censure, but he would not withhold it when he thought it was demanded; and he would therefore move the following resolution, as he considered the explanation of the Government Agents highly unsatisfactory, and eminently deserving of censure.

"That the Meeting learn with much surprize that any difficulties should have occurred in receiving the balance of the fund from the Government Agents and that the Chairman by this Meeting be empowered to demand the amount without delay in the name of subscribers generally---and that the Meeting can anticipate no further obstacles in carrying the highly desirable object before it into effect---and that the obstacles that have already occurred and the explanations given by them are to this Meeting eminently dissatisfactory."

Mr. Adam seconded *Dr. Grant's* resolution.

Mr. H. T. Prinsep said, on the part of Government, he wished to speak to that resolution. It was merely as a subscriber to the fund; perhaps according to its means it had subscribed a larger sum than others but it had never acted in the matter otherwise than as a subscriber. When application was made to have it paid over under the resolution of 1828, legal difficulties were found, and the Government Officers had this difficulty---that under the original motion it was appropriated to a different purpose. The funds were placed by the Committee in the hands of Government for security, and for the purpose of accumulating interest. A portion of

them had been appropriated to Captain Johnstone, and no difficulty was made to the payment ; but that to Mr. Waghorn was for a different purpose. If there were objections, and legal objections, why was not a general meeting called at once ? Why were not circulars sent round to the different subscribers ? In the course of a month answers might have been received but now most of those subscribers had gone to England. The question was (therefore were the Government officers to blame ? how could this meeting pass a vote of censure when the Committee had not done what they should ? The funds were lodged for a particular purpose but this plan did not come within it, and the Committee had it not in their power to appropriate the funds in this way without the consent of the respective subscribers. They might indeed have voted away the funds for the purpose of erecting a statue to Mr. Waghorn, but would the general subscribers sanction such an appropriation of their funds. But there were legal difficulties and the only question was how to get over them ; they were not quibbles ; the Government Agents could only pay over the funds to those by whom they were placed in their hands, let that difficulty be got over and the money would be at once available to Mr. Waghorn's plan.

Mr. Sutherland wished, in consequence of some doubts entertained by gentlemen near him, to know if any change had taken place in the original Committee, for if it had, that might present a difficulty, he did not mean mere changes occasioned by death or absence ; he meant to ask whether any new Committee had ever been called ?

Sir John Hayes said, that none had been called ; the original Committee was still in existence.

Mr. Barwell said, that if no changes had taken place in the Committee, there had in the officers of Government ; and if the money had been deposited with him under such limitations, he should have refused it. Mr. Morley was not at the time Accountant General, and he thought the vote of censure was moved without due consideration. Mr. Barwell thought, that the meeting had no right to or legal power over the funds ; they perhaps had better refer to the law officers of Government, or if they could show that power, he and his colleague should be happy to pay the amount over, otherwise they could not, for it had been objected to by one, and he thought that the individual sanction of every subscriber was necessary to be first obtained. He would state that no application had been made for the funds by the Committee to him or his colleague.

Sir John Hayes said, that, as Chairman of the Committee, he had applied in person and by letter to Mr. Morley for the funds, and had been refused them.

Mr. Barwell explained and Sir John Hayes assured him, that he could have shown him his own pencil writing on the note, but that he had yesterday rubbed it out.

Captain Johnstone said, that in his opinion, it appeared from what had been said that no meeting of the Committee had power over the funds, and they would therefore be unable to procure the money ; and that the money was at the disposal of each individual subscriber ; and he thought that any attempt to procure it by reference to the law officers of Government would only be attended with procrastination and expence and that it was very desirable that Mr. Waghorn should proceed to England with the least possible delay. He felt himself in some degree bound to support an undertaking of which he had been the original projector ; he did not mean the projector of Mr. Waghorn's plan, which he considered was better calculated to insure a speedy passage than the measures adopted in the case of the Enterprize, though he could not go all the lengths of Mr. Waghorn's sanguine calculations. His, Capt. Johnstone's, original proposal was for a communication by the Red Sea, but there were many reasons to render it most desirable that the communication should be established by the Cape of Good Hope and as His Majesty's Government and the Court of Directors had manifested so strong a desire to encourage that undertaking, he thought Mr. Waghorn should be enabled to proceed to England in prosecution of his plan with the least possible delay. He should therefore move " That the original subscribers be invited individually to transfer the remaining money to a new Fund, and that a fresh subscription be opened to make up any difference that might be occasioned by the secession of any subscribers to the present fund."

He had tasted, he said, of the liberality of the Calcutta public, and, though an humble individual, he would beg leave to open the subscription by putting down his name for One Thousand rupees. (*Much applause.*)

Dr. Musson seconded Captain Johnstone's motion.

Mr. Barwell said, there was one way of getting over all difficulties by the Committee, if they would guarantee the refund of any sum that might be demanded of the Government Agents by any subscribers, and then the money should be paid over, and this would shew, that there existed no desire to quibble, and therefore he said, the motion of Dr. Grant, he thought, was uncalled for.

Dr. Grant. I cannot withdraw my motion, but, as one of the Committee, I will bear my share of that responsibility.

Mr. Gordon thought it was unnecessary for the Committee to take any such responsibility on themselves, it was true that no legal conveyance had been made from the general subscribers to the Committee: but they, the Committee, placed the funds in the hands of the Government Agents for security, and to that Committee alone were the Government Agents accountable, and to them should they look, and this, he thought, would be the opinion of the Advocate General, if the case was fairly put to him.

Mr. Barwell admitted the force of what fell from Mr. Gordon, but the funds were not lodged unconditionally; they were to be returned with interest to the subscribers, if not appropriated within a certain time, and therefore the law did not allow them to be returned to the Committee. He thought a new Committee should be appointed; and if they guaranteed the Agents against loss, the money should be paid over.

The Hon. Mr. Elliot said, that he held in his hand a motion, passed at a former meeting, extending the time two years further.

Mr. Smith. We had better proceed to take the sense of the Meeting upon Dr. Grant's motion.

Mr. Gordon. Shall I be allowed to move an amendment?

Mr. Prinsep said, that Captain Johnstone had already moved an amendment, and it was impossible to move an amendment upon an amendment.

Mr. Gordon said, that by the course suggested by Captain Johnstone, the subscriptions of all those who were not in *Lucia* would be lost, and who, if they were, would not refuse to apply them in the way proposed. They have gone, and left their subscriptions in the hands of the Committee, who have placed them with Government Agents; he thought, therefore, it would be better if, Captain Johnstone would withdraw part of his resolution and he had no doubt that such arrangements could be made as would be found sufficient.

Dr. Grant. It has been suggested to me that I ought to withdraw my motion; I am unwilling to do so; but, at all events, I cannot unless the seconder consents.

Mr. Adam. I cannot: for I do not think that any sufficient explanation has been offered, and I am strongly inclined to think there has been quibbling throughout.

Mr. Barwell wished, that as censure had been attached to the Government officers the motion might be put, and he thought he had offered an explanation which would be deemed sufficient by the majority of the Meeting.

Mr. Gordon and Captain Johnstone here retired to prepare a resolution to meet the wishes of both.

Mr. Adam reminded the Chairman that there was a motion before the Meeting.

Dr. Grant's motion was put from the Chair when there appeared in support of it only four.

Captain Johnstone and Mr. Gordon here returned and moved the amended resolution, but Sir John Hayes having in their absence moved the following resolution, which was deemed to answer all purposes, Captain Johnstone withdrew his.

"That an application be again made, signed by all the members of the original committee, now present in Calcutta, to the Government Agents, for the funds in their hands, and that they receive from them such amount as they shall be able to satisfy the Government Agents may be safely paid."

Mr. Smith, the Chairmān, here requested to know if Mr. Sutherland, who voted for Dr. Grant's motion, was a subscriber to the original fund.

Mr. Sutherland said he was not.

Mr. Smith said, that in his opinion, he had no right to vote.

Mr. Sutherland then said, that as something like a censure upon him was implied in what had fallen from the Chair, he begged to explain that he had no wish to vote on any question relating to the appropriation of the balance of the Steam fund or in any way connected with it: but before the meeting was opened, he had endeavoured to ascertain the sentiments of the Committee on the subject and had been informed, that it was not only understood, but that it was expected and wished that every person present would vote upon any question put from the Chair. Under that impression he had voted and if he was in error he stood in the judgment of the Meeting; he had been misled but he was not alone in error, for the gentleman who had seconded the motion as well as others, were in the same predicament not being subscribers. He observed however, that the question on which he had voted was not one of the appropriation of the fund, but merely a resolution of censure. He did not wish nor should he presume to vote as to the appropriation of the fund.

Commodore Haues observed, that Mr. Sutherland's impression was correct.

Mr. Secretary-Prinsep said, that neither was he a subscriber; but he considered he had a right to vote.

Mr. Smith said, there was not any thing like a censure meant or implied, that his opinion remained unaltered, and he doubted whether it was competent to the Committee to authorise any person to vote regarding the appropriation of funds which they had not contributed to.

Mr. Adam wished to hear from the person who had advanced such an opinion, something like a reason for that opinion: for he had heard nothing of the kind fall from him.

Mr. Smith said, he was not in the chair to give reasons; that he had no intention to give any vote upon the questions which had been agitated, but his individual opinion being such as he had stated it to be, he conceived it to be his duty, as Chairman, to take the sense of the Meeting upon the subject, and in whatever way they might decide, it would be equally satisfactory to him.

Mr. Adam remarked, that the opinion that could not be supported by a reason was not worthy of refutation.

Mr. Greenlaw thought, that a subscription should be entered into to reimburse Mr. Waghorn the expences he had been put to in consequence of the funds not having been forwarded as promised.

Mr. Gordon would be happy to second the motion of Mr. Greenlaw but he thought that the sum to reimburse Mr. Waghorn for his expences should come out of some other fund.

Mr. Greenlaw expressed that such was his intention.

Mr. Smith in putting Sir John Hayes' motion to the Meeting begged it might first be distinctly understood who were the parties entitled to vote upon the occasion, when it was unanimously allowed to rest with the original subscribers to the Steam Fund only; the motion was then put and carried *nem-con*.

Mr. Willis said, he was satisfied with the explanation of the Government Officers and he considered they were rather deserving of the gratitude of the subscribers than of their censure for the care they had evinced for the due appropriation of the funds.

Mr. Greenlaw then suggested to the Meeting that in justice they were bound to reimburse to Mr. Waghorn such expences as he had been put to in consequence of the non-remittance of the promised funds. The failure did not arise from any inattention or neglect on his part; indeed he had zealously and energetically exerted himself to the utmost, and failed solely in the attempt for the want of those funds on which he originally proposed to make it. He did not call on the Meeting to reward Mr. Waghorn for his exertions in the cause, nor even to reimburse to him the expences to which he had been put to during three years of active and enterprising exertion, without, during that period receiving a single Rupee from either the Government or the Public. That the balance of the old funds, when obtained, could not, alienated from its purpose; and even if it could, be (Mr. Greenlaw) not being an original subscriber, could not of course make any proposition relative to its appropriation; but if the Meeting concurred with him in the proposition, that it was no

more than common justice that Mr. Waghorn should be reimbursed those expences, to which he had been put by the non-fulfilment of the public pledge, he did not doubt that a sufficient fund might easily be obtained by a new subscription, commencing with that of *Sa. Rs 1000*, so handsomely pledged by Capt Johnstone; and indeed he considered that a surplus would remain which might be devoted to the further promotion of an immediate attempt by the way of the Cape of Good Hope. Mr. Greenlaw concluded by observing that he need not take up the time of the Meeting by further urging his Resolution, which would speak for itself; but with respect to a remark which had been made as to what was to be done in the event of the subscription not amounting to the expence of Mr. Waghorn, he would only say, that he felt assured, that Mr. Waghorn would be perfectly contented with whatever might be done.

Mr. Greenlaw then proceeded to read his Resolution as follows:—

“That, as it appears that the failure in the attempt arose out of the non-remittance of the balance of the original Steam Fund, and that in consequence Mr. Waghorn, besides being disappointed in carrying into execution a project of the first public importance, has been put to personal expences which otherwise he would not have incurred, it is but just that he should be reimbursed such expences; for which purpose, and for the further promotion of the project, a fresh subscription be entered into, and that the former Committee be constituted a Committee for the purposes of this Subscription, with power to pay to Mr. Waghorn such sum as may be considered equitable.”

Mr. Bruce seconded the Resolution.

The Hon. J. E. Elliot observed, that he considered the Resolution placed the more important object of the meeting which was the encouragement of Steam Navigation with England in the back ground, and advanced that which was secondary; and he would therefore propose an amendment, modifying the terms of the Resolution, though keeping its objects as effectually in view.

In a proposition of this nature *Mr. Elliot* was seconded by *Mr. Hamilton*; and on the amendment being read, *Mr. Greenlaw* observed that although he still considered the terms of the Resolution, as proposed by him, best calculated to obtain the desired end, which was an increased Subscription, and altho' he thought there was no better way to encourage Steam Navigation with England than by saving those harmless who devoted themselves with disinterested zeal to accomplish it, yet as the proposed amendment recognized the claim of Mr. Waghorn to reimbursement of the restricted expences—as he was desirous on such a subject, that the Meeting should be unanimous; and referring to the support which the proposition would receive by being introduced by a gentleman of *Mr. Elliot's* character, and station in society, he would willingly withdraw his Resolution, and second the amendment.

Mr. N. Alexander suggested, that Mr. Waghorn's expences should be defrayed out of the fund already subscribed.

Mr. Waghorn said, he must disclaim the idea of having any portion of the original fund appropriated to the liquidation of any expence he might have been put to in consequence of the money not having been forwarded to England as promised. He considered every farthing of that fund pledged, as he himself was pledged, to the presidencies of India, the colonies of Ceylon and the Cape of Good Hope, the Court of Directors, and his Majesty's Government. This was a delicate subject for him to speak upon, and he would therefore leave it to others, but if he received any thing in the shape of remuneration, it must come through some other channel, but whether remunerated or not, he would still persevere in his plan. *(Applause.)*

Mr. Elliot then moved the following amendment which *Mr. Greenlaw* seconded.

“That a new subscription be raised for the furtherance of Steam Navigation; the fund arising from which to be placed in the hands of the old Committee who are to be a Committee for this new subscription and that that Committee be empowered to appropriate such a sum out of the subscriptions as may be considered sufficient to reimburse Mr. Waghorn for the expences which he has incurred owing to the non-remittance of the Funds formerly promised.”

This resolution having been considered to finish the business of the meeting.

Mr. Waghorn begged to be allowed to return thanks to the meeting for the kind attention with which they had heard the little he had to say, and for the alacrity with which they had again come forward, and the zeal with which they had supported his projected plan. He would at once proceed to England when he hoped in a short time to sail for India, and on the 20th day of his voyage to present himself again before them, which would be to him the proudest and happiest day of his existence. (*Much applause*)

The thanks of the meeting were voted to Mr. Smith for his able and impartial conduct in the Chair and also to Commodore Sir John Hayes for the zeal and ability he had displayed in forwarding the cause of Steam Navigation between India and England and requesting him to continue Chairman of the Committee.

Note 1.—The Reporter of the above is aware, that he may in some parts have omitted much that fell from various speakers, and that he may not have recorded the proceedings in the exact order in which they occurred, but he begs the confused manner in which the meeting was conducted may be remembered, and also that there were at one period, no less than three motions or amendments before the Meeting, regularly, or rather irregularly proposed and seconded, to all of which the different speakers addressed themselves and frequently more than one at a time.—*Bengal Hurkaru and Chronicle*, June 26.

Note 2.—The Reporter at first stated that he did not conceive it to have been *unanimously allowed* that the right to vote rested only with the Original Subscribers to the Steam Fund, nor can he understand how such could be ascertained, as the sense of the Meeting was not taken upon it; he however has adopted the words now used upon the authority of the Chairman and others, but does not pledge himself to their correctness as they have been suggested to him, but he has no doubt they might in the confusion that existed have escaped him, and he will only say, that he did hear something of the kind fall from Mr. Smith but that he did not see it put to the vote or by any means understand that such was “*unanimously allowed.*” —*Bengal Hurkaru and Chronicle*, June 28.

Note 3.—Several respectable persons having assured the Reporter of the *Hurkaru*, that previous to the putting of Sir John Hayes motion seconded by Mr. Bruce, the Chairman Mr. Smith took the sense of the Meeting for the purpose of determining who were eligible to vote, and that it was carried by a *show of hands*, that none were save subscribers to the old fund, he is willing to suppose, that it must have been so, and that it escaped his observation in the general confusion which prevailed.

The Reporter in adopting the corrections which were suggested to him, did not in the least mean to deny, though he did not wish to pledge himself to the accuracy of that which he did not himself perceive to be regularly carried and which, judging from what he heard from some of those around him, he did not suppose was generally understood, particularly when he knew, that under the same circumstances, others were as liable to be deceived as he was.—*Bengal Hurkaru and Chronicle*, June 29.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA.

At a Meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, held within the Town Hall, on Wednesday Evening, the 22d June, 1830.

Sir Edward Ryan, President, in the Chair.

Mr. Minchin, in the name of Sir Robert Colquhoun, proposed Colonel Gardner, of Coss Gunge, as a Member of the Society.

Mr. Calder seconded, and that gentleman was duly elected.

Mr. Minchin proposed Mr. Currie, of Howrah, Mr. Calder seconded, and Mr. Currie was duly elected.

Captain Francis Jenkins having resigned as an ordinary Member of the Society, it was moved by Mr. Minchin, and Resolved, that he be elected an honorary Member.

The President informed the Meeting that an answer had been received from Government, to the Letter of the Secretary dated 21st April last, approving of the scheme of premiums proposed by the Society, and that these had been published in all the papers of the Presidency, both English, Bengalee and Persian.

Read the following letter from Mr. W. H. MacNaghten, Deputy Secretary to Government, dated 18th May, 1830.—

To C. K. ROBINSON, Esq.

Secretary to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, Calcutta.

SIR,—I am directed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council to transmit to you, for the purpose of being submitted to the Society, the annexed copy of an extract from the proceedings of Government, in the General Department, under date the 27th ultimo, together with the papers (Nos. 3 to 7), in original, which accompanied the same, and to request that they will furnish Government with their opinion as to the best mode of making the experiment with the Cotton and Tobacco Seeds adverted to in the Hon'ble Court's Dispatch.

2d. The Committee are requested to state whether they have invited communications from Individuals who may be disposed to undertake the cultivation of Cotton Tobacco and other raw products suited to the Home Market, as suggested in the 11th paragraph of the Government Resolutions under date the 29th of December last, and which points do not appear to have been adverted to in your letter under date the 21st ultimo; and if such invitation has been made, whether any, and what individuals, replied to it.

3rd. Should the Committee be of opinion, that the design of making an experiment in this species of cultivation by means of Individual Agriculturists is hopeless, and that success cannot be anticipated from any plan without the assistance of Government, to be afforded in the manner and on the principle described in your letter of the last mentioned date, His Lordship in Council would wish the Committee to ascertain where a piece of ground is to be had to the extent of 500 bheegahs to be farmed or purchased on reasonable terms, and which may be favourable to the growth of the superior articles of raw products which it is intended to introduce.

4th. The seeds will be forwarded to you on their arrival, but a portion (if they are sent in sufficient quantity) will be reserved for transmission to Bundelkund, as determined in the 5th paragraph of the Government resolutions dated 29th December last.

5th. The Mint Committee has been requested to instruct Captain Forbes to place himself in communication with you in order that within a reasonable period after the arrival of the Saw Gins, sufficient for the purposes of public inspection, that officer may be prepared to have them set up in any situation pointed out by the Committee.

6th. You will be pleased to return the original papers with your reply.

I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

(Signed)

W. H. MACNAGHTEN,

Council Chamber, May 18, 1830,

Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt.

(No. 356.)

Extract from the Proceedings of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, in the General Department, under date the 27th April 1830.

Extract from a Public General Letter from Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated the 9th December, 1829.

2. Our letter of the 8th July has acquainted you with the measures we are taking for obtaining from the United States of America, various kinds of Cotton Seeds, as well as the most approved Machines used in the Southern States of North America for clearing Cotton Wool from its seeds and impurities.

3. We have received the first supply of American Cotton Seeds, which have been drawn from the Crop of the year 1828. This supply comprises of the species known as Upland Georgia Cotton and Seeds of the Cotton of Louisiana known in Commerce as New Orleans Cotton, both being of the description called by the planters green Seed Cotton, the Wool of which adheres to the Seeds with a considerable degree of tenacity fully as much as in the common Cotton of India. These are the kinds of American Cotton, which are most extensively used by the Manufactures of Britain. We have also obtained a supply of the Seeds of Sea Island Cotton (which are black) the wool of which is much esteemed for the fineness and length of its fibre.

4. We have likewise received six of the Machines for cleaning Cotton, called Whitney's Saw Gins, two of which we shall transmit to your Presidency with the Cotton Seeds. We have desired our agent to send us a description of the method of using the Saw Gins in North America, and you shall be furnished with a copy as soon as it comes to hand. It is sufficiently clear from an inspection of the Machine that it is put into motion by manual labour by means of a wheel and winch with a revolving strap upon the small pulley-wheel that forms part of the Machine itself, as shewn in a sketch drawing that will be found in the Packet. The large wheel or first motion is very simple, upon which account we suppose it has not been transmitted to us from America with the Machines. A wheel of this kind can, however, be readily constructed in India.

5. We have caused a trial to be made in our presence of the working of the Saw Gin upon a small quantity of India Cotton happening to be in our Warehouses, which had been very imperfectly, if at all divested of its Seeds, and although this experiment was made under the disadvantage of the Cotton being old, very dry, and much pressed together, the result seemed entirely to establish the merit of the invention.

6. The Whitney Machine which it is our desire to introduce into India has been noticed in the Parliamentary Papers of the year 1828, in a report of an American Committee of Commerce, where it is said to be so simple in its construction, and so easily worked and managed, that the Negroes in the Southern States are employed to work it. We cannot therefore entertain any doubt of the Saw Gins being suitable to the process of cleaning Cotton by the natives of India. We also conclude that the Indian workmen will be competent to fabricate such Machines for general use, but in order to facilitate the bringing them into practice, without loss of time, it is our intention to send you some separate sets of the circular Saws, which are of iron (not steel) as the only part of the Machine, in the making of which there can be no difficulty. These detached Saws will also be useful as patterns for native Smiths, for the guidance of whom we propose also to send a complete set of all the other parts of the Machine, which are of metal.

7. You will receive with the before-mentioned articles a small quantity of Cotton Seed of the growth of Demerara in South America, which, although it is not unknown in India, we are desirous should be planted as a renewed experiment. It is of the Black Seed kind, like the Sea Island, of which the wool readily parts from the Seeds and probably will not require the application of a Saw Gin. This kind of Cotton is cultivated with great success in the Brazils.

8. We shall also send a case containing twenty-five pounds of Maryland Tobacco Seed which, we are informed, will be sufficient for cultivation upon a large scale, and it may therefore be tried experimentally in a variety of situations.

9. We transmit in the Packet the following Papers, having reference to the culture of Cotton and Tobacco, viz.

I. Remarks on the culture of Cotton in the United States of America, which we have received from our agent with the Cotton Seed.

II. Paper on the culture of Tobacco in Virginia received in like manner.

III. Statement of the best method of cultivating New Orleans Cotton received in like manner.

IV. Extract of Captain Basil Hall's Travels in North America, so far as regards the cultivation of Cotton; but we must remark that this author's statement of the mode of cleaning Cotton by what he denominates Whitney's Saw Gin, is not appli-

cable to the Machines now about to be sent to you, but evidently refers to another American Gin, probably like that which we sent to India several years ago.

10. We are strongly impressed with the opinion, that nothing but attention and perseverance is required to make Indian Cotton Wool a productive article of Export, and there is no Commercial object connected with our Indian possessions of greater national importance. We desire therefore, that the arrival of the Saw Gins in India be made matter of general publicity, and that such Extracts from the Papers now sent in the Packet as you may consider likely to be useful to the general cultivators be published at intervals in the Newspapers.

11. We have prepared the like supply of Machines and Seeds for consignment to our Government of Bombay.

Ordered, that a copy of these paragraphs be sent with the enclosures* therein referred to, in original, to the Territorial Department that measures may be taken in that Department to make the experimental cultivation ordered by the Hon'ble Court with the Seeds transmitted.

Ordered, that the Engineers of the Calcutta New Mint be instructed from the Territorial Department to set up the two Saw Gins mentioned in Para. 4, of the Hon'ble Court's letter, and to send one of them to the Town Hall for public inspection. The other Machine with the Saws expected from England will be forwarded thro' the Board of Trade to the Commercial Resident, at Etawa and Calpee, for his report upon its usefulness in this country.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) H. T. PRINSEP, *Secy. to the Govt.*

Territorial Department, 18th May, 1830.

(A True Copy.)

(Signed) W. H. MACNAGHTEN, *Offg. Deputy Secy. to the Govt.*

No. 1.

Remarks on the Culture of Cotton in the United States of America.

The preparation of Cotton land requires most particular attention; it must be repeatedly ploughed and frequently harrowed, say twice, or thrice, until it is fully pulverised. Drills 4 feet apart, in some instances 3, are then made with a plough, into which, if the soil be poor, old well-rotted stable manure is placed: and at a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet, a hole, not exceeding 1 inch to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in depth, is made with a hoe, and a handful of Seed is dropped therein which must be immediately covered with the soil. The planting generally takes place between the 20th April and 10th May—the earlier the better, that the Cotton may be matured before the appearance of the fall of frosts. The richer the soil, the larger and better the crop, as with every vegetable. When the plants are about 1 inch above ground, they are thinned with the hand, leaving 4 only at a later period, and when all danger from insects &c. is well over, they are again thinned, and two only are left to bear: from these by having or ploughing the weeds must be kept clear, until the bowls are perfectly ripe and begin to open, which occurs during September and October; as they expand freely, the Cotton must by hand be picked clean from the bowl, and, being a little damp, exposed for a day or two in a dry situation to the rays of the sun. The quality, of the Cotton first picked is always the cleanest and best—to save trouble, it is customary with some Planters to defer picking out any of the crop till the whole of the bowls be ripe and have expanded and become dry by the influence of frost or cold weather. This also is to be done

over the floor of a room (should the Cotton be damped) till it is sent to the Gin where the Seed is extracted from the fibre.

During the first week in August, some Planters, where the crop is not too extensive, top each plant to the first eye, leaving only 6 branches to bear. This increases the quantity and quality, but forbids the plants to throw out suckers, which are most difficult to be kept under.

Stiff clayey soils require more Seed than light sandy ones; the plant being very delicate, requires the united efforts of several shoots to force its way through the surface, which often becomes packed and hard. Where Seed is abundant a large

* Paras. 2 to 11—Nos. 3 to 7.

handful should always be sown in each hole ; where it is scarce, and the land light, a smaller quantity may suffice ; 200 English acres would require from 800 to 1000 bushels Seed Cotton.

An acre will produce from 1,600 to 2,000 pounds Seed Cotton, (i. e. with the Seed) or 400 to 500 pounds clean or ginned Cotton, but this is a large yield ; generally, on average soils, from 12 to 1,600 pounds Seed Cotton are produced to the acre. A bale of Cotton weighs from 350 to 400 pounds.

No. 2.

Paper on the Culture of Tobacco in Virginia.

I yesterday received your letter of the 24th instant, to which I take pleasure in immediately replying. Fifty pounds weight, or two bushels, of Tobacco Seed would be sufficient to plant the whole state of Virginia, some say a surface equal in extent to the United States ; and that quantity cannot by any possibility be procured at this season, indeed it will be out of my power to obtain any quantity of value to you ; but I have spoken to several of my friends in this place who grow Crops of Tobacco ; and have requested them to instruct their Overseers to leave as many plants as possible to run into Seed, which they have promised to do, and I shall write to all my acquaintance in the country to do the same, and prevail upon their neighbours to save as much as they can. The Seed is never gathered, indeed is not ready till the fall of the year, and no Planter keeps on hand more than what is requisite for his own use. Respecting the culture of Tobacco, I shall communicate the process adopted throughout Virginia, premising, that success depends upon soil, situation, climate and seasons. New ground, virgin soil, produces the best description. Plant-beds for the reception of Seed are prepared in the fall, in rather a moist situation, of pure vegetable mould minutely pulverised, entirely free from weeds ; having the surface completely scorched by burning Brush-wood or shavings of wood upon it. The Seed is sown much after the manner of Cabbage Seed, about as thickly and as deeply and raked in this is done during the month of February. Early in May, according to the season, or during that month, the Plants are removed to the field and are placed out on hills raised above the surrounding surface from 8 to 12 inches, at distances varying according to the strength of the soil, from 3 by 4, to 4 by 5. Thus the rows are 4 feet a part, as with Indian Corn, and the hills in the row 3 feet distant from each other.

The Plants are allowed to stand unmolested till they begin to throw out suckers, which must be carefully removed by hand as oftent as they appear. By hoeing and ploughing all weeds must be kept under, as with Corn and Cabbages in a garden. When the Plant has thrown out eight or twelve well sized leaves, according to the strength or richness of the soil, it must be topped ; by which is meant, if the ground be rich, twelve leaves may be left—if poor, only six or eight ; the best way is to leave only six to ten. The Plants being kept free from worms or caterpillars, which prey upon them, are left to stand till they are perfectly ripe, this is determined by the thickness of the leaf, and the crackling sound produced by breaking it. They are then cut with a knife, and placed upon poles horizontally exposed to the sun for several days, till they die, and become of a yellow or brownish hue, care meantime being taken that they be not exposed to rains, or very heavy dews. From the field, hanging on the same poles, they are removed into log houses, and hung upon the roofs. Under them, during wet weather, slight fires are kept up, the smoke ascending from which dries the stem and prevents mould ; after hanging thus for three or four weeks, the Plants are, when in a very dry state, taken from the poles and are carefully packed on the dry floor and covered with straw, to guard them from frost. If the winter be very wet, they are several times hung up, and dried partially with the smoke of wood fires, and replaced in bulk. Finally, in the month of May the plants are all hung up, and allowed to remain till a tolerably warm and moist day, when they are taken down, and the leaves, being stripped from the stalk, are tied up in bundles of 6 to 7 leaves each, with a leaf binding them together, and are thus packed carefully into hhds. 12 to 1500 pounds are put into each Hhd. the butt-ends of the Tobacco touching the Cask, and the point directed upwards to the centre.

Smoking is injurious ; and if the season be sufficiently dry and warm, it is better to cure the Tobacco entirely by the aid of the sun.

No. 3.

Statement of the best method of cultivating New Orleans Cotton.

The cultivation is simple, and easily understood, so that a few general directions will suffice to describe our manner of preparing a Cotton field, and the care and attention requisite to keep it free from weeds and grass.

1st. As to the most suitable soil for growing fine Cotton, I should prefer that which is rich, light and dry; but it is generally thought that new land does not produce as fine a quality of Cotton as that which has borne one or two crops of grain previously. The situation should be such that there is no danger of an overflow of water, which would seriously injure the plant. In preparing the ground we use only the plough and lay off the rows from four to six feet, and where the soil is as rich as the alluvion of the low ground on the Mississippi, even eight feet is not too much. We open the ridges by running a narrow drill by plough or otherwise, and sow the Seed in it, as we would grain, covering it lightly with a harrow.

The plant on its first appearance and for some weeks is extremely delicate, and easily injured by careless working. The rows at first thickly covered with plants must in about ten days be thinned out, so as to leave the stalks single at the distance of eleven inches or a foot from each other, or, as some of the plants may be lost or destroyed, we generally leave two or three together; but in about two weeks more at furthest, they must be reduced to one, as experience has proved that the plants will not flourish if at all crowded. While thinning the rows, great care must be taken to clear them of all grass and weeds in the early age of the Cotton—this is done with the hoe; in a short time after, to facilitate the work, we use ploughs between the rows, where every thing must be kept down, and not a blade of grass should be suffered to grow: indeed to obtain a good crop of Cotton, strict attention is required to rule, not to suffer any thing to grow among the plants until it is fully matured.

The time of planting or rather sowing our Cotton varies according to the season; generally we begin from the first of April to the fifteenth; as a rule, I would say as soon as there is no danger of frost.

These general observations, I trust, will be sufficient: indeed it is impossible to all in obtaining a Cotton crop, provided the ground be kept perfectly clean, and the plants be not crowded. The quality of the Cotton depends more perhaps upon care and attention in gathering and drying it, than upon the culture of the plant.

From the first of September, or sooner, the bolls begin to mature and open successively until winter has stopped the vegetation of the plant. As soon as the boll has completely opened, the Cotton which then hangs partly out of its shell, and has become almost dry, must be gathered by hand, care must be taken by the gatherer (or picker as we call the laborer) to take hold with his fingers of all the different locks of the Cotton, so that the whole may come out at once, and without breaking off any of the dry leaves about the boll; if any dry leaves fall upon the Cotton before the gatherer has secured his handful in the bag which hangs at his side, these must carefully be taken off. It is necessary to use a close bag, to gather the Cotton, as the plant, though still flourishing, has on it, many dead and dry leaves which are easily shaken down, and it is this admixture of leaves which is objected to so much by the spinner, and will always lower the quality and price of Cotton. After gathering the Cotton it should as soon as possible be exposed to the sun on scaffolds, and thoroughly dried; and if not immediately ginned and packed, it must be stored in secure barns.

I deem it useless to enter into a description of our gins and presses, as they are manufactured and well understood in England; I shall only observe that a cylinder of sixty bags ought not to make more than 600 or 800 pounds of clear Cotton in 12 hours—if made to run faster, the Cotton would not be so clean, and the bolls might often be broken or cut by the too rapid motion of the bags.

Resolved, that the letter of Government, and the extracts which accompanied it, be referred to the Agricultural Committee, which is requested to take the whole into consideration, and to report to the Society, at the next Meeting, its sentiments on the whole clauses of the letter, when a reply will be framed and forwarded to Government.

Resolved, that the Secretary be requested to write to Captain Forbes, sending him extracts from the above papers, which relate to the Saw Gins, and requesting to be informed, whether it has reached him, and is ready for inspection.

Resolved, that Mr. Kyd be chosen a Member of the Committee of Papers.

The President laid before the Society, papers on the cultivation of the Mulberry Tree and the rearing of Silk Worms, according to the Chinese and French methods, by Miss Davy, in which the writer gives a decided preference to the Chinese method.

Read a letter from Mr. Pakenham, enclosing a paper by Mr. Mallet, of Balasore, on the Cotton plantation at that place, from which a specimen had been sent to the Society in the beginning of May last, and on which several members of the Committee, also Mr. Finlay, of Gloster Works, had given their opinion.

Resolved, that the Secretary be requested to write to Government, soliciting to be furnished with all the information which they possess regarding the Tenasserim Cotton, of the Seed of which a number of bags were lately sent to the Society for distribution.

Read a letter from Mr. Sheppard, of Liverpool, dated 14th December last, which accompanied 600 grafted Fruit Trees, of sorts, shipped on the Brig *Indian*.

The Secretary informed the Meeting, that on the arrival of these trees he had forwarded the whole of the correspondence and lists to the Secretary of the Garden Committees, as well as the boxes of plants to the Allipore Garden.

Mr. Minchin stated, that he had been requested by Sir Robert Colquhoun, Secretary of the Garden Committee, to submit to the Meeting the following proposition of that Committee, regarding the future disposal of Europe imported Fruit Trees.

Resolved, that the proposal be adopted by the Society.

Mr. Minchin further stated, that the importation of Fruit Trees had almost entirely failed, not 15 remaining alive; and on the part of the Garden Committee he proposed that in future the importation of these should be altered and modified.

Resolved, that the proposal of the Garden Committee be adopted, and the Secretary be requested to write in terms of it, to England, and elsewhere, for our future supplies.

Mr. Minchin further stated the wishes of the Committee to be allowed to expend the sum of Rs. 150 in raising a wall for the culture of grape vines, and Rs. 100 in repairing the conservatory, bullock sheds, and mallee houses destroyed by the late gales.

Resolved, that these two sums be granted to the Garden Committee.

Read the following letter from Captain Sage, of Dinapore.—

To C. K. Robinson, Esq.

Secretary to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, Calcutta.

SIR,—As a Member of the Society to which you are Secretary, I have to propose that as the situation of this place is admirably adapted for the establishment of a Branch or provincial Society of Agriculture and Horticulture, it is the intention of the few Members of the Society at this place to appropriate a plot of ground for the purposes of a Nursery Vegetable and Fruit Garden, should our proposition meet with the sanction and be supported by the fostering care of the Parent Society.

2nd. The abandonment of the Poosah Garden we understand to have been occasioned by the heavy expence it entailed on the Society. This will not be a matter of objection to the one now proposed, as we calculate upon no pecuniary assistance whatever from the Society; on the contrary, it is not unlikely we may be able to add to its treasury.

3d. From the Parent Society we should look for Seeds, Fruit, Trees, Plants, &c. not as absolute gifts, but rather as depositum liable to be appropriated as the Society shall see fit, when the different Fruits of Europe and China shall have been grafted on country stocks and inured to the climate.

4th. We also consider that grafts and seeds furnished from our intended Nursery will be better suited to the climate, both above and below us, than when subject to a more sudden change of temperature; and this observation applies equally to Nepal, from which country it is our intention to procure whatever is rare and valuable, and endeavour to assimilate them to the climate of this place previously to transmitting them to your Gardens, or to the Upper Provinces.

5th. Constant water carriage both up and down, as also through several branch streams, seems to point out this place as better calculated for a depot, than any other; the constant passing of strangers, both up and down the river, a populous neighbourhood in Tirhoot, Sarun and Shahabad, will bring the Nursery into notice, and we hope afford a sufficiency of Members to ensure the permanency of our intended undertaking, which cannot fail to be productive of great and extensive advantages to the country around us.

6th. It will remain for the Society, after due consideration, to authorize us to admit Subscribers, who shall be considered as Members of the Parent Society as well as of the Dinapore Provincial Society, and from whose contributions we consider we shall

acquire a sufficient revenue, not only to cover the expenses of our own Nursery, but, as before remarked, to assist the Parent Society.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obdt. Servant,

(Signed)

Wm. SAGE, *Dinapore, May 25, 1830.*

Resolved, that the proposal of Captain Sage be approved of, and that the Secretary reply to the proposition.

Read a letter from Mr. H. H. Wilson, forwarding to the Society a Peach, the growth of his garden at Hasting's Place, under the care of Mr. Davies, which weighed 10 sicca weight.

Resolved, that the Secretary be requested to get the Advertisement regarding the Premiums for the successful cultivation of Cotton, Tobacco, Silk and Sugar, which had been translated into Bengalee and Persian, transmitted to the Upper Provinces.

Baboo Radacanth Deb presented the following paper, which he thought might be highly useful to the cultivators of Cotton in this country; and although he was not able to state who the author of the "*Suggestions*" is, he was of opinion that the Society would confer a benefit by giving them every publicity:—

Suggestions for the Culture and Preparation of Cotton.

Cotton grows in any soil that is not over moist. The common opinion, however, that it flourishes most in barren or impoverished land, is erroneous. It will, doubtless, grow in arid soils, not exhausted by previous cultivation; yet there cannot be a doubt that it will prove more productive in good or middling land, consisting of loose dry mould, free from clay or marl. If the inclination of the land be sufficient to carry off the water, the labour of trenching and draining, which is necessary in level lands, will be saved. As no plant requires so little rain as Cotton, the close vicinity of high mountains is injurious to it, while it is beneficial to the Coffee. On the other hand, the saline air of the sea-shore, which generally destroys Coffee, is favourable to Cotton.

The land for Cotton must be cleared in the dry season; and the operations should commence in sufficient time to allow the wood and brush, which have been cut down, to dry so as to be burned before the rains set in. The more completely the ground is cleared, the more productive is the Cotton likely to be.

In situations where the rains are not violent, the Cotton Seed is generally put into the ground at an early period of the rainy season. But in places differently circumstanced, this operation is deferred till the rains are within a month or two of their termination; with a view both to guard against an over-luxuriant vegetation, whereby the plants might exhaust their strength in branches and leaves, and to avoid the injurious consequences of rain at the time the blossoms are appearing and the pods forming.

In Georgia and Carolina, considerable labour is bestowed in ploughing and harrowing the ground, and forming ridges, raised pretty high, with trenches between. This, no doubt, assists vegetation, and at the same time serves to carry off the water from the flat lands. The same thing is done, though less carefully, with hoes, in Demerara and Berbice: but is seldom done in the West India Islands. There, however, the fields are regularly laid out, and the holes opened in straight lines. The distance between the holes varies from five feet in poor soils to eight feet in rich soils. The holes are made by loosening the earth for about eight or nine inches or a foot square, and five or six inches deep. From fifteen to sixteen seeds, spread longitudinally, may be put into each hole and covered over lightly with earth, not above one or two inches deep at most. The more moist the ground is, the more lightly should the seed be covered, otherwise it will be apt to rot. The plants will generally show themselves in from five to nine days, but some times not before fourteen. When they have four distinct leaves, half the number in each hole may be drawn, and these must afterwards be gradually reduced, until only one, and that the most vigorous and healthy plant, is left in each hole. For the first six weeks the plants are of slow growth and very tender; and they must be carefully kept clear of weeds until they become of sufficient size to suppress all extraneous growth. It would be of great service also, that the earth should be occasionally drawn up about the roots, until the blossoms appear, when this operation is no longer necessary. At the end of six weeks, if not before, the plants, if luxuriant, ought to be topped or pruned, by breaking or cutting off an inch or more from the end of each shoot, which make the stems spread and throw out a greater number of branches. And this operation, if the plants are very luxuriant, will require to be performed a second or even a third time, with a knife, on the stem and branches.

The blossoms generally appear in about eighty days after the seed has been planted, and sometimes later; and the first pods arrive at maturity in about three months from that time. The blossom of the green seed, when it first appears, which is generally in the morning, is white, and remains of that colour for the first twelve hours; but it changes the following night to a beautiful crimson, and drops off within thirty-six hours, of its first appearance. That of the Black Seed, or Sea Island, undergoes the same change with the green, but when it first comes out it is of a deep yellow colour.

The Cotton should be fully blown before it is picked. This may be ascertained by its separating easily from the pod of husk. When it adheres to the pod, and must be forced from it, the Cotton will be of an inferior quality. Great care should be taken to gather it as free from trash or dirt of any kind as possible, which will save much trouble afterwards in the cleaning. Cotton ought not to be picked after rain, or while wet, as in that case it will be stained, and of little value. In gathering the crop, particular care should be taken to keep the stained and dirty Cotton separate from the more perfect, which may be done by each labourer having two bags, one for the stained and inferior, the other for good Cotton. The value of the latter would thus be greatly increased; and even the inferior would always find a market in England.

The next operation is that of separating the Cotton Wool from the seed. Of all the modes of effecting this, hand-picking is doubtless the best, because the most favourable state in which Cotton can be, for all manufacturing purposes, is, with the exception of being freed from the seed, that in which it is gathered from the plant. Whatever serves to entangle or mat the fibres, is injurious; because, when matted, they require in carding a greater force to separate them; and the effect of this is to break the staple, and otherwise to produce waste, and inconvenience to the manufacturer: besides which, a fine, clear, even thread, can hardly ever be produced from matted Cotton.

The process of separating the seed from the Cotton Wool by the hand, is in general attended with so much expense as to be impracticable: though in India, perhaps, for the cheapness of labour, the difficulty may be less. Machines have therefore been substituted for this purpose, called Gins, of which the common Foot Gin is probably the best. There is another kind, calculated to work by cattle, wind, or water, which may be introduced with advantage, but is more expensive and complicated.

The Black Seed, being loosely attached to the wool, is easily separated by the Gin, without injury to the staple. The Green Seed, on the contrary, adheres so closely to the wool, that it can only be separated by a Saw Gin, which cuts the staple, and depreciates the Cotton nearly one half; but if hand-picked, it would be more valuable. The Green Seed is more productive than the Black; but the wool of the latter is of considerably higher value. It is hardly necessary to observe, that that mode of ginning is to be preferred which tends least to break the seeds and entangle the fibres of the Cotton.

After the Cotton has been ginned, it should be carefully examined, and freed from all motes, broken seeds, stained wool, &c., as its value in Europe depends much on the condition in which it is picked.

The plants should be cut down every year within three or four inches of the ground. The time for doing this, which must be in the rainy season, ought to be regulated by the same circumstances which regulate the planting of the seed at first; and the subsequent management in this case will also be the same as has been already pointed out in the case of plants from the seed. It would be a great advantage, if every third, fourth, or fifth year at furthest, the plants were grubbed out, and their places supplied by means of fresh seed brought from a distance. This would prevent the Cotton from degenerating, which it never fails to do when it has been propagated in the same ground for many years without a change of seed, and would of course preserve its quality and maintain its reputation in the European markets.

Great care should be taken to prevent a mixture of the different kinds of seed in planting. Each kind should be kept perfectly distinct.

The process called switching, or beating the dirt out of the Cotton, by means of sticks, ought, if possible, never to be resorted to. The necessity of having recourse to this expedient, which can only arise from previous negligence, ought to be obviated by the means already pointed out: it deteriorates the quality, and consequently lowers the price of the Cotton.

In the gathering and hand-picking, and even ginning of Cotton, great use may be made both of young children and infirm people, who are incapable of exertion of any other kind.

The Meeting adjourned to the 7th July next.

At a special Meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India held within the Town Hall, on Wednesday the 7th July, at half past 4 o'clock.

SIR EDWARD RYAN, President, in the chair.

Mr. George Alexander, proposed Mr. G. A. Bushby, Secretary of the Revenue Board as a Member of the Society, Mr. Abbot seconded the proposal and that gentleman was duly elected.

Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore proposed Baboo Oshootosh Day as a Member, Mr. Robison seconded, and Baboo Oshootosh Day was duly elected.

The President submitted a letter, that had been addressed to him, by Miss Davy, the Lady whose treatises on the China and French method of rearing silk worms, were read at the last Meeting. The proposals contained in this letter, were considered by the Society, and the Secretary was requested to inform Miss Davy of its inability to aid her in the plan.

The thanks of the Society were voted to Miss Davy, for the treatises that she had forwarded and which were read at the last Meeting.

Read the following letters from Mr. Officiating Deputy Secretary MacNaghten.

To C. K. ROBISON, Esq.

Secretary, Agricultural and Horticultural Society.

SIR,—In continuation of my letter of 13th ultimo, I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council to transmit, for the information of the Society, the annexed Copies of Extracts from the Proceedings of Government, in the General Department, under dates the 27th April, and 1st and 22d instant; and to request, that you will take charge from the Export Warehouse Keeper of the Cotton and Tobacco Seeds, received by the ships mentioned therein. Orders for the disposal of the Saw Gins, have been already issued through the Board of Trade.

2. You will be pleased, with reference to Para. 4, of my letter of the date quoted above, to make up six small parcels of the Cotton Seed for transmission to Bundelkand, and other districts of the Western Provinces, (the soil of which is favourable to the growth of the article,) by the Sudder Board of Revenue, to whom the necessary instructions will be issued.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. H. MACNAGHTEN,

Council Chamber, June 29, 1830.

Offg. Dpy. Sect. to the Govt.

To C. K. ROBISON, Esq.

Secretary, Agricultural and Horticultural Society.

SIR,—In continuation of my letter dated the 29th ultimo, I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, to forward to you for the purpose of being submitted to the Society, the accompanying Copy of an Extract from the Proceedings of Government in the General Department, under date the 29th ultimo, reporting that the Tobacco Seed, consigned by the Honourable the Court of Directors, on the ship *General Harris*, has been landed and deposited at the Export Warehouse.

2. The Society will observe from the foregoing Extract and from the Papers sent to you on the 29th ultimo, that the quantity of Seed already in deposit at the Export Warehouse, has been placed at the disposal of the Society. His Lordship in Council trusts, that this supply will be sufficient for all immediate purposes of experiment, the result of which, the Society will be pleased to report in detail for the information of Government and of the home authorities.

3. The Invoices accompanying these shipments, have, it is understood, been sent from the General Department to the Accountant General, by whom Copies will be furnished to you on your application.

I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

W. H. MACNAGHTEN,

Council Chamber, July 6, 1830.

Actg. Dpy. Sect. to the Govt.

Extract from an Invoice of Civil Stores, laden on the Ship William Fairlie, Capt. Thomas Muir, dated London the 1st Jan. 1830.

Case 1—1 Saw Gin, for cleaning Cotton Wool from its seeds and impurities.
U G 1 a 3—3 Casks Upland Georgia Cotton Seeds, each Cask weighing nett lbs. No. 1 451 No. 2 465 No. 3 402.

- S I G. No. 1.—1 Cask Sea Island ditto, weighing nett lbs. 121.
 No. 1 a 3.—3 Casks New Orleans ditto, weighing nett lbs. 203, 224, 239.
 D 1.—1 Keg Demerara ditto, weighing nett lbs. 14

Extract from an Invoice of Civil Stores, laden on the Ship Dunira, Captain John P. Wilson, dated London the 1st Jan. 1830.

No. 1, Saw Gin, for cleaning Cotton Wool, from its seeds and impurities contained in 1 case.

U G 1 a 3.—Upland Georgia Cotton Seeds, 3 Casks, viz. 3 Casks weighing nett lbs. No. 1 463, No. 2 425, No. 3. 124 total 1012 lbs.

S I G 1.—Sea Island Cotton Seeds 1 cask weighing nett 121 lbs.

No. 1 a 4.—New Orleans ditto 4 Casks, viz. 4 Casks containing each nett lbs. No. 1 441, No. 2 395, No. 3 441, No. 4. 441.

M T S.—Maryland Tobacco Seed, 1 box, containing 25 lbs. nett.

Extract from an Invoice of Civil Stores, laden on the ship General Harris, Captain Joseph Stanton, dated London the 1st Feb. 1830.

Tobacco Seeds. 1 Barrel and 1 Case, viz.

V T S 1828 Barrel No. 1.—39 Bottles Virginia Tobacco Seed, growth 1828, weighing nett lbs. 33.

1829 Case No 2.—24 ditto ditto ditto, 1829, ditto 62.

The Secretary informed the Meeting, that one of the Saw Gins was now in the new Mint, and in progress of being completed by Captain Forbes, and sent to the Society's apartment in the Town Hall, for public inspection, and to afford an opportunity to Cotton growers of taking medals or copies from it.

He also stated that he had examined, at the Export Ware House, all the casks of Cotton Seed and boxes of Tobacco Seed sent out by the Court of Directors, which appeared in a dry state, and that he had removed all the Tobacco Seed and 4 casks of the Cotton to the Society's apartment within Town Hall, for their inspection and disposal.

Resolved, that the disposal of the Seeds be placed under the orders of the Agricultural Committee, which will meet on Wednesday the 14th July, at half past 4 o'clock to consider the applications which shall then have been made to the Secretary in terms of the Society's advertisement.

Sir Robert Colquhoun, on the part of Mr. Henry Mackenzie, presented a specimen of Cotton raised by that gentleman at Russapuglah.

The Garden Committee, appointed in May 1829, and re-elected in January last, submitted their Reports on the progress made in the Garden, since it had come under their management.

The thanks of the Meeting were voted to the Garden Committee, for their very interesting communications, and the same were ordered to be inserted in the proceedings of the Society.

1st Report of Horticultural or Garden Committee.

In framing a Report of the proceedings of the Horticultural Committee, to be laid before this Meeting, your Committee have thought it proper to revert to the original intentions of the Society in establishing the Garden at Allypore, with a view to ascertain, how far those objects have been attended with that success, which the Society had anticipated.

At a General Meeting of the Society, held on the 7th of May 1827, it was resolved that an Horticultural Garden should be established, and Mr. Palmer's ground, consisting of 30 bigahs, was accordingly rented at the sum of Sa. Rs. 100 per month, with the understanding, that the ground adjoining it, of about the same extent should be added to it, as soon as it could be procured.

The objects proposed by the Society, were as follows:

"The cultivation of the most approved and useful varieties of "Fruits, to be planted and exhibited according to the different modes of cultivation belonging to each class, comprehending indigenous, as well as those of Great Britain, and Foreign countries; that new Fruits should be introduced, and these, as well as the descriptions already known, were to be subjected to various modes of treatment, in order to ascertain whether such Fruits could be acclimated; and the mode of culture, by which they can be made most effectually useful and productive.

"That esculent Vegetables should receive no less attention than Fruits, that new kinds were to be sought for, and brought into comparison with those already

"in use; and the whole subjected to such a course of investigation, and experiment, "as would be the means of ascertaining the best varieties of each species, as well "as the most advantageous modes of culture."

"That experiments of every nature appertaining to Horticulture, whether to "verify former results or to try new practices proposed, should be undertaken and "carried on with attention."

Your Committee deeply regret, that from the absence of all records, it will be impossible for them to furnish a progressive Report of the proceedings of former Committees, and of their experiments and results, from the first institution of the Garden, and it will only therefore remain for your present Committee, to lay before the Society, the measures they have adopted for the purpose of realizing the objects of the institution since the Horticultural branch of the Society has been intrusted to their management.

Before enumerating the different operations and experiments, which had been pursued, during the brief period that the present Committee have had the superintendence of the Garden, it may be proper to notice the state in which the Committee found the Garden, on assuming charge in the month of May, of the last year.

The ground was crowded with Plantain Trees, Timber Trees, and decayed Fruit Trees, of a worthless description, all tending to exhaust and impoverish the soil, and in the opinion of the Committee, to render it unavailable for Horticultural experiments. It was accordingly resolved, that before entering on any operations, a complete clearance should be made, which, with the sanction of the Society, was carried into effect. Your Committee having prepared the Garden in the manner deemed most favourable for the purpose, determined on trying experiments in manuring the ground, and the following composts were prepared and collected:

No. 1.

Lime.....	1	part.
Vegetable manure.....	2	ditto.
Soorkee.....	1	ditto.

No. 2.

Lime.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	part.
Cow-dung.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$	ditto.
Scourings of Severs.....	1	ditto.

No. 3.

Lime.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	part.
Sand.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	ditto.
Decayed Cow-dung.....	2	ditto.

No. 4.

Lime.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	part.
Old Stable-dung.....	2	ditto.
Vegetable manure and }.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	ditto.
Scourings of Severs.		

No. 5.

Lime.....	1	part.
Cow-dung.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$	ditto.
Wood-ashes.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	ditto.

No. 6.

Lime.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	part.
Cow-dung.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	ditto.
Pot sand.....	1	ditto.

Six plots of ground were then put under cultivation, each being well manured from the above detailed composts, and cropped with the same descriptions of Vegetables, with a view of ascertaining, under what particular compost, the most productive crops of different kinds of vegetables would be obtained. The result of these experiments, when fully ascertained, will be brought to the notice of the Society of the future period.

Your Committee have also endeavoured to obtain for the Garden, the finest descriptions of Fruit Trees, and are happy to be enabled to state to the Society that they have succeeded in preparing the following:

viz.

Grafts from English imported Apple Trees upon Loquat stocks.

Grafts from the celebrated Seville Orange, introduced by the late Mr. Bentley.

Grafts from the Mozambique Orange Trees, introduced by Mr. Blaquiere.

Grafts from the Nectarine Trees, introduced by Mr. Barnett.

Grafts from some very superior Peach Trees, introduced by Mr. John Master and Mr. C. K. Robison.

Grafts from Europe Mulberry Trees.
 Grafts from Fig Trees from the Cape.
 Grafts Leeches lately imported from Canton.
 Grafts Guavas from Manilla.
 Grafts Mango Trees from Manilla, introduced by Mr. Larruleta.
 Grafts Mango Trees from Malda.
 Grafts Mango Trees from Bombay.
 Grafts Mango Trees from Gazeepore.
 Grafts Mango Trees from Madras.
 Grafts Mango Trees from China.
 Grafts Mango Trees from Moorshedabad.
 The Annona Cheromoya.
 Sour Sop.
 Allegator Pear.
 Sapota.

A variety of the choicest Pine Apple plants, have been presented to the Society, by Mr. Gwatkin of Madras, and by Mr. N. Alexander, from Dacca.

And the Society has also received the Psidium guineensis or West India Guava.

Akee.
 AlooBakhura.
 Apple, Spondens Dulies.
 Grape Vines, Persian.
 Grape Vines, Cape.
 Grape Vines, White Crystal.
 Grape Vines, Gazeepore.
 Grape Vines, Red Muscadell.
 Honey Pod.

The following Fruit Trees have through the kindness of Friends been procured from the Eastern Islands.

The Dooka.
 The Nambuam.
 The Mangusteen.
 The Nutmeg.

A variety of Grafts have also been taken from trees already in the Garden, and the attention of the Committee has been called to the mode of propagating different species by layers, and also by the China mode of grafting, and successful experiments have been made therein.

Your Committee have also ordered that every new tree received into the Garden should have a small spelter Plate, containing a number, fastened to it when planted out, which numbers are entered in a book, kept for that purpose, in which also the description of tree, the donors names, and the manner in which such trees are disposed of, will for the future be regularly entered.

The Committee have endeavoured to carry into effect the resolution of the Society, that such Grafts and Plants as can be spared should be liberally distributed to all applicants, and a considerable distribution has accordingly been made.

The former experiment as to the culture of the Grape Vines having failed.

The Vines have been removed to another part of the Garden better adapted to their cultivation, and have been replanted in a rich compost, prepared for their reception and strong Treilles work has been erected for their support, to which they are now trained. The result of the present experiments shall at a future period be presented to the Society.

Your Committee have also to bring to the notice of the Society, that they have erected a cistern of Pucka Masonry, for the reception of the beautiful Madras Brahmin Lotus, and other aquatic plants; that they have purchased a pair of strong efficient Bullocks for the use of the Garden, together with such Garden Tools as were requisite. That an English pump has also been erected on the large Tank with moveable wooden Troughs for the purpose of irrigating the Garden. And that such books on Horticulture have also been procured as were considered necessary.

Your Committee have also erected a new Gateway, and Porter's lodge, and have caused the Garden walks to be dug up, and new laid with Kunkur. The borders have been dressed, and planted with flowering shrubs.

At the proper season of the last year, English and acclimated Garden Vegetable seeds were distributed to the Members of the Society, as also to ninety native Gardeners in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, to whom plants were likewise bestowed.

Your Committee have also sent English seeds to various parts of the Upper Provinces, for the purpose of being acclimated, but they regret to state, that consider-

able disappointment has been experienced by one entire investment of seeds sent out to them by Mr. Cunningham having totally failed.

In consequence of this, your Committee have, under the sanction of the Society, taken the necessary measures to secure supplies for the next season from China, the Cape of Good Hope, the Isle of France, New South Wales, and the Neilgherries. Experiments are now under operation in Pruning old Mango Trees, raising Asparagus, and Celery, agreeable to the English modes, and Potatoes from Slips, or cuttings. The attention of your Committee has also been particularly called to the cultivation of Virginian and Persian Tobacco and to the Cotton from South America, Egypt and Bourbon, from seeds presented to the Society by Mr. Smithson in the name of his friend Mr. Rawson of the firm of Messrs. Rawson and Co. of London.

Your Committee have thought it right to bring to the notice of the Society the great success which has attended the cultivation of the West Indian Arrow Root. From about the 16th part of a Begah, upwards of 30 Quarts of Arrow Root were prepared, and distributed to the families of Members during the last season, and have proved of the first quality.—A Begah of ground has been planted out by your Committee with off sets from the above plants, which it confidently expected will yield an equally productive crop of this valuable root for the ensuing season.

Your Committee do not think it necessary to dwell on the great advantage which the public here must derive from the introduction of an article of such constant demand, and for the supply of which the public has hitherto been obliged to the Foreign markets alone.

A new piece of ground has been rented measuring 6 Begahs very conveniently situated with reference to the Garden, it has been properly enclosed and richly manured and appropriated to the cultivation of such productions as although coming under the cognizance of the Garden Committee, do not strictly belong to Garden culture. For the present, it has been planted with Arrow Root, Coffee, Plantains, and American Flax; and will in future, be available for experiments in the cultivation and production of Sugar-cane, Cotton, and Tobacco, according to the directions of the Society.

In conclusion your Committee would beg to recall the attention of the Society that all the plans and experiments entered into by your Committee, are still in a state of infancy and that your Committee can only hope their future Reports, may in some degree at least, prove that the expectations of the Society have not been disappointed, nor the care and attention of your Committee, altogether thrown away.

For the Garden Committee,

WM. CAREY, *Presdt.*

Calcutta, 11th January, 1830.

2d Report.

Since preparing the foregoing Report, your Committee have been furnished with a list of the Prizes and Medals which have been distributed by this Society to the different candidates, from the first institution of the Society to the present period, which your Committee have great pleasure in now bringing to the notice of the Society.

In so doing your Committee cannot but advert, with feelings of the highest satisfaction, to the display of vegetables produced at the last annual exhibition, and distribution of Prizes at the Town Hall on the 13th of January of this present year, a display which would have done honor to any climate, or to any even the most improved system of Horticulture. And when it is considered, that the greater part of the vegetables then produced, were till within these last few years, of a species wholly unknown to the native gardeners, and that their cultivation has been chiefly fostered by the support and countenance of this Society, your Committee must congratulate the Society, on the great and practical benefits which have arisen from the exertions of this institution.

Your Committee would now also briefly notice, that of the experimental composts referred to in their 1st report, that detailed under No. 3, has been considered as by far the most successful, the vegetables produced therefrom, having been of a very superior quality.

Your Committee have great pleasure in stating that their experiment in the production of Celery, has been very satisfactory, and that the plants produced under their superintendence, have been considered both in size, and flavour, as very superior to those hitherto produced in India. The mode adopted was that pursued by Mr. Judd, and described in Loudon's Encyclopedia of Gardening, page 722, as follows:—

Judd says, "I prepare the ground for transplanting, by trenching it two spades-deep, mixing with it in the operation a good dressing of well reduced dung from the old forcing beds, I give it a second trenching, that the dung may be better incorporated with the mould, and then leave it in as rough a state as possible till plants are ready to put out. In the ground thus prepared, I form trenches twenty inches wide and six inches deep, at six feet distance from each other measuring from the centre of each trench, before planting, I reduce the depth of each trench to three inches by filling in sufficient dung to fill them so much up; at the time of planting, if the weather be dry, the trenches are well watered in the morning, and the plants are put on, six inches apart, in the row, in the evening, care being taken, by the mode above mentioned to keep the fibres quite wet whilst out of ground; *as they are drawn from the nursery bed, the plants are dressed for planting, and then laid regularly in the garden-pan. The trenches in which my rows of celery are planted being so very shallow the roots of the plants grow nearly on a level with the surface of the ground: this I consider particularly advantageous, for as considerable cavities are necessarily formed on each side when the moulding takes place, all injury from stagnant water or excess of moisture is prevented. The trenches when planted are watered, as may be required. He adds that he proposes the ground for celery during the winter and avoids putting much of a crop between the trenches, especially one that grows tall as he finds, that celery does best when it grows as open as possible."

The Flax from North America, which was sown in November produced a very abundant crop, but as your Committee were not in possession of any precise information, as to the process of preparing it, the seed alone was preserved for future experiments. Mr. Holdsworth, who is acquainted with the most approved works of preparing the flax, has kindly offered the Committee the benefit of his experience in any future experiments.

A very luxuriant crop has been produced from the Virginian, and Persian Tobacco seed, as mentioned by your Committee in their Report, and the Leaf is now under preparation according to the mode adopted in America. The result will be submitted to the Society, with specimens of the Tobacco.

Your Committee would also mention that they have been enabled to distribute 177 Grafts from the choicest fruit Trees, and 147 flowering shrubs of a rare species, since the commencement of the present year, and they trust that they shall be enabled in the course of a short time greatly to encrease that number.

For the Horticultural or Garden Committee,

WM. CAREY, President, Garden Committee.

Calcutta, 1st June, 1830.

List of Mallies who have gained the Medals and First Prizes of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society for the best Potatoes, Cauli-flowers, Cabbages, Peas, Asparagus and Strawberries, since 1st January 1827, when these prizes were instituted, viz.

Exhibition and competition of 1827. held on the 1st January.

Silver Medal and forty Rupees to Ramtono of Gohrah, for the best Potatoes.

Silver Medal to Hulloohur of Intally, for the best Peas.

Silver Medal to the same Ramtono for the best Cauliflowers.

Silver Medal and twenty Rupees to the same Ramtono, for the best Cabbage.

2d Exhibition and competition of 1827, held on 24th January.

Silver Medal and forty Rupees to Eusuf of Moocheekolah for the best Potatoes.

Silver Medal to Surroop Doss of Motee Jeel for the best Peas.

Silver Medal to Jaroollah of Allipore, for the best Cauliflowers.

Silver Medal and forty Rupees to Petumber Doss of Moocheekolah, for the best Cabbages.

3d Exhibition and competition of 1827, held on the 16th April.

Silver Medal and forty Rupees to Petumber Doss of Mootee Jeel for the best Asparagus.

* When the plants are from two or three inches high, he pricks out into a nursery bed, immersing the plants, as he draws them in water, so as they may remain moist while out of the ground. The plants remain in the nursery bed till they become very strong.

Exhibition and competition of 1828 held on the 9th January.

Silver Medal and forty Rupees to Jussuf of Moocheekolah, for the best Potatoes.

Silver Medal to Cossinauth Doss of Chitpore for the best Marrow fat Peas.

Silver Medal to Nubbo Kistine of Kidderpore for the best Cauliflowers.

Silver Medal to Huliudhur of Sunnae, for the best Sugar-loaf Cabbages.

2d Exhibition and competition of 1828 held on the 16th January.

Silver Medal and forty Rupees to Sona Oollah of Moocheekolah for the best Potatoes.

Silver Medal to Binauth of Sonae for the best Cauliflowers.

Silver Medal and forty Rupees to Krishana of Dum-Dum road, for the best Peas.

Silver Medal to Petumber of Mootee Jeel, for the best Sugar loaf Cabbages.

Silver Medal to Rammohan Ghose of Kidderpore, for the best Cow of a true Native breed.

Exhibition and competition on the 14th January, 1829.

Silver Medal and forty Rupees to Shumbhoo of Dowlutpore, for the best Potatoes.

Silver Medal to Sunkur of Shyam Bazar, for the best Peas.

Silver Medal to Umcer of Moonsalaga, for the best Cauliflowers.

Silver Medal to Firoollah of Moocheekolah for the best Cabbages.

Exhibition and competition on the 13th January, 1830.

Silver Medal and forty Rupees to Gooroochurn Doss of Moocheekolah, for the best Cauliflowers.

Silver Medal to Peetumber Doss of Mootee Jeel for the best Cabbages.

Silver Medal to Anunderam of Singoor, for the best Potatoes.

Read the following report by Garden Committee on the future importation of fruit trees, for the use of the Society.

"At a Meeting of the Garden Committee held within the Town Hall on Saturday the 3d day of July, 1830, it was Resolved, to propose to the Society at its next General Meeting, that in place of commissioning, as heretofore, the whole of our grafted fruit trees from Liverpool to the extent of Rs. 1,000, that sum be placed at the disposal of the Committee, for the purpose of obtaining grafted fruit trees from the places following, viz. England, France, Cape of Good Hope, Brazils, Portugal and Van Dieman's Land."

Resolved, that the report be approved of, and that Rs. 1000 be now placed at the disposal of the Garden Committee for the purposes mentioned in the report.

The Secretary to the Garden Committee, stated that the sum of Rs. 500, placed at its disposal last year for the purpose of procuring Garden Seeds from the Cape, Van Dieman's Land, China, the Neelgherries, and the Upper Provinces, for distribution among the Members of the Society, and Native Mallies, during the present season, has been carefully applied, and he hoped soon to report a favourable result;—he now was requested to state the wish of the Committee to be permitted to remit Rs. 500, to England and France for the purpose of procuring Seeds from those countries for distribution as hitherto, during the season of 1831.

It was doubted whether the Funds of the Society would permit such a further demand upon them, and at the same time pay the expense of printing a second vol. of its transactions now in hand, but in consequence of Baboo Ram Comul Sen, Collector, stating that a very considerable arrear of subscriptions was due to the Society; it was resolved, to sanction this further grant for the purchase of Seeds, and the Collector was requested to exert himself in collecting the arrears.

The Garden Committee placed on the Table a box of Cheroots (consisting of about 3000) manufactured from Tobacco raised in the Society's Garden from the Seed of the Persian Tobacco furnished last year by Mr. Piddington; each Member present, was requested to take a portion, and report his opinion on the quality of the Tobacco, at the next meeting of the Society.

The Garden Committee further stated, that they had lately sent home a case of the same Tobacco in leaf, for the inspection of the Honourable the Court of Directors.

The following Report of the Garden Committee was approved of at the Meeting of 23d June, but omitted to be inserted in the proceedings.

At a Meeting of the Garden Committee of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society held in the Town Hall on Monday the 24th May, 1830, the following pro-

posals were read, and it was Resolved, that the same should be submitted to the Society at their first general Meeting for approval :—

“The object of the Society in incurring the expence of importing Trees from England, being to introduce and spread throughout India the best descriptions of European Fruits ; to effect which we should endeavour to insure for them the most careful and skilful treatment on their first arrival, as well as the most congenial climate afterwards. With this view, it is proposed that the system hitherto adopted of selling the plants, be discontinued, and, the Horticultural Committee be authorized to make the best arrangements they can for the attainment of the wished-for ends.

Bengal having been found the most ungenial climate for English Trees, it is proposed that only a small portion be distributed here, and to those only of the European and Native gentlemen, whose Horticultural tastes, gardens, and establishments, hold out a fair prospect of successful cultivation.

The Hill Provinces being the most promising climate for European productions, it is proposed that, as many plants, as can possibly be spared, be transmitted to them on their arrival, and that as the Sylhet Hills are in point of facility of access particularly favourable, our first despatch be to that quarter, Mr. D. Scott having kindly undertaken their superintendence, and propagation by grafting on hull stocks.

That they be also forwarded to Pootah, where, through the influence of Mr. Hodgson, Resident in Nipaul, hull stocks could be easily procured for grafting on.

Could the difficulty of distance be surmounted it is desirable that a portion of the Trees be sent to Katmandoo, and placed under Mr. Hodgson's care, more especially some Gooseberries and Filberts.

It might also be advisable to give some of the Trees a trial at the following stations : viz. Patna, Purneah, Hazarcebang, Rungpore, and Dacca.

That besides the Native gentlemen, who may be in possession of good gardens in and near Calcutta, Trees be sent to the Hon'ble Company's Botanic garden, to the garden at Barrackpore, Mr. Havel's farm, at Dinapore, and to such European gentlemen in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, as are known by the Committee to be good Horticulturalists.”

For the Garden Committee,

(Signed)

R. D. COLQUHOUN, Secy. Gar. Committee.

CALCUTTA TRADE ASSOCIATION.

At a numerous Meeting of the Tradesmen of Calcutta, held at the Exchange Rooms, on Monday, the 5th July, at 9 A. M. pursuant to circular invitation and public Advertizement, for the purpose of adopting some measures for their general benefit—Mr. Samuel Smith being called to the Chair, addressed the meeting to the following effect :—

Gentlemen, I feel, as I ought to do, the honor you have done me, in calling upon me to preside over this numerous and respectable Meeting. I could have wished, however, that you had selected some person better fitted than myself to explain the objects of the Meeting, and to represent the wealth and talent here assembled : but as your choice has fallen on me, I shall endeavour, to the best of my ability, properly to discharge the onerous duties that belong to the Chair. In so doing, I hope for your indulgence and support : your indulgence I should be found wanting, as I fear I shall, in the duty of Chairman of a Public Meeting which I am now for the first time, called upon to perform, and your support should you perceive any approach to disorder and confusion, which would reflect disgrace upon us and the objects we are assembled to discuss ; while good order and good feeling will advance our cause and be creditable to us all collectively and individually. But I have little fear on this subject ; for I do not anticipate any confusion and having called me to fill this Chair, I am sure you will view my efforts with indulgence and support me, if necessary in the execution of my duty.

I shall not waste your time, which I know is valuable, by any useless expenditure of words, nor by any vain attempts at fine speaking; I have not the gift, and if I had, I would not exercise it on this occasion. I shall, as I think you will desire that I should, proceed at once, in a brief and business-like way, to explain the origin and the objects of the Association we are here assembled to establish.

The case of a Subaltern Officer of the Bengal Army, who has lately obtained the benefit of the Insolvent Act, occasioned several meetings amongst the principal Tradesmen of Calcutta, who, at a general Meeting, appointed a Provisional Committee, to take into consideration certain suggestions which had been made for the general benefit of the Tradesmen of Calcutta; the Committee having fulfilled the duties entrusted to it, is now desirous to lay the result of its labors before this Meeting in the shape of proposed resolutions, which the Members consider the best method of accomplishing the desired object.

Although the case I have alluded to, may be considered as the *immediate* cause, still the great progressive cause which has led to this meeting, and which must, sooner or later, have had a similar result, is the system of indiscriminate and almost unlimited credit which has for many years obtained to the serious injury of the honest Tradesman and the manifest disadvantage of that portion of the public who have been in the habit of paying for what they have purchased.

At the time when that indiscriminate and almost unlimited credit, of which we complain, first obtained, the European population was small and wealthy; Tradesmen were few and well supported; their profits were large; their bills were paid sooner or later, with good interest; and if, occasionally, gentlemen in the H. Co's Civil or Military Service did, in the course of years, contract debts to a larger amount than they were able to pay, they could, when their creditors became clamorous, always apply, with success, to their agents, when the matter was forthwith adjusted to the satisfaction of all parties.

But the times are sadly altered, Gentlemen, in and out of the Service, have still continued to obtain the usual credit, but they have not their former means—almost all the allowances in the Civil Service have been greatly reduced; Half Batta has been introduced into the Army; Money has become scarce; the Agents are not now, as formerly, ready to become peace-makers between Debtors and Creditors, and the consequence is that Debtors cannot pay as they used to do; the Insolvent Court relieves those who apply to it; while Creditors have but a choice of difficulties: they must quietly lose their money or adopt legal measures, neither of which steps are advisable or agreeable. I know no course to recommend but that they join us in establishing an Association for the purpose of protecting ourselves from continued losses and ultimate ruin. We must suit our terms of business to the times we live in; we must understand with whom it is safe to deal and endeavour to adopt measures for the realization of the outstandings due to us.

These outstandings are not of small amount; the total of ten establishments, who have handed in memorandums, amount to no less a sum than about 50 lacs of Rupees; this sum does not include several of the largest establishments, amongst which are the three Auction Houses, and I am led to believe, that the total amount of debts due to the tradesmen of Calcutta, is not less than a crore of rupees, or a million of English money.

I have now, I hope intelligibly, explained the origin and nature of the proposed Association; its objects, will be more distinctly stated in several resolutions, which will be submitted to the consideration of this meeting. These resolutions will also give an outline, sufficient to enable the Committee to draw up a code of regulations, for the future management of the Association.

I shall delay you no longer than to suggest, that if good order and proper feeling be maintained, as I have no doubt they will, we shall get through much

business in an hour and be able to return to our respective occupations without having occasioned or suffered any inconvenience by our attendance here. With this view I beg to suggest, that any Tradesman present, who is desirous to make any proposition will do so in writing, and hand it to Mr. Hadow, who has kindly undertaken the office of Honorary Secretary for this occasion—he will be called upon to speak in support of his proposition in due course.

Any person desirous to address the Meeting on the general question of the advantage or propriety of our proceeding to establish the proposed Association, agreeably to the Circular Letter and Advertisement, which has appeared in all the Calcutta Papers, will have an opportunity of doing so, when the first resolution is proposed, which embraces that subject.

I have but one more observation to make: it has been asked why in our circular* we have only invited "TRADESMAN" by which it has been suggested, is generally understood *Shopkeepers* or *Retail Dealers*? The Provisional Committee who approved and issued that circular did not so understand the term: they considered that all who *bought and sold* were Tradesmen: Merchants were Tradesmen, wholesale it is true, but still Tradesmen; Artists they considered also as Tradesmen; Artists buy materials, add thereto their talent and labor and the produce is sold:—they considered, in short, as Tradesmen, every man connected in any way with Trade, and thought they were using the most comprehensive term, the English language afforded. It was their object to do so and it is therefore I am desirous to explain, that we consider all persons, embraced within the fullest acceptance of the term, to be eligible as Members of the proposed Association, and to be entitled to speak and vote at this Meeting.

If there be any other point that requires explanation, I shall be happy to afford it to the best of my information, and where that is deficient, the Tradesmen who form the Provisional Committee will, I am sure, assist me.

The information afforded by the Chairman, being considered sufficiently full and clear, he concluded by moving

Resolution I.—That an Association be forthwith formed to be denominated the CALCUTTA TRADE ASSOCIATION, and that its objects be as follows:—

1st. To encourage the adoption of the system of ready money payments which prevails in all other parts of the world, and which enables the Tradesman to sell at lower rates than those of Calcutta can afford to do from the prevalence of the ruinous system of indiscriminate credit which has obtained for many years, to the serious injury of the Tradesman and the manifest disadvantage of the public.

2nd. To define the terms of credit when credit is allowed, and to prescribe measures calculated to ensure payment and guard against future loss where the terms of that credit are violated.

* The following is a copy of the Circular.

Calcutta, 28th June, 1830.

At a General Meeting of the Tradesmen of the Town of Calcutta, held at the Office of Messrs. Leyburn and Co. on Saturday, the 12th instant, a Committee of thirteen Members was appointed, to take into their consideration, certain propositions for the formation of a Society for general benefit, and to frame therefrom some plan for carrying into effect the object of these propositions.

The Committee having, to the best of their ability, performed the duties entrusted to them, beg to invite your attendance at a General Meeting to be held at the Exchange Rooms, on Monday next, the 5th July, at the hour of 9 A. M. when the prospectus and propositions which they have prepared will be submitted to the consideration of the Meeting, and, if approved, the Association will at once be formed, and commence its operations as speedily as practicable.

It being peculiarly desirable that the Meeting now convened should be as general as possible, each establishment is requested to send at least one Member, and to assist in making it generally known that all Tradesmen are invited to attend, whether personally addressed or not.

The Chair to be taken at 9 A. M. precisely.

3rd. To encourage a friendly communication amongst persons engaged in business in Calcutta, especially on subjects involving their common interests ; an object which appears hitherto to have been neglected.

The above motion being seconded by Mr. W. H. Twentyman, the Chairman asked if any persons present wished to address themselves to the motion before the Meeting, as he should be happy to hear any suggestions or improvements that might be offered, and to be guided entirely by the sense of the Meeting.

No person appearing to object, the Resolution was put, and carried *unanimously*.

Mr. Hadow then rose, and addressed the Meeting to the following effect :—
“ In rising to propose to you, gentlemen, the second resolution, I shall not detain you by many observations as it must be unnecessary for me to give my sentiments, after the Chairman has so ably and so clearly explained to you the immediate objects of the Association. I consider the great object in the formation of such an Association will be to make it as general as possible, and I therefore beg to propose

Resolution II.—That it do consist of an unlimited number of Merchants, Tradesmen, Artists, and others who may be disposed to aid in the accomplishment of the objects of this Association.

This Resolution being seconded by Mr. Burkinyoung, was carried *unanimously*.

Mr. John Hastie said that in order to carry the objects of the Association more fully into effect, he should propose

Resolution III.—That the affairs of the Association be managed by a Committee consisting of a President and thirteen Members including a Treasurer and Secretary, to be elected annually—any five Members to form a quorum.

This Resolution was seconded by Mr. A. Rogers and carried *unanimously*.

Mr. W. F. Gibbon proposed, that the following gentlemen be elected to form a Committee for the ensuing year :—

Mr. Gibbon here read a list which was seconded by Mr. A. Pittar, but which was amended at the suggestion of Mr. Parker and the following Committee was appointed :—

Messrs. S. Smith, C. S. Hadow, R. S. Thomson, W. H. Twentyman, Geo. Jessop, H. McKellar, F. Burkinyoung, D. Mills, A. Rogers, George Shearwood, John Hastie, John McFarlan, Geo. Parbury, and J. P. Parker.

Mr. R. S. Thomson next rose and spoke nearly to the following effect :—
Gentlemen, there is no point more important or that will tend more to increase the stability of the Association than a judicious selection of one, who has the will as well as the ability to preside over your Meetings for the first season of its operation. I am aware of the difficulties, under which a man labours who has the helm to guide of an infant Society such as the present ; the channels of its usefulness are yet unopened to us ; the good to be derived from thus uniting yourselves together, cannot be ascertained without putting in practice those resolutions which have been submitted for your approval, and I have not the least doubt but the judgement and discrimination of the gentleman I am about to propose as your President, connected with the zeal of a well selected Committee, will realize all the objects of the association to its fullest extent and the satisfaction of those who may become its Members. It has been the wish of the Committee to confine or limit the objects of the Association within such bound as are unlikely to retard its progress or destroy its permanency. That it has been much wanted in Calcutta amongst the Merchants and Tradesmen must be obvious to you all and when the good effects of its operation begin to be realized you will then wonder at the apathy and unsociableness which has supervened and kept you so long strangers to each other, except in

name. One would think the utility and prosperity of such Societies, which exist every where else, would have long ago acted as a spur to the Citizens of Calcutta not to be held up to the world as a solitary exception. Public spirit seems to have been extinct, or if it has ever had an existence in this City of Palaces, selfish motives or private interest have always been at hand to crush it in the bud. It is true we are but sojourners in a land which was once known to be flowing with milk and honey, but those days are gone by, I am sorry to say, and they may consider themselves lucky indeed who can gather sufficient of the cream of the one or the sweets of the other (to continue the figurative expression) to enable them to leave it with any degree of comfort or independence. It therefore becomes the more necessary to guard against losses in trade as much as possible by a more friendly intercourse amongst ourselves and to establish a fund for the purpose of carrying that into execution, is, what I understand to be the principal object of the association; the details must be left to a Committee in whose judgement the members can place unlimited confidence and that the details may be so framed as not to clog the infant society with too many purposes to accomplish, I most strenuously recommend. For this reason I have declined at present bringing to the notice of the meeting my wish for extending its usefulness beyond the present resolutions; at some future period I may press it, when the association may be able to assume a more important aspect and stand on higher ground and in a situation which will give it stronger claims on your assistance and support.

Mr. Smith has with much clearness and perspicuity shewn to you what benefits may be derived from an association so formed, which has for its object the public good as well as your own private advantage. From Mr. Smith's general knowledge of the mode of conducting such societies; the means he possesses of obtaining the best information, and his well known zeal on behalf of every thing he undertakes, I consider the duties of Chairman to this association could not light on better shoulders, and I feel persuaded his unwearied application to its best interests will not be wanting to fully realize our most sanguine expectations; I therefore move

Resolution V.—That Mr. Samuel Smith be requested to undertake the duties of President of the Association.

This Resolution having been seconded by Mr. C. S. Hadow, Mr. Smith called upon the Meeting to reflect well before they appointed him to fill the important Office of President of the Association and to consider maturely if they could not appoint one more fully qualified to fulfil its duties; but the meeting appearing to desire his acceptance of the office, the Resolution was put by the Mover and carried *unanimously*.

Mr. Smith expressed himself much gratified with this fresh instance of the confidence which the Meeting reposed in him and pledged himself not to be wanting in zeal for the cause; but he feared that the Tradesmen of Calcutta would be disappointed, in the high expectations which they appeared to entertain of him, and if they were so, they must not blame him but themselves, as he had confessed his deficiencies and solicited them to amend their nomination. As they had, however, elected him, he hoped they would afford him the aid of the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Hadow who was one of the first and most zealous promoters of the Association and who, he thought, would have made a much better Chairman than himself. He begged permission to propose—

Resolution VI.—That Mr. C. S. Hadow be requested to undertake the duties of Treasurer and Honorary Secretary to the Association.

This Resolution was seconded by Mr. R. S. Thomson and carried *unanimously*.

Mr. H. McKellar next moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. W. H. Twentyman, and carried *unanimously*.

Resolution VII.—That an Assistant Secretary, with such office establishment as to the Committee may seem requisite, be allowed to the Treasurer and Secretary, from the funds of the Society.

Mr. George Jessop begged to propose the next Resolution which was seconded by Mr. G. Parbury.

Resolution VIII.—That each Individual or Firm becoming a Member of the Association do pay the sum of Fifty Sicca Rupees into the hands of the Treasurer, as a donation towards forming a Fund for the use of the Society.

Mr. Finlay thought such a Resolution was premature before the Meeting could know what the expenses were likely to be and he would move as an amendment—

That on an estimate of the necessary expenses being furnished the Members of the Association be called upon to pay their equal shares.

Mr. Hadow reminded Mr. Finlay that such would be in opposition to one of the principal objects of the Association, viz. the adoption of a system of ready money payments.

This Amendment was not seconded.

Some gentlemen appearing to think the subscription should be brought within the means of all classes of Traders, Mr. W. H. Twentyman proposed

That instead of a fixed sum of fifty rupees, the donation upon admittance to the Society, the sum be left to the discretion of the party wishing to become a member.

This Amendment having been seconded by Mr. Jacobs, was put to the vote, but lost by a considerable majority.

The original motion was then put and carried.

Mr. G. Parbury said, that as the Meeting had disposed of the last question, he would beg to propose the next Resolution, which was seconded by Mr. P. Palmer, and carried *unanimously*.

Resolution IX.—That a Monthly Subscription of Six Sicca Rupees towards the aforesaid Funds be levied from each Member, to be paid on presentation of a receipt signed by the Treasurer and Secretary.

Mr. W. H. Twentyman proposed the next Resolution which was to the following effect:

Resolution X.—That the Meetings of the Committee be held as frequently as to the Members may seem requisite for the welfare of the Association.

This resolution was seconded by Mr. J. Jacobs, and carried *unanimously*.

Mr. A. Rogers proposed

Resolution XI.—That the Committee be requested to form a Sub Committee, consisting of as many Members as to them may seem adequate, for the purpose of framing a code of Regulations for the government of the Association, founded upon the propositions carried at the present Meeting.

The above resolution was seconded by Mr. Twentyman and *unanimously* adopted.

Mr. Hadow proposed

Resolution XII.—That the Committee be authorised, upon application from an Individual or firm, properly proposed and seconded, to proceed to ballot for his admission to the Association, and that if elected, such party shall be considered a member.

This was seconded by Mr. John Hastie and *unanimously* carried. Mr. Twentyman proposed

Resolution XIII.—That a quarterly General Meeting be held on the first Monday of January, April, July and October, when a report of the progress of the Society, together with a statement of its funds, will be submitted for the information of the Members.

Mr. W. Turner seconded this resolution which was carried *unanimously*.

Mr. Burkinyoung said, he had a Resolution to propose without which he considered there would be no Association at all, and it was

Resolution XIV.—That all persons present, who desire to become Members of this Association do forthwith enter their names as such, in a book provided for the purpose, which will remain open at the office of the Secretary for the reception of names to the end of the present week, and that no one whose name is not entered previous to six o'clock on the evening of Saturday the 10th July, can be admitted without ballot.

The above Resolution was seconded by Mr. Allardice and carried *unanimously*.

It was next proposed by Mr. George Parbury and seconded by Mr. R. S. Thomson—

Resolution XV.—That the thanks of this Meeting be voted to Messrs. MacKenzie, Lyall and Co. for having most obligingly allowed the Meeting to be held in their rooms—carried *unanimously*.

It was next moved by Mr. R. S. Thomson and seconded by Mr. Twentymanz

Resolution XVI.—That Mr. C. S. Hadow is entitled to the thanks of this Meeting for his kindness in undertaking the duties of Secretary and for the great zeal he has evinced in the establishment of the CALCUTTA TRADE ASSOCIATION.

The Chairman having dismissed the Meeting, it was proposed by Mr. Dykes, seconded by Mr. Rogers and carried *unanimously*.

Resolution XVII.—That the thanks of this Meeting be given to Mr. Samuel Smith for his able conduct in the Chair.

→ The Chair was taken at half-past nine, and the Meeting broke up at half past ten, A. M.

OCHTERLONY MONUMENT.

It is with great reluctance and much regret that the Committee elected at the General Meeting of Subscribers, for deciding on Plans, and Superintending the Erection of the Monument to the Memory of Major General Sir David Ochterlony, are now constrained to appeal to the public.

It is generally known, that Messrs. Palmer and Co. at the request of the General Meeting, undertook to collect the Money subscribed, taking charge by the same at the current rate of interest. In consequence, however, of that Firm stopping payment, a great part of the Fund placed in their hands is, of course, lost, and the remainder for an indefinite period, rendered utterly unavailable for the completion of the Monument.

The Committee having approved of the Estimate submitted by Mr. Parker, Architect, a Bond was entered into with that person, to which some of the Members of the Committee, signed their names, guaranteeing to him, as per Estimate, the payment of Sixty Rupees 30,000, for the erection of the Monument, according to an approved plan—part by Instalments during the progress of the work, and part on its completion; as also the liquidation of such unforeseen, extra, or contingent expences, as might, on consideration, be deemed absolutely necessary, and should be ordered in writing by C. K. Robison, Esquire—who kindly undertook to act as Surveyor to the Committee.

The sum for which Palmer and Co. credited the Committee, amounted, exclusive of interest, to Sicca Rupees 37,000. Of this amount Sicca Rupees 15,000 have been advanced to Mr. Parker, and the remainder of Sicca Rupees 22,000—as already stated, is for the present unfortunately rendered unavailable for the objects in view—although the Subscribers to the Bond are legally accountable to Mr. Parker as follows:—

For half the amount of the Original Estimate,	15,000
Contingent extra charges sanctioned by C. K. Robinson, Esq. viz.	
—Additional piles and foundation,	1,080
—Stone roof over door-way and iron gate,	200
—Fixing and engraving marble slabs,	500
—Extra stone in the Capital,	250

Total still due to Mr. Parker, Sa. Rs. 17,030

Mr. Parker, who has actually expended about twenty-two thousand Rupees upon the work, has applied for a further remittance to enable him to proceed, and the Subscribers to the Bond with him are thus, owing to an unforeseen misfortune, placed in a situation of unexpected personal responsibility on account of an object of Public Interest.

As to the progress of the work, it may be proper to state for the information of people in the Interior, that the first Tower and Shaft are completed, and the Capital is nearly finished, so that the whole, including the upper Tower and Dome, can be completed in two months time, if funds are available. To persons at the Presidency, its appearance now is so grandly developed, that by the most casual observer the Ochterlony Monument cannot fail to be immediately recognised as one of the most conspicuously ornamental features of the Capital of British India. As such alone, it will be most interesting, putting aside its more sacred claims to admiration, as commemorating the distinguished and glorious career of one whose eminent merits were not only honorable to himself, but to the country, which was the cherished scene of his services and exploits—that country, to the interests of which he was, through life, so entirely devoted.

Under all these circumstances, the Committee confidently make this appeal to the liberality of the admirers of Sir David Ochterlony, fully assured that even those who have already subscribed will assert their continued respect for his Memory, by enabling the Committee to proceed actively with the Monument consecrated to his talents and his virtues; and that those who, on the former occasion were, from absence or other causes, prevented from contributing, will now gladly avail themselves of an opportunity to do so.

Calcutta, April, 1830.

At the request of the Committee, Messrs. Mackintosh and Co. have kindly consented to receive the amount of the several Subscriptions, and will grant receipts.

J. BRYANT, Secretary.

INSOLVENT COURT,—JUNE 17TH AND 18TH.

PALMER AND CO.

On the former day several of the Assignees of Messrs. Palmer and Co. attended the Court, for the purpose of submitting certain questions to the Presiding Judge, Sir Edward Ryan, who thought it better they should be deferred till the next day, in order that the benefit of the learned Chief Justice's opinion might also be obtained. On one point, however, viz.; the power of the Assignees to sue debtors of the late Firm, Sir E. Ryan was of an affirmative opinion.

On the 18th Mr. Cleland, on the part of the Assignees, applied that powers should be given to them to refer to arbitration any differences which might arise

between them and other persons, and he mentioned a case between them and the Bank of Bengal in illustration. The learned Judges thought the facts stated were not sufficiently full, and that the Court could not, in consequence comply with the Petition of the Assignees.

Mr. Cleland then presented a Petition from the Assignees, praying that they may be permitted to advance such sum monthly to Mrs. Anna Speke, in anticipation of a dividend, as they may consider proper. Mrs. Speke was one of a numerous class of persons, deeply affected by the late failure, whose subsistence depended upon the interest, which used to be paid monthly, of funds placed with Messrs. Palmer and Co. Mrs. Speke's affidavit stated that her balance amounted to Sa. Rs. 10,885, 14, and that she received Sa. Rs. 40 monthly from the firm, on behalf of Captain Eatwell, whose funds were in the same predicament as her own.

Sir Charles Grey was aware of the existence of much distress amongst such persons, and if the Court could afford them relief, it would be a great relief to the Court to do so. But under the act they had no power to pay one creditor before another, and therefore all must wait. He could not decide upon feeling, but merely upon the Act, and indeed it would be endless to decide upon such matters. In his portfolio, he had more than one application of peculiar hardship and if any creditor felt, or fancied, he was a loser by this arrangement which the Assignees proposed, he could apply to the Court on the subject. He felt deeply for the parties, but found there was no remedy.

Mr. Cleland again applied to the Court, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Assignees had the power of compromising debts due to the Firm, on which some doubts were entertained. Many offers of compromise had been made, some of them very beneficial, and if they could not be accepted now, great loss might ensue.

Sir C. Grey had no doubt on the subject. The Assignees could compromise after the hearing, but not without the sanction of the Court or the Creditors. For himself, he could only say, that if the Assignees assured him, that if without a compromise the whole of a debt would be lost, while by it, a part might be saved, he would not hesitate to direct it. And he thought no mischief could arise from the delay occasioned by an application to the Court, for if he had been of another opinion, he would have fixed the day for hearing earlier than the 4th January, 1831, after which, the Assignees, under certain circumstances, had undoubtedly the power to compromise. The news of such a failure must ere this have flown all over India, and all the creditors must have heard of it, and have given instructions for the protection of their interests. But intermediately, the Court could act for the creditors, and give consent and approbation to a compromise before the hearing. He was ready to take this responsibility on himself, and if a compromise were directed by a Court of competent authority, no objection could be made to it as regarded the Assignees.

Sir Edward Ryan differed from the Chief Justice. He had great doubts whether the Court could direct a compromise before the hearing. If the Court, however, took it on itself to do so, the Assignees would be relieved. It would have been desirable that the hearing should have been fixed for an earlier day, but the act had provided not only that notices should be given to creditors, but that they should have time to come in to examine the Schedules and object to them. He therefore thought the time fixed a proper one, and doubted whether it could have been fixed earlier. After the hearing the Assignees could do that which they sought to do now, and he thought it better at once to put his opinion on record.

Sir C. Grey thought if it were a matter of great importance that the Assignees should have immediate power to compromise, that no insuperable object existed to have a Meeting for the purpose of giving them the power forthwith, and so to postpone, from time to time, the day of hearing. But he did not think it of paramount importance, because he should not be afraid to order a compromise, which at most could only be construed into an error of judgement, as regarded the construction of a highly remedial act. If a competent Court ordered the compromise, the assignees would not be affected, though the party who compromised might perhaps be called upon by the creditors of Palmer and Co. This objection would not have

been started but for what Sir Edward Ryan had said, and because he thought it fair to all parties, to know how they would stand relatively. But if compromises were fairly and bona fide made, he thought no creditor would venture to disturb them.

Mr. Young enquired whether, when any particular case should be submitted, it would be necessary to offer evidence that the compromise would be beneficial, or would the opinion of the Assignees be sufficient.

Sir C. Grey could not say that the opinion of the Assignees would be sufficient, for if this were to be the sole guide of the Court, full powers to compromise might as well be given at once to the Assignees. He did not wish to look into the private affairs of parties more than was necessary, but so much must be shewn as would prove a compromise to be beneficial.

Mr. Young observed that but for this, a particular petition would have been then brought forward.

The Hon'ble J. E. Elliot, enquired whether the names, situations, position, age and affairs of parties, as far as it was necessary to detail them for such a purpose, might not be brought forward in writing, and thus publicity be avoided.

Sir C. Grey, feared not, nor could they be detailed in Chambers, for that Court was an open Court, and its proceedings ought to be before the public, for the satisfaction of the creditors, any of whom, if he pleased, might come forward, and oppose the direction which the Assignees might pray the Court to give.

SUPREME COURT,—JUNE 28, 1830.

SHAMJAL MITTER, *versus* RADHAMOHON DUTT AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Cleland had moved for a rule to shew cause why Mr. Belli, Collector of Hoogley, should not pay into the hands of the Sheriff, the surplus in his hands on the sale of some lands of one of the defendants.

The Chief Justice stated, that the motion was of some importance, and wished the Advocate General to attend to it. The application was for an order nisi on Mr. Belli, Collector of Hoogley, to pay over money in his hands surplus after sale of lands. Mr. Cleland moves on an affidavit, and the Sheriff in his return states, that Mr. Belli has informed him that he does hold the money, but that he holds it under an order of the Zillah Court of Hoogley.

I have to consider whether we should issue this order nisi.

First, it has been ascertained, that it has been the usual course to issue these orders nisi on the Collector.

But I am not inclined to be guided by precedent in these cases. There is a great deal in the temper of the times. What might be done at another time, might not be done so now. By danger I mean merely the danger of opposition. We have to consider whether we have Jurisdiction. The Charter gives authority to the Sheriff to take debts, and provides that after notice the party cannot discharge himself by any payment, except under an order of the Court. It is quite clear therefore in an ordinary case. But the Collector being a revenue officer, we have the difficulty of being obliged to say, whether this comes within the part of the 21 Geo. 3, which prohibits us intermeddling with Revenue matters.

If it does there might be considerable hardness as to the suitors of this Court.

On the other hand by collusion the party might seize all the surplus in the hands of the Collector. But this could not affect the Revenue, but other parties suing in other Courts might be put to come to this Court.

But I should be inclined to think that this money might not be within the clause of the 21 Geo. 3. but I am not confident, I should say it is a debt within the provisions of the Charter, and not prohibited by the 21 Geo. 3. I should consider that an action for money had and received would lie, but I don't give a decided opinion.

But if this action would not lie, some other process would reach it—something like the proceedings on an extent. We might direct the Sheriff to summon a Jury, and the Collector would have to account.

We have secondly to consider whether what the Collector has stated would take away our jurisdiction that is, that he holds it under the order of a Provincial Court. I am aware of a recent decision. But a Collector is not an officer of that Court. One does not know what order could have been made. We have no parties named, nor any mode of arriving at the facts. We should have all this from the officer of the Court.

I should incline to the right to proceed for this debt.

I am inclined against it on other grounds. The only way in which I could enforce it would be by attachment. And in the present circumstances, I would not wish to make an order which I might not enforce and expose the power of this Court. If an action be brought, the Collector must plead. He runs the risk of having to pay the sum twice over.

Sir E. Ryan.—I am of opinion that this does not come within the clause of the Charter (reads part). Mr. Cleland applies under the Charter. The doubt is, whether the grounds make it out a debt. First, the affidavit calls it a surplus at credit of the defendant. The Sheriff's return sets out the Collector's letter in which the latter says, he holds it under the order of the Zillah Court of Hoogley. It does not appear that there is in the hands of the Collector a clear debt. The order cannot be made.

The Chief Justice alluded to notice served on the Zillah Court of Hoogley. There could not be a debt in their hands, it could not be so in ours. The Sheriff ought to abstain from giving notice to a Judge of Court. As long as it is in the hands of a Judge of Court it cannot be considered as a debt. I cannot conceive that it was the object of the legislature that the Collector should be entitled to hold a surplus arising after the payment of the Revenue.

The Advocate General stated, that if application were made in the proper quarter there would be no difficulty, but every facility afforded.

Our readers will find under our Supreme Court head, a report of the proceedings on a rule nisi, which we consider very important, as exhibiting the effect which the humiliation of honest Judges for the fearless and conscientious discharge of their duty is likely to have upon the administration of justice in the only Courts to which his Majesty's subjects in India can look for protection against the oppressions of the Company's governments or their servants. Here is a case, the justice of which is obvious and the law of which as explained by the Chief Justice himself, appears clear as the sun at noon day, to every man of plain understanding. The learned Judge admits, that it has been the usual course to issue these orders nisi on the Collector: but declares "that he is not inclined to be guided by precedent in these cases." "There is," says his Lordship "a great deal in the temper of the times." There is indeed, and it is a melancholy truth, that that temper is decidedly such, as to justify even more than that caution evinced on this occasion.

The jurisdiction of the Court in this case has never been denied, and there is merely a shadow of a shade of a doubt, whether in contradiction to invariable practice, the ingenuity of a Company's advocate might not raise a pretext if so instructed, that it did possibly come within the clause, which prohibits the Court from intermeddling with revenue. The learned Chief however, seems clear in his own mind, that it does not come within the prohibition, and how it could ever be imagined that it did, surpasses our comprehension. It is admitted, that when a man has paid his taxes in regular course, the State cannot seize his property for those taxes. Is the case not precisely similar in law and justice

and common sense, with the surplus of the proceeds of property seized and sold to satisfy the State demand? Can there be any doubt that whatever remains over and above that demand, is *not* the property of the State; in any way or under any designation? By what ingenious logic then, could it be pretended, that this surplus was *revenue*? It is as much the private property of the individual as any thing that ever belonged to him. What then is the obstacle? Clearly "the temper of the times." "I would not wish," says the learned Chief, "to make an order which I might not enforce and thus expose the power of the Court," for in this instance, it could only be enforced by an attachment which a Governor with Sir John Malcolm's views, would no doubt have resisted.

Sir Edward Ryan drew a distinction which we own is far too subtle for our comprehension. He was not satisfied that the debt had been sufficiently made out, for the affidavit called the amount in the Collector's hands "a surplus at credit of the defendant"! In law we of course infer, that the distinction is plain and palpable: but it seems difficult to reconcile it to common sense. Supposing, however, this obstacle not to have intervened, it does not appear, that his Lordship had any doubt of the jurisdiction or the practice, and the Advocate General declared, that so far from any opposition being likely to be offered, if application to the proper quarter were made, every facility would be afforded. We may consider therefore, that as to the jurisdiction and the practice, there was no doubt; and yet even in such a case, the Court fears to exercise its authority!

Still we repeat, that the caution of the learned Chief Justice, is more than justified by the result of the recent collision of the Bombay Court and Government? Is not the very case to which we have referred then, an instructive commentary upon the text of the Elephantine epistle writer, and of the unbiased Lord Melville, as to the independence of Judges. We say unbiassed, for His Lordship's pension from the Company of £2000 per annum, granted to him on account of the distinguished services of his celebrated father, actually ceased six years ago! these authorities have laid down a new doctrine for judicial conduct, and it is held and almost in so many words proclaimed by them that henceforth, law and justice are to be of no avail in any case where any Governor shall deem or allege, that they may be opposed to considerations of expediency, that the object of protecting the subject against the oppressions of the Company's servants, is no longer one which comes within the scope of the Court's power; and while such doctrines are held and enforced by the degradation of those judges who dare to disregard them, we see no good that can result from any Judge's becoming a martyr in the cause of right. In every case in which it can be supposed, that the Company's Governments may feel an interest, a prudent Judge would now do well to consult their wishes and refuse to hear such cases, much less issue out processes in contradiction to them; and who will venture to cast blame upon him for such conduct? Any other course would be equally useless to himself and to the public in the present "temper of the times," which we repeat, is in so far as the expression applies to the views of Ministry, utterly hostile to judicial independence.—*Hurkaru*.

◊ The proceedings in the Supreme Court on the 28th ultimo, in the case of *Shamlal Mitter versus Radhamohun* and another, are worthy of notice. It appears that some lands belonging to one of the defendants have been sold by Mr. BELL, the Collector of Hoogley, for arrears of revenue; and that he retains the surplus proceeds under an order of the Zillah Court: the object of the motion in the Supreme Court was for a rule to show cause why the Collector should not pay this surplus into the hands of the Sheriff. It is

stated to have been the usual course hitherto to issue such orders on the Collector; "but," says the learned Chief Justice, "I am not inclined to be guided by precedent in these cases. *There is a great deal in the temper of the times. What might be done at another time, might not be done so now.* By danger I mean merely the danger of opposition. We have to consider whether we have jurisdiction." There is here a very proper desire expressed to avoid exceeding the legitimate jurisdiction of the Court; and on the other hand, the Advocate General states that "in the proper quarter" every facility would be afforded to execute its process; but from the language which is reported to have fallen from the Chief Justice, we should infer that recent events had excited in his mind an apprehension of causeless and captious opposition. The temper of the times with regard to the King's Courts in India, is not what it once was. Once they were regarded as checks on the Company's Courts and Governments, as constituting a power to which governors and governed were alike amenable. Now there is an evident disposition in Ministers, which Governors have not been slow to discover and act upon, to abridge their jurisdiction, to lessen their influence, and to degrade their character, by denying their independence and making a temporary expediency and the pleasure of the local rulers, not the provisions of their Charters, the standard of their duties and powers. The mutual jealousy of the King's and Company's Courts is natural, and it is to be regretted that the expensiveness of the former, the corruption of the latter, and the delays of both, afford such strong grounds of objection to them, on the part of the community, whose only object is to obtain prompt, cheap, and effectual justice. This, it is to be feared, is equally unattainable in most cases, from either the one or the other; but so long as the independence of the King's Courts was recognized, maintained, and enforced, they possessed a quality which, with all their faults, rendered them valuable barriers against the encroachments of arbitrary power. The public now can have little confidence in that protection which they formerly sought from them. In the present instance the Chief Justice on a view of the whole case concludes that the Court possesses the right to issue an order on the Collector for the surplus funds in his hands belonging to the defendant, after the arrears of revenue have been paid; but he hesitates to issue such an order, because the only way he could enforce it would be by attachment, and, until assured by the Advocate General, he seems not to have known whether such a process would be respected. Is it right and proper that the King's Court should have one eye directed to its Charter, to discover what it ought to do, and the other eye to the Organ of the Local Government, to ascertain what it will be permitted to do and supported in doing? Is not the Court entitled to assume as a matter of course that it will be aided and upheld in the execution of its processes in all matters to which, after hearing argument, and after due deliberation, it considers its jurisdiction to extend? Yet, if we may judge from these proceedings, the contrary is the *unfortunate* position (a stronger term would more besit the occasion) in which recent events and decisions appear to have placed the Court. But it is not thus that the public will be satisfied that justice is faithfully administered between man and man; and it remains yet for the Indian Governments to discover that in shaking the confidence of the people in the impartial administration of justice, they are adopting the most effectual measures to lessen the stability of their own power.—*India Gazette.*

SUPREME COURT,—JULY 22, 1836.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Ryan.

THE BENGAL BANK *against* THE UNITED COMPANY.

Mr. Dickens opened the pleadings, from which it appeared to be an action brought by the Bank of Bengal, against the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, to recover the amount of interest due upon three Company's securities, laid as promissory notes, which had been demanded at the Treasury and refused.

The Defendants pleaded the general issue.

Mr. Prinsep stated, that this case now came on for trial for the second time on certain admissions of the Advocate General as to demand of interest and refusal to pay it by the defendants. He could not but regret that his learned friend Mr. Compton who had led him on the former occasion and so fully and so ably stated both the facts and the law, was by absence prevented from finishing a work he had so ably begun, and that it had devolved upon him, a man of so much less experience, to state the present case to their Lordships. In the former case it had been tried before one of their Lordships only, and if in the present instance he should state it at some length, he hoped he might be excused for such reason, for going more fully into particulars than he should otherwise have been warranted in doing.

On the first occasion the plaintiffs had gone upon five notes, but on the present they only sued for the interest of three; Mr. Compton in the course of the former trial having abandoned the other two, finding it impossible to prove that which was required, but in the present pleadings they had been struck out, and the plaintiffs only went for three promissory notes, the first dated 20th August 1825, for Rs. 9400 payable to Rajkiasore Dutt or order; the second, dated 30th January 1826, for 2800 payable to Maharajah Bydinath Roy, and the third, dated 16th November 1827, for Rs. 12000 payable to Rajkiasore Dutt.

Advocate-General. Promissory Notes?

Mr. Prinsep said, that his client claimed on three promissory notes and he called them so, because his friend (the Advocate General) he was sure, did not then come forward to say they were not what they appeared to be; to deny on the part of the Company who employed him, that which the documents themselves purported to be on the very face of them, and what the defendants themselves had called them; as promissory notes they had been declared upon, and in no other way could they; but however, he should be unwilling to discuss the question of law in the first stage of the proceedings, his friend Mr. Compton had very ably stated it, but he would prefer allowing it to remain till either after a *Non-suit*, which he did not anticipate, or a verdict, it might be more solemnly argued, when he would be able to avail himself of the valuable assistance of the two Gentlemen who had been appointed with him to conduct the case.

Mr. Prinsep said, the defendants were a corporation, and upon these instruments as the promissory notes of a corporation they were sued. There could be no doubt, that corporations could make notes under the statutes of Anne, and he believed it would not be denied, that these notes were negotiable in this country; but if further proof were necessary, he would shew the Defendants authority to do so under acts of Parliament, specially referring to the East India Company.

Chief Justice. Some corporations can no doubt make notes, as the Bank of England; but do you carry it so far that because the word corporations is used in acts, that all have that power?

Mr. Prinsep considered that all corporations for trade had the power if not limited by statutes; but he would rather as he had said, let the question of law be settled afterwards, for it was necessary for him to establish the facts before the question of law was argued which might arise from those facts.

The instruments he said were the instruments of the Company and he would shew his clients the holders, that they have been properly endorsed, that the demand of interest had been made and refused, and the liability of the Defendants to pay that sum. He would contend that they were notes drawn by the Government of this country, but his friends would perhaps urge that they were not altogether notes in every sense of the word, and then the case would be brought within narrow bounds. These notes he said had been deposited in the usual way in the Bank, by a partner of the House, and on account of Rajkissore Dutt and Co. and he would no doubt shew that it had been made by a competent authority and had been acknowledged as good. There could be no doubt the Government had the power to make such notes and if he could shew that they had been signed by the Secretary to Government, he would fix the liability upon the Company, but of this there might be some difficulty in the case of a public officer, though where a private individual alone was concerned there would be none, for their Lordships could not but remember that on former occasions the officers of Government could not speak with certainty to their signatures, but this was of little consequence as it would appear that the Bank took the timely precaution of sending them to the Treasury for the purpose of ascertaining whether the signatures were genuine before they took them as deposits for money, and they were there verified as genuine and this amounted in effect to a new acceptance. But as all corporations act by Agents, there must be some Officer to whom this power is delegated and on all occasions the plaintiffs applied to the Office of the Accountant General for the information they required, and would his friend contend that there was no proper Officer? It would indeed be curious if he said, where there are such amazing sums of these kinds of securities in circulation, that there was no person to whom they could apply to know whether that was a valid security upon which he advanced his money. To the proper Officer said Mr. Prinsep we went and that Officer examined the paper and affixed his signature as authentic in the validity of the security, and upon that certificate the plaintiffs advanced their money and now come to demand the interest, the period for the payment of the principal not having yet arrived.

Mr. Prinsep said, he did not think it would be necessary for him to state further the facts of the case, they would depend principally upon the evidence of Mr. Oxborough, and he would show that on his authority and his certificate the papers were accredited. He cared not what private orders might have been given to this individual within the walls of any department, for the case must be decided by the appearances the defendants held out, and the plaintiffs only demanded of them to perform that which they held out, and if they had any intention of limiting the authority of that Officer they should have done so publicly and much mischief would have thereby been avoided, but if they themselves would only take paper upon his authority they held out that he was the only Officer by whom paper could be accredited and by doing so they made themselves responsible. We shall show, said Mr. Prinsep, that Mr. Oxborough was an officer who understood that he had authority to verify Company's paper, that the public believed him to have had that authority, and that upon that authority he examined the securities the subject of the present action and affixed to them his initials as certifying their validity. The Government was intimately connected with the Bank of Bengal, some of their principal officers connected with the Treasury were always amongst the Directors, and therefore the defendants must have known that it was the invariable rule in the Bank to send the papers in this way to the Treasury for Mr. Oxborough to authenticate them, then if they thus tacitly permitted it to go abroad, that this individual had authority to verify them, he thought they must suffer by their own act.

After some further observations on the question of law, Mr. Prinsep proceeded to call his evidence.

Mr. O'Dowda, Clerk of the Papers, sworn. Produces an extract from the Charter of the Bank of Bengal—admitted to be correct. This witness also produced three of the same Promissory Notes which were the subject of evidence on the last trial.

Cross-examined by the Advocate General. I cannot say whether or not I have duplicates or triplicates of the papers B, D and F, until I examine. I find I have two

copies B B. 1 and B. 2, I have three copies of exhibit D. D 1, D 2, and D 3, and of exhibit I, and one copy, F, 1. These papers were produced on the last trial.

Dwarkanath Tagore, sworn. Exhibit B. 1. B. 2, B3 shewn to him. I know Rajah Buddinath Roy, I look at paper B 2 and 3, Rajkissore Dutt's hand writing appears to them three times. In a paper D, Rajkissore Dutt's hand writing is on it, I look at letter F, Rajkissore Dutt's hand writing is on it, and Buddinath Roy's also. I look at the back of paper B 1, Rajkissore Dutt's hand writing is on it twice, his signature is also twice on paper B 2. His name appears five times on the paper B 3 and his name five times on D 2. His name is twice on D 3, four times on F 1, Buddinath Roy's name is twice upon this paper F 1, and five times on B 2.

Coopers and Goss, sworn. I am employed by the Bank of Bengal as head Native Accountant. I know the hand writing of Rajkissore Dutt, his hand writing is on the paper now produced to me.

The Chief Justice thought the evidence of Dwarkanath Tagore, relative to the signatures on the respective papers, was sufficient.

Mr. William Orborough was then sworn and examined by Mr. Prinsep. I am head unconvenanted Assistant in the Accountant General's office, employed as book-keeper and superintendent, I have been employed there for fifteen years, the last seven years in the situation I now hold. The office has something to do with Company's paper, all Company's paper is issued from it, they are paid in the General Treasury. The Record of Company's paper is kept in the Record office, under the Accountant General, the amount of the Paper altogether is between thirty and thirty three crore and is in different forms of instruments. (A paper handed to witness B.) This is the form of one loan, 1820 and 1826, the amount of this loan is about ten crore. This paper appears to have been twice in my hands, it came to me first from the Bank of Bengal for examination. From this Bank papers were sent to me from the 27th October 1828, to the end of September 1829, I was in the habit of receiving 200 or 300 every month, sometimes more. They were brought to me to be examined. My duties were to register all certificates on which Promissory notes were issued, and bills drawn on the Court of Directors of the East India Company. I check and compare these certificates to see that they agree with the registers received from the different offices throughout India, I used to mark against the register the number of the Promissory note, to prevent a duplicate number, I put one number against the register received. We receive certificates from every office authorised to receive subscriptions, these certificates are brought to me, and I make a general registry of them. After the notes are issued to and come back from the Secretary, I deliver them to the parties entitled to them. In the first instance I send the note to the next office to mine it is taken to the different offices for registry and signature by a native, and afterwards returned to me. Notes that are entitled to receive interest or bills upon the Court of Directors are also brought to me. When notes are consolidated they are brought to me to be registered again and when new notes are issued they go through the same forms as the previous ones, except that the cancelled note goes in place of the certificate (Paper produced). This note marked B came to me for examination, I was authorised by the Accountant General to examine all notes sent by any body, and to put my initials on them.

Advocate General. My Lords, I object to this evidence, because it should be first proved, that the Accountant General had power to give such authority.

The objection was overruled.

Examination continued. This authority was given me in the latter end of the year 1824, by Mr Wood, the then Accountant General. He is now in England. I was so authorized by him generally by verbal communication, and also by writs. The first verbal communication to the best of my recollection, was to examine the notes that were sent in, and to compare them with our register, to see if they were correct and good notes, this I think was in 1824. The examinations were not then frequent, they were very frequent last year, after the forgeries were detected. There were two forgeries detected, the first in October 1828, the last in 1829. I first examined the papers from the Bank about the 9th October 1828, and continued to do so until the 29th September, 1829—I continued to examine after that,

under the previous authority of Mr. Wood ; there was no subsequent variation in that authority until the last forgery was discovered in July, 1829. I was absent on leave for some time, and my brother was permitted to examine in my place ; there was no other officer in my department, authorized to do so. After the Secretary had signed the notes he had nothing further to do with them. I have had occasion to examine notes in other public departments, particularly that of Salt and Opium. I have done so several times, and at one time I examined a great many. This occurred in May 1828, by a letter from Mr. Wood, I say so because I have found a letter sent to me by the Accountant General on that occasion. I have received a subpoena to produce that letter in court, of which I informed the Accountant General, who desired me to give it up to Mr. Molloy.

By the Chief Justice. I only found the note two days ago, and gave it to the Accountant General, and told him I was desired to bring it into Court? he desired me to give it up to the Company's Attorney.

Mr. Prinsep required the letter to be produced.

The Advocate General refused it, and objected to any thing from the Accountant General being read, until his authority to bind the defendants had been shewn.

Witness continued. The letter was written on the back of one from Mr. Parker, of the Salt and Opium department, to Mr. Wood, the then Accountant General ; Mr. Wood wrote on this letter to me as nearly as I can recollect, to the following effect :—" The examination of these notes is essential to protect the Company from any loss, do the needful without fee." There were 60 or 70 notes, the whole of them deposits in the Salt and Opium department sent to me with the letter from the Accountant General. I examined and certified these papers, I did not to my knowledge before that time, examine papers in that department, but I have frequently done so since. I examined the papers and put my initials on them in the same manner as other Company's paper. I used to receive a fee of a rupee for examining each note, (not in the Salt and Opium department). I received this fee by order of Mr. Wood. The Bank of Bengal allowed me 100 Rupees per month for examining their paper from October 1828 to September 1829. This allowance was paid by direction of Mr. Wood, who was President of the Bank of Bengal in 1828. Mr. Secretary McKenzie has since been President of the Bank. I never took a fee for an examination when it was for a public department. I returned the papers to Mr. Parker ; that Gentleman mentioned in his letter to the Accountant General that his motive for having the paper examined was to ascertain the correctness of the deposits. I look again at this paper, letter B. I put my initials on it on the 28th March and secondly on the 28th July 1829, I look at Paper D, I first saw this on the 4th November, 1828 ; it came to me three times from the Bank of Bengal, I examined it a second time on the 2d January 1829, and a third time on the 30th April 1829. I look at paper F, I signed it on the 24th April 1829. It then came from the Bank of Bengal and was returned. It was in the year 1824, I first received a verbal authority to examine those papers. I cannot exactly recollect the tenor of that authority, I always conducted the examination in the same way, compared the body of the note with the register ; examined the signatures and placed my initials. Mr. Holt McKenzie was Secretary in the year 1824 ; then Mr. Prinsep ; then Mr. Molony and then Mr. McNaghten. I know the signature of all these gentlemen. I cannot say at what dates Mr. McKenzie was absent. Upon the general examination of the whole, I placed my initials on the paper, I then thought they were genuine.

By the Advocate General. I am not of that opinion now, I believe they are forgeries. I registered all notes ; the register and certificate as the next step to be taken, are to be kept into another room for the note to be drawn out ; some natives of the department are appointed for that duty. The note is drawn out corresponding to the register and certificate. The next step is that when the body of the note is written, it is brought back to me, together with the certificate and register, and I then mark on it the number of the register. It is then taken to the Examiner (my brother), who sees that the register and note agree. After this, the certificate, register, and promissory note are taken to the Accountant General, or his deputy ; these gentlemen are coventanted servants, myself and brother are not,—the coventanted servant then signs the note, which is then sent to be signed to another

covenanted servant, (the head assistant). It is then sent to the Secretary to Government, who signs it, lastly it is returned to me, and I deliver it to the owner.

Mr. Dickens objected to this examination as inadmissible.

Mr. Pearson stated, that his object was to show, that it was unlikely that so much pains should be taken to make an authenticated note, and that the authentication afterwards should be left to one uncovenanted assistant.

The Chief Justice told Mr. Dickens, that if any objection was made, it should come from his leader.

Mr. Dickens sat down, and the examination was resumed.

Witness. I think it to be impossible that a duplicate of any of the notes should pass through. I look at the paper B 1, this is a good note, it has been cancelled B 2 is a forgery. It was never examined by me, I look at papers marked D, D 1, 2, 3 — D 1, is good, D is a forgery, the others D 2 and 3 are forgeries,—the two last are very similar to the first F 1 is a forged note. At the time Mr. Wood gave the orders about the Opium papers, he was president of the Bengal Bank, I don't know when he commenced being so, it was at the time his predecessor went up the country with the Governor General. People coming with notes, stood at a railing in my office, about twelve feet distant. The paper marked No. 1, was hung up in the office, but that was not the authority under which I acted. It was first hung up, three or four years ago. My writing is on the back of it. I think I gave the same evidence on the last trial. I have not now the same confidence in the signatures that I had then. I did not examine papers for Fergusson's House, I did occasionally for Palmer's but I did not examine for Mackintosh's, I look at two papers 2 and 3, No. 2 is signed by Mr. Wood, No. 3 bears the initials of Mr. Holt Mackenzie.

Re-examined by Mr. Prinscp. The signatures of D 2—D 3 and F 1 are so well executed, that at first I should take them to be genuine, but, guided now in my opinion, by seeing other instruments produced, I pronounce them to be forgeries; when I placed my initials on them I had no doubt whatever of their being genuine.

The paper alluded to by the Advocate General, marked 1, was hung up near me on an almirah in the office, but not in a conspicuous place, there were no other papers on it. (This paper purported to be an authority from Government, authorising Mr. Orborough to examine the registers as to Company's papers, and permitting him to receive one rupee for each examination.) My office was not a place of public resort. Where I sat was not a public part of the office, none but people of respectability were admitted. The paper which hung up in the office could not be read by any one outside the railing. I had the paper copied and hung up for my own information.

Examined by the Chief Justice. The loan of 1825 and 1826, is a part of what is called the register debt, it is classed under that head in our accounts. The whole of the Treasury notes, and Company's loan form a part of that register debt. For the Company's investments in the China Trade the Super-cargoes at Canton draw bills on the Government, and the Court of Directors, for such amount as they may require to buy their investments, or else they take bullion according to the rates of exchange. The promissory notes have always been signed for the last 36 or 37 years by the Secretary, for the time being in, the Territorial department. The duties paid by the Company on their goods imported into Calcutta, are credited to the Territorial, and debited to the Commercial Revenue, and then transfer is made, but no cash payment, it is credited to the revenue under the head of duties on Company's investments. The balance between Commercial and Territorial Revenue has never yet been struck. We have the whole management of the cash payments to Commercial Agents &c. for silk investments, on their getting money the Commercial account would be debited with it.

Sir Edward Ryan. The cash advanced to Commercial Agents would be out of these loans. When Commercial advances are made they are raised by loan.

Boorchunder Addie sworn. Examined by Mr. Cleland. I am deputy Treasurer of the Bank of Bengal, I have been so three years. I have known of loans frequently advanced on Company's papers. Upon a man coming to borrow money he mentions the sum he wants, which with his name is taken to the Secretary, they are then entered in a book, and a memorandum is made. The papers are sent

to Mr. Oxborough to be examined. On seeing the indorsements are right. I put my name on them; I look at three papers B, D and F, all of them have my name, they were sent to be examined previous to the loan being granted. From October 1828 to September 1829 no loans were granted by the Bank unless the papers were examined.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cochrane. I know these papers were sent to be examined because my name is on them, by looking at a book of registry, I should know what papers are in deposit. I look at two papers, D has Moodunmohun's name on it, on F 1 it appears also. I am deputy Treasurer to the Bank; I have something to do with the Company's paper. They are brought to me first, and I examine them; they are sometimes brought to Moodunmohun, who does the same. A new note was not received for this.

Mr. Oxborough re-examined. Looks at D and F. No new papers were granted for these; certainly not.

Mr. H. M. Parker. I am Secretary to the Board of Revenue Salt and Opium; I have received a subpoena *duces tecum*; I do not produce the letter of Mr. Wood to which it referred; it has been destroyed: I cannot say when, but certainly more than a year since. I have no idea to what that particular letter referred. Judging from a letter of mine which I have seen this day, I imagine I did direct about a lakh of paper to be taken for examination, I do not know if it was taken; I do not recollect the exact terms I used in my letter to Mr. Wood; I sent the paper to be examined chiefly on a recommendation from the Accountant General; I judge so from the letter I have seen this day.

Mr. Pinney said this was the case for the Plaintiffs.

The Advocate General requested to be allowed to defer the opening of his case till to-morrow, (Friday 23d July) when he would promise not to occupy the Court many minutes.

The Court adjourned at 3 P. M.

SECOND DAY, JULY 23—CASE FOR THE DEFENDANTS.

The Advocate General, Mr. Pearson, said that in the remarks he should have to make, he would endeavour to be as brief as was in his power consistent with the duty which he had to perform to his clients; but he could not help indulging himself in a few remarks of self congratulation, when he considered the different situation he now stood in, from that which he occupied when he first brought into Court the various cases connected with these forgeries. He had then to contend against the feeling that they were not forgeries, but instruments fraudulently obtained by the subordinate officers in the Accountant General's office, through the negligence of their superiors and bearing the real signature of the proper officers; then he had to contend with the prejudices which weighed upon the public mind, and never should he forget the difficulties he and the learned gentleman who was with him on that occasion and whose assistance he now had, encountered in bringing to justice a man charged with those forgeries, whose guilt, at least since his conviction, he had a right to say, was as clear as the sun at noon day. Since then most of these prejudices have been done away with and his learned friend now wished to limit the question at issue within narrow bounds; whether the recognition of Mr. Oxborough was or was not sufficient to render the defendants liable; his, Mr. Oxborough's, evidence was to settle that question. His learned friend had almost admitted the papers to be forgeries; Mr. Oxborough had gone a little further, but he should put evidence into the box which would prove the matter beyond a doubt and he would agree, that whatever was the decision of this Court, the question would be referred home to that quarter where the particulars should be best known. The case divided itself into two heads; the first, did it, as it was made out in evidence, come within the class of cases cited by his learned friend? secondly, whether they were not in their nature so different that in no way could they be applied to it? The whole seemed to rest upon the evidence of Mr. Oxborough and that was of itself divided into two classes; the different processes the papers had to go through in the public offices before they acquired validity; secondly, the

authority which he, Mr Oxborough, fancied he had received from another officer of Government to verify and authenticate these papers.

The *Advocate General* said, that as he understood the cases from which his friend had drawn the principle that an acknowledgment of the validity of a Bill of Exchange was equal in its consequence to a fresh acceptance, some authority was shown from the original to the agent as to the recognition.

The *Chief Justice*. I know of no case but where the person himself acknowledged.

The *Advocate General* said that his friend he thought had been irregular and his pleadings he would confess were rather whimsical, for he had made the Governor General in Council forsooth the agent for the United Company, Mr Wood the agent of the Governor in Council and Mr Oxborough, the book keeper, the agent of Mr. Wood, and thus he carried down the chain which was to connect by agency the Government with Mr Oxborough, thus where all was agency how was the authority proved? but in a case like this he Mr Pearson would say, that Mr Oxborough's authority was as good as that of Mr. Wood, for neither in fact had authority from the Government. But what said Mr Pearson is Mr. Oxborough's fancied authority? he says as far back as 1824, Mr Wood authorised him on various occasions by hints and verbal communication, to examine the Registers, but when cross examined he said he could not pretend to recollect what passed or remember the terms of such communications, and he Mr Pearson should like to know what kind of authority that was. An authority to search the register was hung up in his office, but that, Mr Oxborough had said, was not the authority upon which he certified these securities and then came that notable piece of evidence upon which so much had been said, but how his friends had come by a knowledge of it had not been stated. It appeared that Mr Oxborough had discovered a letter from Mr Parker to Mr Wood on which he now relied. If Mr Pearson had been asked if he would produce that document, he would have no objection to do so at a proper time and in a proper place, but as long as he had the honor of filling the situation he now held he would never give up a communication from one officer of government to another, till he had communicated with them upon it, and he was sure that a gentleman he would put into the box would have no objection to produce the document in question if his friends really and truly desired it, but where was Mr Wood's authority? what was the application of the Salt and Opium affair to this? in the words used in that letter there was no authority, and it appeared only a recommendation from one individual to another. Mr Oxborough said he had no other authority and here he, Mr Pearson, might rest the case, for the remainder only rested on letters destroyed and communications, the substance of which it was not pretended could be remembered, and this was to be taken as unlimited authority and constructed into a general guarantee to all who might hold forged paper to look to government for payment. Mr Wood had no authority as President of the directors of the Bank of Bengal, and if he did direct that paper should be sent to Mr Oxborough he did not do so as Accountant General, for he had no authority from government.

He, Mr Advocate General, could not conceive why Mr Oxborough should draw his authority from Mr Wood and deny that of the government, nothing but a desire on his part to show that he stood well with the world, and that he did not exceed his authority, could induce him to say he had no other authority at the very time this board was hung up in his office on which appeared an extract of a letter from Mr. Holt Mackenzie in reply to one from Mr. Wood, which he would read.

This letter was, as nearly as we could collect, recommending that a fee of one rupee each be charged by Mr Oxborough for comparing Company's securities with the Registry.

The *Advocate General* said that at first no fee was charged, but the Accountant General finding that the time of that person was inconveniently occupied, recommended that he be allowed to charge a fee of one rupee, and it was given to him by the letter he had read, in reply to one from Mr. Wood the pretended author of this pretended authority.

Reads Mr. Wood's letter, recommending to Government the charge of a fee of one rupee.

The *Advocate General* said, that in reply to that letter came the one from Mr. H. Mackenzie sanctioning the charge, an extract from which was copied for Mr. Oxborough's use, and still he said he had no authority from Government; but to what extent did that authority go? merely to searching the Register. Did he pretend to say he got the rupee under any other authority than that, and dare he say he held no authority except from Mr. Wood? If he meant to say that he held no authority from Government for going beyond that which was hung up in his office, to authenticate the paper, he, Mr. Pearson, would admit the truth of it, and then what became of his friend's case? why the utmost he could say was, that he held authority from Mr. Wood, who had no authority, but that did not bind the Government, for Mr. Oxborough's duty was only to search the Register for the amount, number and date, and not to authenticate.

The *Chief Justice* could not see for what purpose the Register was examined if not for authentication.

The *Advocate General* said that the Register was searched that persons might see, that papers had been issued which had the same numbers, and for the same amount as their's, and for no other purpose was clear beyond a doubt from what had been said by Mr. Oxborough; from the contents of the letter and from that, which he always considered atonage, the probability of the case and the nature of man. For was it, he would ask, likely, that any body of men would guarantee thousands of rupees for the paltry sum of one rupee and that by an uncovenanted servant that they would assure indiscriminately sums of a smaller or larger amount for so small a fee? The fee for guarantee it was generally considered should be in proportion to the value assured, and it was beyond the experience of every day of our lives to say, that only a fee of one rupee should be charged in the one case and one in another.

We have, said the *Advocate General*, the various processes a note must go through; that it passes through the hands of three registers and four or five gentlemen, covenanted servants, and all this pains taken to be secure in providing against fraud and why was this found necessary? It would require more credulity than their Lordships minds were possessed of, to think that they would afterwards throw down all these securities, and that the government and the company would leave it to an uncovenanted servant, in no very high society, to give it the same validity by his single word when they had previously required so expensive an establishment to prevent fraud.

Mr. Pearson said he should produce some of those who he might call constituent parts of the government, and they would state whether they ever understood, that such authority was vested in any uncovenanted officer. He, Mr. Pearson, knew that the general impression of the public mind was not to be received; if it were, he would remark upon what Mr. Oxborough had said, that previous to the discovery of the forgeries, he had examined very few papers, and that he had verified none for any of the principal Houses of Agency. Did not this show that the general impression was, that he had no such power, for if it was considered that he had, would not all willingly pay one rupee to make the defendants liable on any paper which they might hold?

Mr. Pearson said that his learned friend had called defendants a trading corporation. A stranger who had entered the Court at that moment, might well suppose that he was speaking about one of those gas-light or water-work company's that abound in the neighbourhood of London, and not of a government which controlled, he believed, one hundred millions of subjects. There should always be a distinction between them as a Company of Merchants, and the Government of the country. The sovereignty of the country had been vested in the crown, the government was the king's government, and the government of India are but the Ministers of the Crown; and he would submit that the Governor General in Council, the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, were as much the Ministers of the Crown, as the Board of Admiralty or any other Board at home; then take this paper, said Mr. Pearson, a paper drawn as security for money advanced to the Territorial Revenue, and see how applicable it is to a Bill of Exchange drawn for the convenience of any private body of merchants at home.

Mr. Pearson here cited the 13th Geo. III. chap. 64 and the 33 Geo. III. chap. 52 Sec. 107 to shew that the loans for which these securities were given, were appropriated by Acts of Parliament to specific purposes, and that they were not raised on the faith of a trading company, but on the faith of the British parliament.

The Chief Justice said, that by Act of Parliament the loan was applied as well for the company's debt at home as in this country, but it was still for the interest of the territorial debt.

Mr. Pearson next referred to that part of Mr. Oxborough's evidence relating to the China trade, and said, that the Territorial Revenue had been for years largely indebted to the Trading, and that the sums of money alluded to were not loans but transfers from the one to the other, and if the Governor General in Council had advanced money for the purposes of trade, he, Mr. Pearson, would not hesitate to say, he had gone beyond his powers and acted contrary to Acts of Parliament.

Mr. Pearson said, that without dwelling upon the topic he would only call their Lordships' attention to the powers necessary to give validity to these securities. Cites 53 of Geo. III. to show that they must be signed by the Chief Secretary to Government and said, that as this was found impossible in the process of time, the power was given to other Secretaries. From this it appeared that they could only be made in a particular way, they required the signature of the Secretary for the time being, and yet he was to be told, that where it required all this to make it valid a similar validity might be effected by the mere initials of an uncovenanted servant, and that on a bit of old paper known to be forged, the supposition was too absurd, he would therefore trouble their Lordships no further.

Mr. Pearson, after a few remarks, proceeded to call his evidence.

Mr. Holt Mackenzie sworn, examined by the Advocate General I am Secretary to Government in the Territorial Department. I have been so for several years (Two letters produced) The signatures are those of Mr. Parker and Mr. Wood. In the year 1828 Mr. Wood was Accountant General. (Another paper produced, No. 3.) Mr. Wood held that situation in the year 1824, also in the year 1826. The Accountant General is always a director of the Bank of Bengal, the situation of Accountant General and President of the Bank are not connected. (Looks at paper No. 4) That is my writing it was written by me as Territorial Secretary. I am very imperfectly aware of what Mr. Oxborough's duties were as examiner of Company's paper. I am not aware when he was appointed to his situation. I am not aware what the practice was when paper was brought to the Accountant General's office, nor am I aware whether or not Mr. Wood, the Accountant General, was authorised to guarantee the goodness of paper.

The Chief Justice said it was evident Mr. Oxborough had permission to give an opinion upon the goodness of notes, for which he received a fee.

Mr. Holt Mackenzie's examination continued. I am not aware of any authority given to the Accountant General for the purpose before mentioned. I am aware of the duties of the Accountant General. His primary duty is to see that the accounts of this presidency are regularly kept, to submit to Government estimates anticipating the public wants as far as information from all quarters may enable him to do; and to suggest, for the consideration of Government, means by which any deficiency in the current revenue may best be met. It is also his duty to see that all registers of public debt are duly prepared, that all sums for which promissory notes are issued have been received in the Treasury upon which the loan certificates purport to have been issued, and he is responsible to Government for the due preparation of the promissory notes before they are sent to the Secretary of Government for signature. He is the general adviser of Government in all matters relating to the financial department, and is more particularly employed to report, for the consideration of Government, upon claims relating to the public debt. He controls all subordinate offices of accounts. All bills drawn by other presidencies or from China, are generally by officers who have no transactions with the Accountant General, but they are accepted by the Secretary to Government. Bills drawn upon the General Treasury by officers who have transactions with the Accountant General are accepted in his office. I believe that the revenue bills are accepted by the Revenue Accountant. I cannot more accurately state what are the duties connected with the Accountant General's office.

I was first aware of Mr. Oxborough's examining the paper, after the forgeries were discovered; other members of Government were not aware of it to my knowledge; this was previous to August last. (A paper produced marked B.) Were I to look at the signature alone, I would say it was mine; looking however at the whole paper, I believe it to be bad; I think it is a forgery. I believe the paper marked F also to be a forgery, and also D.

Cross-examined by Mr. Prinsep. I have, as Secretary to the Territorial department, nothing to do with the Company's paper after I have signed it, except to send it back. The whole duty and management of the Company's paper rests in the Accountant General's office; this has always been the case within my knowledge. I have no controul over the office of the Accountant General except merely as the organ of Government. I have been in office since the year 1817. I do not recollect how long I have known Mr. Oxborough as an officer in the Accountant General's office. The control of the office lies entirely with the Accountant General; he is responsible for it. (Letter produced no. 4.) My initials are on this letter; I am not aware what was done with it. Mr. Oxborough is an uncovenanted assistant; the covenanted assistant is a young Civil Servant. I am not aware of any one more fit to examine papers than Mr. Oxborough. If I was compelled to choose a person to examine Company's papers, I would certainly prefer Mr. Oxborough. I have been acquainted with Company's paper since I have been Secretary. The body of the Company's paper has always been essentially the same. Mr. Morley is the present Accountant General.

By the Chief Justice. I cannot exactly say to whom the paper would be presented for the purpose of receiving interest. I am not aware of the original cause of this form of security. The territorial debt did not exist before the acquisition of territory. The Government has not authority to give notes in their commercial capacity: to my knowledge. The Territorial Department has nothing to do with the Commercial, except to provide funds; the amount to be so appropriated is generally directed from home, with reference to act of Parliament. I consider such advances made from the Territorial Department to be limited to amount due to commercial account at home. I have never known of commercial advances exceeding the amount due to commercial account at home.

Mr. Thoby Prinsep, sworn. I am Secretary to Government in the General Department; I was at one time acting in the capacity of Territorial Secretary; this was in March 1828. (A paper marked D shewn to the witness.) This paper has a signature on it which much resembles mine; looking at the signature only I should say it was mine, but the paper is a forgery. I believe B 2 is a good paper.

Mr. Prinsep, the Counsel for Plaintiff, objected to this description of evidence. He said the question was not, whether the notes were genuine or not, but whether they were passed through the Accountant General's office by an accredited officer, and received his signature as being correct.

Mr. Cleland spoke to the same point, and quoted several cases to shew, that although a bill of exchange might be a forgery, yet, if it were accepted, the acceptor became responsible for the amount.

Mr. Dickens said, the fact to be decided was whether or not, if Mr. Oxborough, an authorised officer of Government, indorsed those notes as good ones, his employers were not responsible; cash had been paid for the notes, and for the interest due on them the present action was brought.

The Chief Justice did not call upon the other side to argue the point; he could not apply the cases cited to the present, they referred to bills of exchange and actions against acceptors, which differ materially from the cases of promissory notes where there is evidence of consideration and promise, and where, if a forged duplicate be presented, the maker of the promissory note, in no case he could find, was liable to suffer by the mistake of an agent; but on this he would hardly rely, for corporations must not by agents. On the other hand, there may be that in the character of a corporation, which may make the same rules not applicable to them which govern cases against private individuals. Corporations might be governed

Bystatutes, &c. and then a great question arose whether they had a right to pay or be bound by the acts of their agents. Even if the matter were doubtful, he should admit the evidence, taking a note of the objection made; but there was another clear ground on which it was admissible. These notes were notes for a loan, payable out of the Territorial revenue, and then a question arose whether the East India Company had a right to appropriate that Territorial revenue to the payment of forged papers, three times over, when that revenue was appropriated to specific purposes by Acts of Parliament? Had the company been sued in their commercial capacity, the case might have been materially different.

Mr. Justice Ryan said, that in his view of the question this evidence was of no importance. The plaintiffs had shaped their case to shew that acknowledgment was conclusive; but he would admit the evidence, because if his view of the law was wrong, and, as he had been told that whatever the result might be, it would be referred to the King in Council, he was of opinion that all evidence ought to be admitted for the appeal.

Mr. Pinsep requested their Lordships to take a note of his objection.

Mr. Morley sworn, examined. I am Accountant General, I was appointed in February 1829, on Mr. Wood's going home. I have been in the office for 16 years. Papers have been examined in our office in order to ascertain their genuineness. Mr. Oxborough, was appointed to examine papers; this authority was given him by Mr. Wood, the late Accountant General; his orders were to search the register for the purpose of examining the notes along with the register, so that any forgery might be detected by the want of correspondence between the note and the register. I think it important to remark, that at the time this direction was given there was no suspicion whatever of the forgeries of Public Paper by Rajkissore Dutt. People may consult the register for other purposes as well as to detect forgeries—for instance, to prove proprietorship, or to know when the notes were delivered.

I was Deputy Accountant General at the time of Prawnkissen Holdar's forgery; that forgery was detected by consulting the register. The notes are prepared in all particulars for authentication in my office. I have seen this paper marked no. 1 before; I have also seen this paper on the board, which was hung up in Mr. Oxborough's office. Mr. Oxborough must have been acquainted with this order of Government.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cleland. I rather think Mr. Oxborough has been in the office 14 or 15 years. If I wanted to examine a paper I would have sent it to Mr. Oxborough. I have sent paper to him for examination; it was he who first discovered, along with Mr. Dorin, a typographical error in one of the notes, which led to a detection of the forgery. This was the reason he was afterwards referred to so frequently for examination. I recollect Mr. Hogg sending papers to the office; I referred them to Mr. Oxborough.

The Printer of the Government Gazette Press was also called in. I understood an order was in existence in the office, appointing Mr. Oxborough to examine the papers.

Re-examined. Before July the object of sending paper to Mr. Oxborough was for the purpose of detecting forgeries.

Mr. Huttman. I am printer of the Government Gazette Press and have been so since January 1825. I printed the forms of the Government Promissory Notes since 1825 until 1826, with the exception of one month, when I resigned. Such forms were not printed at any other press. I should know the printing of these papers, I look at B. This was not printed at our office; the type is much older and more worn than any we have used, and I see two fonts and other discrepancies and speak from these facts. B 2 was not; I spoke most positively. B 1, was; I speak from the evenness and regularity of the printing. I look at B; this was not printed at the Government office. D 1 was. D 2 and D 3 were not. F 1 was printed there; F was not.

Dr. Halliday. Looks at D 3. I see my name upon this paper, and from that I should suppose it has been in my possession; I got it from my Sircar. I know

Rajkissore Dutt, and am acquainted with his signature, which appears on the back of this three times. It must have been two years since this paper was in my possession. I advanced money upon it to Rajkissore Dutt.

Cross-examined. I do not know that I have lost by these forgeries, but I have one lack and eleven thousand rupees in danger. On a report relative to forged papers I took mine to the Treasury for examination. I saw Mr. Oxborough's brother. I got my papers back with Mr. Oxborough's initials upon them, and with a verbal message through my Sircar. I paid 13 rupees for the examination of 13 papers.

Mr. G. P. Bagram. I look at D 1. I see my name on this paper three times. I cannot say when I got it first, nor how long I had it in my possession. I look at D 3; my name on this is not in my hand-writing.

Cross-examined. I have had occasion to send papers to the Treasury to have them examined. I sent them invariably to Mr. Oxborough, because I knew he was in the habit of examining them.

Mr. J. Dorin. I am in the Company's Service. I am Treasurer of the Bank of Bengal. I have been in the Accountant General's Office for 8 years. I am well acquainted with the details of that Office. I was first Head Covenanted Assistant, and afterwards Deputy Civil Auditor. I was in the habit of Registering Company's Paper. I am acquainted with the checks that were used in that Office; I believe they have been since modified. I think it would be impossible for three papers of the same date, number, and amount, to pass through the Office up to the Secretary to Government. I look at the paper B; it is genuine; the others are not. I look at D, D 1, D 2 and D 3. D 1 is genuine, the others are forged. F 1, is genuine, F is forged.

Cross-examined. It was the invariable custom in the Bank of Bengal, from Oct. 1828, to Sept. 1829, not to take any paper upon deposit till sent to the Treasury for authentication—to ascertain that it was genuine. It was sent to Mr. Oxborough under orders from Mr. Wood; I find it is so in the books. I was not in the Bank at the time. Mr. Oxborough was paid 100 rupees per month under orders from Mr. Wood, who was Accountant General, and President of the Bank at the same time. Money was advanced for all these papers, and before the Bank took them they sent them for examination. If we had been told they were not genuine at the Treasury, we should not have made the loan. If they had refused to say whether or not, I do not know that a loan would have been made; I should have hesitated to advance it if they had refused to certify them. I took these papers to the Treasury on more occasions than six. I was led to suppose them spurious. I was always told at the Treasury they were good.

Dwarkanath Mitter, sworn.* I was admitted King's evidence in the prosecution of Budensauth Roy.

The Chief Justice suggested, that the witness should be informed that he was not bound to answer any questions that might criminate himself.

The Advocate General told the witness that he was about to ask him a question which might criminate him, but that he need not answer it if he did not choose.

The witness said that he had given evidence on a former occasion, but that he had no wish to do so on this.

The Advocate General asked him "why not?"

The witness said, because Mr. Compton had then stated that the man who came forward to prove these to be forgeries, would be prosecuted by the Bank of Bengal.

The Chief Justice said, that he thought that reason was sufficient.

The Advocate General stated, that he could do no more than pledge the Government, as he had done on a former occasion, and asked Mr. Prinsep to withdraw the threat on the part of the Bank of Bengal.

Mr. Prinsep having declined, Mr. Pearson closed his case.

Mr. Prinsep briefly replied.

* This was the person who, on a former occasion, proved that he had forged the names of the officers of Government to the papers in question.

JUDGEMENT.

The Chief Justice said, that as this question was to receive further consideration, as indeed he should wish it to have on the question of law, he would willingly avoid making any remarks, but he felt it necessary to state his reasons why he preferred giving a *Nonsuit*, with liberty to the plaintiffs to move to have it set aside and a verdict entered for them, to giving a *Verdict* for the plaintiffs with liberty to the defendants to move to have it set aside and a *Nonsuit* entered for them (if he found the latter the defendant might think it necessary to pay without carrying it further) and why he considered that the plaintiffs' case had not been made out in evidence.

There could be no doubt that it was a case of vast importance as large quantities of paper were similarly situated; nor could there be the least doubt that it was one of great importance and hardship to persons who had taken every precaution to ascertain its validity, and he trusted, that if this Court could not give them relief, some other means might be devised for doing so in England. Both he and his brother Judge agreed as to the material facts of the case and considered that they had been proved in evidence. First, he was of opinion that all three instruments were forgeries; secondly he was satisfied that Mr. Oxborough had authority to examine notes, and compare them with the Register and inform the holders whether they were genuine or not, and to receive for doing so a fee of one rupee for each. So far from thinking that the paper hung up in his office limited that authority, he considered it was sufficient for that purpose. It had been proved that Mr. Oxborough received a monthly salary from the Bank of Bengal under the eye of the Accountant General, who was President of the directors; the Government were also share holders, and must be taken to have been acquainted with the acts of that Bank; they paid him a salary for verifying securities; then how could he say, that they did not recognize the propriety of his doing so? he therefore considered he was an acknowledged agent for that purpose, but what the effect of it would be on the case: was another question.

Thirdly, he was satisfied, that Mr. Holt Mackenzie had no authority to draw notes for the United Company in its commercial capacity nor had the Governor General, and this he considered most important, and that Mr. Oxborough had no authority to certify the genuineness of Commercial Promissory Notes but that what he did: was done by him as Register of the Government Registered debt. These were the principal points in the case and in them Sir Edward Ryan did not differ from him, though he perhaps might in the legal consequences that would arise from them.

His Lordship said that if this was an action against a private person or mercantile firm, and that either had issued a promissory note and the holder had gone to their counting house and said, "tell me is this genuine? does it bear your signature?" and that a Clerk or Agent had said it was, and that it subsequently turned out a forgery, an exact copy of one in circulation; he should have felt much difficulty in giving his opinion; he should have been puzzled in determining which way the law inclined, for both were innocent sufferers and there was no authority to show how the point was to be settled.

His Lordship said, he was aware of the cases which had been cited by Counsel of acknowledgement of the endorsement on a Bill of Exchange being equal to a fresh acceptance but that did not decide that the party would be bound in the case of a Note nor did it appear whether the evidence of forgery was produced or not. He knew it was a case generally referred to by the profession as being an authority that a person so acknowledging would be liable, but it had not been expressly decided so. There was another case where a person wished to show that the name of the drawer was a copy but that was quite a different case from that of a promissory note, for if not it would equally refer to a Bond, and in either he knew of no case as an authority to hold a person answerable where he acknowledged by mistake. He should feel much difficulty in the case of a private individual or mercantile firm in deciding, for he could find no authority and he could not see why the law should make the penalty fall more heavily on the one innocent party than on the other.

But it was of no great consequence in his view of the present case to consider these difficulties, for he thought it a distinct one and quite different from that of mercantile firm or a private individual. The instruments in question purport to be given as Government Securities for the loan of 1825-26 and were therefore part of the Territorial or Registered debt and then the question was, whether the acknowledgment of Mr. Oxborough could bind the Company to pay these instruments? The power of the Governor General in Council to issue notes did not emanate from the Company, but the authority was given by Acts of Parliament by which he was empowered to raise money by loan for Government; he had not the power to draw a note for the East India Company in their commercial capacity and his authority to issue these securities was not given by the Company but by the British Parliament. Since the 26 G. III. chapter 63, the commercial and sovereign power of the United Company were distinct and the Governor General and Council were appointed by Parliament without reference to the Company, and were not removable by them and at the time this power was given them they were not members of the Company.

The reason, his Lordship said, that these securities were given in the name of the Company was simply, that the dispute as to their right to hold both territories and revenue having been settled, the revenue was vested in them for a specific time and for this reason the notes were made out in their name, though the Government and the Company were quite distinct and upon this would depend the liability of the Company to pay these notes.

His Lordship said there was nothing he was aware of to authorise the Governor General in Council issuing notes to bind the Company in their commercial character, nor did it appear that such was usual; if it were, it would be quite a different thing. If the Court were to give effect to the notes before them they must give effect to them as what they purported to be, securities for a part of the territorial debt and then it was in evidence that there were various others of the same kind in circulation and duplicate, triplicate, and quadruplicate of those held by the plaintiffs all with Mr. Oxborough's initials upon them; then if the Court gave them effect as part of the territorial revenue the question would be raised, had the Company a right to pay those false notes out of that fund? and could they do what they might be ordered by the Court; he thought not, for the Parliament of England had applied these funds for the purposes of government and have said "you must not consider the revenue yours; you must appropriate it to the payment of your army, the interest of your debt and other particular expences" and thus they have appropriated it to peculiar purposes; then how his Lordship wished to know could they pay them? They are obliged to render accounts yearly to parliament in which these payments must appear, then how he should like to know could they justify themselves supposing they discharged them? Mr. Prinsep had said they might pay it as a debt improperly contracted, but his Lordship would say, no such thing; for if they did, it would be a deviation from the special directions of an Act of Parliament.

If the defendants could not pay these securities out of the Territorial Revenue, then his Lordship wished to know how they were to be paid? It might be said, they must pay them the best way they can, out of their commercial assets, but he could not see how that could be done, for there were many statutory provisions as to them and regulations of the Court of Directors or Proprietors as to their application. It would, he thought, be a strange thing to make them pay out of their commercial assets what might as well have been a million of money as four or five lacs, for the mistake of an Agent who had no right to bind them in their commercial capacity but is employed to manage the Territorial Revenue. For those reasons his Lordship did not think that the case had been made out and therefore was of opinion that a nonsuit should be entered with liberty to move to have it set aside but had he considered the case made out, he should have given a verdict with the same liberty. He should much desire that the case should be carried to a higher tribunal, but if his view was correct, no person could give relief but Parliament who had specially directed the Territorial Revenue to be specifically appropriated and he considered that the East India Company had no interest in the case.

Mr. Justice RYAN said that there could be no doubt this was a case of great importance, not only to the holder of the notes, but to the Company, and he would consider it; first, as between private individuals, and secondly with reference to the defendants. His Lordship said there was no difference as to the facts between him and the Chief Justice; he was satisfied that the papers in question were forged and that Mr. Oxborough was the authorised agent of Government for examining and certifying the validity of Company's paper, but as to the authority of the Governor General in Council to draw notes on the Company in their commercial capacity, he considered it rather a question of law than of fact. On these points he agreed with the Chief Justice, but from them he drew a different conclusion and considered, that if this was an ordinary case the parties should recover, and he considered that the Plaintiffs were entitled to their verdict. His Lordship thought if it was a case between private individuals and they had shown, that before they advanced their money they had done all in their power to ascertain the validity of the security and that it had been afterwards shown to be bad and losses were sustained, that the person who had used all the caution in his power, was entitled to a verdict, for it was a principle which pervades the British law, that he who had been guilty of laches should suffer. In the case before the Court the Plaintiffs had used all due and proper caution and done all in their power to ascertain the genuineness of the securities and if any one were guilty, it must be the defendants and they should consequently suffer.

His Lordship cited the case of *Leach against Buchanan* and said he considered it an express authority in point and it was always held to be decisive. He considered that after a promissory note had been endorsed it became exactly on a similar footing with a Bill of Exchange and cited *Bayley on Bills* in support of his argument, and this he said brought the case within that of *Leach against Buchanan*, where the endorsement was stated to be genuine for in the present case the Securities were taken to an authorized Agent of Government who had authenticated and verified them and on this they advanced their money; even in the case he had cited, there was a verdict for the plaintiff though evidence of forgery was admitted and it was an express authority, that forgery would not be any bar; then if the present were a case between private individuals he considered the plaintiffs entitled to their verdict.

On the second point he was sorry to say he differed entirely from the Chief Justice; the Advocate General had put it in a more general form.

The Chief Justice said he thought that the vesting in the Company the revenue, made them liable to actions for all that was to be paid out of the revenue.

Sir E. Ryan. The Advocate General's objection is different from the Chief Justice's but if his, Mr. Pearson's, view of the case were correct, no action could be brought on these papers, for the Company are not liable in as much as they were given for a loan raised for the purposes of Government; if it were so no action could be brought against them even if the paper were genuine. With reference to what the Chief Justice had said, that they could not pay out of their Territorial Revenue, he thought that was no answer to the present action, for he considered they should be compelled to pay in the best way they could, if their authorised agent had authenticated these papers, (Cites the case of *Davis against the Bank of England*.) His Lordship also quoted the case of *Darling against Ryland* where stock had been transferred under a forged authority and there they were compelled not only to satisfy the original holder but the subsequent purchaser and that his Lordship considered a case of greater hardship than the present. He considered the defendants should pay out of what funds they could and that the Plaintiffs were entitled to their Verdict.

The Chief Justice was of opinion the Company could not be sued for the same liabilities as a private firm out of the Territorial Revenue; that was decided in the Post-office case; his Lordship's inclination was against the position of the Advocate General.

Nonsuit with liberty to the Plaintiffs to move to have it set aside and a verdict entered for them. — *Bengal Hurkara*.

ASIATIC SOCIETY.

At a Meeting of the Asiatic Society, held on Wednesday, the 7th July, Sir Edward Ryan, Vice-President, in the Chair, Mr. Mansel, Dr. Sully, Mr. J. Prinsep, and the Reverend Mr. Everest, were elected Members. A vacancy in the Committee of Papers having occurred, the Reverend Principal Mill was elected a Member of it. Letters were read from Dr. Stewart, Captain Jenkins, and Maharajah Baidynath Roy, withdrawing from the Society. The following letters were also read: one from Major General Hardwicke, forwarding a prospectus for the publication of a work on the Zoology of India. One from M. Roux, upon the 'Crustacés de la Méditerranée,' requesting communications from Members of the Society, on subjects of Natural History. One from Mr. Scale, of St. Helena, opening a correspondence on subjects of Natural History. A letter from Kamtee, on the rearing of Silk Worms (with specimen of the Silk) which it was resolved to refer to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society. A letter from Mr. Prinsep, forwarding an Extract from the Honorable the Court of Directors, transmitting the Catalogue of the Library of the late King, presented to the Society by his present Majesty.

A Report, by Dr. Strong and Mr. Ross, on the process and the probable expense of Boring for Water, agreeably to a resolution of the Physical Committee, referring the subject to the general meeting, was read: and it was resolved that one thousand rupees be placed at the disposal of the Physical Committee, to provide for the cost of carrying on the necessary operations under their general superintendence, and that they report progress from time to time. The Secretary's observations on the Mudaris, or followers of Sheikh Mudar, were then read. The following donations were received—the Banner of the Madari, presented by Bahoo Ram Comul Sen. Wood's Zoography, in the name of the Author, by his son Mr. G. Wood. Avdall's Abridgement of Chamik's Armenian Grammar by the Author. Von Hammer's Siege of Vienna by the Turks—from the Author. The Pentapotamia Indica, by Mr. Lassen. Numbers of the Journal Asiaticque, by the Asiatic Society of Paris. The following proposal was submitted by Captain Herbert—"That the Museum and Library be open early in the morning, for the accommodation of such Members as may find it convenient to visit them at that hour. It appears that the hours at which the house is usually open, ten to four o'clock, are any thing but convenient to the generality of Members—first, inasmuch as, during great part of the year, few people consider it salutary or even safe to venture any distance at that time of day, at least for many days successively; and secondly, because those hours comprehend that portion of the day in which most of us are engaged in our official duties." It was accordingly resolved, that the Secretary should consult with the Superintendent of the Museum, and the Librarian, on the practicability of the proposal.

Major General Hardwicke's work is to consist of two volumes folio, each containing one hundred coloured plates—and will be published, by subscription, in parts, price one guinea each, containing ten coloured plates. The prospectus states, that though various useful and splendid publications have contributed to the elucidation of the different branches of the Natural History of India and its Islands; yet a work, comprehending the whole of Continental India, and of the Islands which are usually regarded as its appendages, and embracing at the same time all the more perfect departments of animated nature; is still a desideratum in science. To fill up this void, Major General Hardwicke, who has had most extensive opportunities of observing and collecting and who possesses materials for its execution, which he confidently deems unequalled in extent—has undertaken this publication.

In their Report on Boring for Water Springs, Messrs. Strong and Ross state, that, "since the Boring Rods have been obtained from Government, about the end of May, nearly seventy feet of earth have been perforated, consisting of vegetable soil, sand, and other alluvial matter, into a compact yellow clay; but as the

rainy season has advanced, considerable difficulties have occurred, sand and loose earth having been, from time to time, washed into the hole bored, and a brackish water exuded through the sand, which, at this moment, rises, to within ten feet of the surface, and the present depth of the hole does not exceed much more than forty feet.—As we have hitherto been boaring in alluvial deposits, without proper pipes to keep out the yielding soil, and plentifully exuding water, the difficulties we have encountered are, perhaps, little more than might have been expected; and that they may be overcome, remains to be proved; but how to estimate the probable expense, is not quite so easy a matter as it may appear to a casual observer; however, we can merely recommend what appears to be the most feasible method to adopt to obtain the objects in view, and leave it to the Society to determine, whether this plan, or any other, shall be pursued.”

The proposed manner in which they intend to proceed is next given—as well as an estimate of the expense—which, in the present stage of matters, however, cannot be otherwise than conjectural. Government have liberally given, besides the Boring Rods, a Tindal and ten Kulassees, to work them, and two European Sergeants to direct, &c.

Mr. Wilson describes the Madar Jhanda to be a festival, which the Mohamedans of Hindoostan have derived from the Hindoos, and is so called from the use of a Jhanda, or flag, on the occasion. It is held at the end of May or beginning of June, and is celebrated by the lower classes of Mohamedans, joined by similar persons from the Hindus. The ceremony corresponds, in some respects, with the celebration of the marriage rite by the lower order—and requires the preparation of similar articles for seven days previous to the principal observance. The bearing of the Jhanda, or flag, is often the result of a vow. This ceremony, of which a particular description is given in the paper, is also called *Ghazi Meya ka Shady*, or the marriage of the religious hero. Mudar, or Ghazi, the hero in question, was, it is narrated, the son of a distinguished soldier, in the service of the King of Delhi, but who afterwards became a Pir of celebrated sanctity. “He died whilst his son was young, and Mudar entered into the service of a Patan leader, under whose banners he distinguished himself for his intrepidity, and for his ferocious antipathy against the Hindus. His character for courage, has made his name a sort of war-cry amongst Mohamedan soldiers, who are accustomed to exclaim on a march or an attack, “*Dum-dum Mudar!*” In the midst of preparations for his nuptials, Mudar, as the story goes, was informed of the near approach of a body of the enemy—and immediately left his house to meet them—but, although he distinguished himself by his usual gallantry, was slain. The death of Mudar, and the consequent removal of the nuptial banners and emblems, are supposed to be represented by the ceremonies observed at the festival of Mudar Jhanda. Particular and consistent as this tradition may appear, Mr. Wilson does not appear to give it any credit. “Bedia-ad-din Mudar, was a Soofi of a particular order the chief of whose practices is the procuring of beatific visions, by intoxication with Bhang or Hemp. Whilst his disciples admit the divine mission of Mohamed, and profess to be of the Suni persuasion; they disclaim the Prophet’s title to peculiar veneration, and shew little respect to his institutes. According to their legends, Mohamed obtained access to paradise only in virtue of the phrase *Dum Mudar*, the watchword of the sect, to which many miraculous effects are ascribed in their traditions. In their costume, the Medaris resemble Hindu Sanyasis, going nearly naked in all seasons, braiding the hair and smearing the body with ashes, and wearing iron chains round their waists and necks. These practices they probably borrowed from the Jogis, and other Hindu ascetics. After their establishment in Hindustan, for the sect originated in Persia, and Bedia-ad-din Mudar brought the creed to India, where he is inaccurately considered as its founder.” As mentioned in a former paper from the same hand, his tomb is at Mukhunpoor, in the Doab, near Ferozabad. It is a large square building, but in ruins, and held in no reverence now in the vicinity. Up the country, the legend of Mudar’s heroism and interrupted marriage, is told not of him, but of another individual—one of the companions of Mohamed, the first Mussulman invader of Hindustan, and the first Chief of note who fell in conflict with the Infidels. This latter circumstance is indeed, the key of the legend of the marriage, and is a curious exemplification of it.

THE LATE DR. ADAM.

grounds, on which such stories may rest. The death of a Mussulman, in a religious warfare, entitles him to the credit of a martyr—he suffers what is termed *Shehadat*, a word which has been corrupted into *Shahadi*, and thence confounded with *Shadi*, marriage: the story of the marriages, therefore, being an Indian interpolation originating in the misapprehension of an Arabic word.—*Govt. Gaz.*

THE LATE DR. ADAM.

A very full meeting of the Medical and Physical Society took place on Saturday evening, the 7th August it being understood that a proposal would be submitted, as to the best mode by which the Society could testify their regret for his death, and their respect to the memory of their lamented Secretary and fellow, Dr. Adam. The Vice-President, Mr. H.^d H. Wilson, addressed the meeting upon the subject—and the following, we believe, is a pretty correct sketch of what he said:

Before we proceed to the regular business of the evening, I beg to call the attention of the meeting to the loss which the Society has sustained in the death of its Secretary, the late Dr. John Adam.—It must be quite unnecessary for me to dwell upon the merits, of our late Secretary—they must be well known to most of the Members present, and will be readily admitted to constitute a strong claim upon the grateful recollections of the Society.

There is no doubt that the very existence of the Society originated with Dr. Adam, and that a sense of its advantages induced him to propose its institution to a man whose equal zeal for the profession, added, at that time, greater influence from his standing in the Service. From that time we all know that Dr. Hare and Dr. Adam co-operated actively in the formation of the Society, and as we have already recorded our obligations to the former, it is incumbent upon us to pay a like tribute to the equal claims of the latter.

But the institution of the Society was one of the least of our late Secretary's merits, and he has other and higher claims upon our regard. The same zeal for the credit of the Profession and the promotion of professional knowledge, which had prompted him to propose the formation of the Society, inspired him to the last, and induced him to discharge the offices of his situation with unwearied diligence and interest. I believe that on no one occasion was he ever absent from his post. I can speak from my own knowledge to a fair proportion of our meetings, and where my testimony is wanting, there are others present who can supply the deficiency. On all occasions too, many of us can vouch that he never failed to conduct the business of the evening as if it was a labour of love—or to take part in the amicable discussions which our meetings are accustomed to witness.

It was not only at our meetings, however, that Dr. Adam's warm interest in the prosperity of the Society was evinced, (and his labours were cheerfully and successfully devoted to it at other seasons)—a variety of little details must always devolve upon the secretary to an Institution, like ours, which, though comparatively unimportant, are not the less troublesome. The correction of the Press, too, devolved upon him, and was performed with remarkable accuracy—but the most troublesome part of his extra-official duty was the correspondence he had to maintain with medical men throughout India, in furtherance of the views of the Society. The manner in which he executed this part of his function, was, no doubt, eminently successful—not only has no complaint of delay or inattention failed to reach us, but it has been evident, from the tone of such letters as were laid before the meeting, that his correspondents were highly satisfied; that from being personal strangers, they learned to write to him as familiar friends, and that the interest they took in the Society, was mainly owing to the manner in which the Secretary invited and encouraged their assistance.

and of Dr. Adam's personal claims to our regret; and of the estimation in which his character was held by all who knew him, this is not the place to speak.—We are

now only to consider the claims his memory has upon the Society; and those you will, no doubt, admit to have been such as to demand a suitable acknowledgment. Before we engage in any other business this evening, I propose that we consider how we shall best express the sense we entertain of the services of our late Secretary, and our sorrow for his loss.

After which, Resolutions were passed to the following effect:—

That the Medical and Physical Society of Bengal was originally projected by their late Secretary, Dr. J. Adam, and owed its institution, in a great degree, to his exertions.

That the success which attended the foundation of the Society, and the prosperity it has since enjoyed, are mainly attributable to his assiduity, abilities, and zeal.

That the Society feel it therefore incumbent upon them to record their high sense of his services, and their regret for his loss.

That further, to mark the sentiments they entertain, they erect a plain Monument over his tomb, with a suitable inscription, and obtain, if procurable, a Portrait, to be hung up in the apartment where they may assemble.

That the Committee of Management be empowered to carry these Resolutions into effect.—*Gent. Gaz.*

SWAN RIVER.

The conflicting accounts that have appeared in the public prints, respecting this interesting colony to which the eyes of our countrymen in all parts of the world have lately been directed, verify the old philosophic adage, that "truth dwells in a well" from which it is difficult to elicit her, and the following remarks made in all probability at the same time as those which lately appeared in the *INDIA GAZETTE* show the different impressions which the same objects, simultaneously viewed, may produce on the retina of different beholders.

The calumnies that have issued forth against it from the sister colonies, would lead one to suppose it a place unfit for mortal to reside in, incapable of any cultivation and utterly destitute of that absolute essential fresh water. Captain Stirling is represented as having stated a deliberate falsehood when he described Cockburn Sound as a secure anchorage; sixty or seventy miles from the sea is stated to be the nearest good land, (a distance to which no one has as yet reached) and the greatest pains have been taken to vilify and traduce it.

These unfavorable reports have arisen chiefly from disappointed settlers, who thinking Swan River a place where they might eat the untaxed bread of idleness were rather surprised at finding on their arrival, that it was only by the sweat of their brow they could hope to succeed; and that even money was but of little use if they were not disposed to endure for some time the privations invariably attendant on the first settlers of a new country. These reports were eagerly caught at in Van Diemen's Land, where as well as in Sydney this infant colony has been viewed with the most extreme jealousy, from the moment of its proposal; they have been there enlarged and dwelt on, while wherever malice could overstep the bounds of truth with any shadow of plausibility, it has not failed to do so. What can thus have raised the ire of those convict colonists it is difficult to say, especially as to them for many years the establishment of this colony must be attended with advantage in as much as it must in a great measure be dependant on them for supplies, but the very idea of a colony being formed without the aid of prison labour, of a society for the most part of respectable people going out to establish themselves in a place where they are not obliged to rub shoulders with felons seems to have called forth their virtuous indignation and they hail with delight every account to its prejudice.

Fortunately it is not by the opinions formed of it in the Eastern shore that this settlement will stand or fall: it has carried out with it the seeds of future suc-

cess, industry and capital, and though it may not rise with the rapidity of the others where government has so materially assisted the foundation, yet as it has been clearly proved that there is sufficient good land in the neighbourhood, for the support of a numerous colony, of its final triumph there can be no doubt.

The entrance of the River or estuary is interrupted by a bar on which the sea breaks in stormy weather with much violence rendering it dangerous even for boats to pass over it, but on the South side of Arthur's Head (one of the promontories forming the entrance of the river) is a bay which is perfectly safe at all times for boats to land in and for small vessels to anchor. On the spit of sand which separates this bay from the River, is the town of Freemantle in situation well adapted for trade, but from the want of a solid foundation, ill calculated for streets, wharfs, and other indispensables, to a mercantile town; it at present consists of a few huts and two limestone edifices, the abundance of which material in the neighbourhood will be of vast assistance to them, and when the colony is a little farther advanced and quarrying more general, will allow them to build both better and cheaper than at either of the other colonies. On the opposite side of the river is intended to be North Freemantle but as yet there are no allotments taken nor any buildings erected; from this to the embryo metropolis, Perth, by land is supposed to be eleven miles and great part through thick woods a correct line of road is now about being surveyed which will be cleared as rapidly as possible. By water the journey from Freemantle to Perth is thirteen miles; for about a mile inside the bar the water continues very shallow (not exceeding five or six feet) though from its extreme transparency it does not appear even that depth, it then deepens into a regular channel and continues so to Perth, one side being always abrupt and steep to the shore while on the other is generally a flat extending more than half across the river, its appearance for the first three miles is neither calculated to gratify the eye of the settler looking for land, nor of the admirer of nature in search of the picturesque, but above that the latter is amply repaid by the view of a most noble expanse of water, about seven miles in length and three in breadth, the scenery here on the banks likewise improves, the woods assume a more vivid green and though the land from its proximity to the sea does not appear generally fit for cultivation, the timber which grows on its banks would render it not altogether unprofitable. At the head of this, is the confluence of the two rivers Swan and Canning, and on the Swan about a mile and a half above this, is (or rather is to be) the Town of Perth. Its situation is well chosen in point of beauty, but it being entirely a bed of sand on which it is proposed to stand, good streets and roads will be difficult to form, yet as at the Cape of Good Hope, these difficulties are proved not to be unsurmountable, there is no reason why they should be considered so here. Under this covering of sand is about a foot of light soil and beneath that a substratum of argillaceous sand. Fresh water is in every part abundant of a far better quality than any obtained in New South Wales, varying from three to nine feet from the surface. At Perth there are at present no buildings of any size or consequence, even the Government House but a temporary edifice and most of the others attached with the native grass which is very abundant.

The timber though stunted in height attains a great girth; the wood denominated cedar in Sydney (red gum here) seems to arrive at perfect maturity even in this sandy soil, it seldom exceeds twenty or thirty feet of straight growth, but may be sawed in planks four feet broad without a rent or flaw, thus rendering it particularly suitable for furniture.

About three miles above Perth the good land commences, and though that capable of cultivation is only in strips or small patches, there are besides extensive plains fit for the purposes of grazing or as stock runs. On the Canning the land exhibits the same features, the alluvial strips, tho' of small extent, being numerous; here a Mr. Bell, an officer of the navy has seated himself on what was generally considered a bad grant, but which by dint of labour and perseverance he has improved more than any other settler.

The climate here is during the summer very hot, too much so for intense European labour, and it decidedly must be the most extreme point to the North, of the settlement on this coast, but journeying Southward the land improves rather

than deteriorates, and in some places alluvial soil is found within a few miles of the sea. Captain Stirling has just gone to the Southward, to survey a reported harbour off Cape Leeuwin, which if found good and situation in other respects eligible, will no doubt be eventually placed the capital of a range of country extending from King George's Sound to Swan River; the report made by Dr. Wilson of the land eighty miles in shore of the former was most favorable in point of quality of soil, clearness of ground and supply of water, and the distance from one to the other is barely two hundred miles: a kingdom may thus be formed of about seven hundred square miles, with an extent of coast of three hundred, which for the purposes of trade in general must be confessed to possess a situation unequalled on the face of the globe. But the first object of this infant colony must be, (as soon as by industry the cravings of nature are actually supplied) to find an export, bearing in mind that they have not there, as the Eastern Colonies had, a large government demand for their surplus produce; on their own resources they entirely depend; the example of their neighbours will probably induce them to turn their attention to wool, for which if we may judge from New South Wales, both in soil and climate the country is well adapted; and if care be taken to introduce a proper breed of sheep in the first instance such subsequent trouble will be saved, and a supply of fine wool thereby insured. Their timber will also serve as dead weight for ships, and in England would always fetch a remunerating price for the trouble of bringing it home, exclusive of freight for the ship. *Mimosa* bark, of which there is great abundance would answer the same purpose. The cultivation of tobacco has been tried in small quantity, and found to succeed admirably, if proper skill and climate be employed in drying it, and there is no doubt but it also will form an article of commerce. Horses to India might also form a considerable export, while the convenience of situation would enable them to be sent at half the expense of those from New South Wales: in India the English horse is much esteemed, and a supply for the cavalry greatly wanted; and as on the East coast of New Holland, horses as well as all other stock have been found to increase with amazing rapidity, it is natural to suppose the same will be the case here.

The greatest inconvenience the settlers at present experience, is, the scarcity of labour, and unless some other means are devised to remedy this, they must have convicts; but were it possible even at the sacrifice of many years to avoid this dreadful alternative it would be better, as the bare idea of a state of society springing up similar to that in Sydney, would be sufficient to deter many from visiting their shores: various schemes have been proposed, one to get a supply of Malays, another of Chinese, but the most feasible seems Mr. Wilmot Horton's plan of exporting the surplus Poor of England at the Parish expence, here, they would find a certain provision and an ample remuneration for industry; at present wages are so high that the indented servants all scorn to stay with their masters, and earning eight and ten shillings per day, by labour two days of the week are sufficient to keep them in a state of drunkenness the remaining five; and until in this, as well as in other things, competition brings it to its natural level, such must continue to be the case. Cheap labour in a new country is the greatest requisite for its rapid improvement, and when we see the thousands idle famished wretches in England, whose utmost exertions could barely procure a morsel of bread for their starving families, whose children grow up indebted to crime for a livelihood, one cannot but regard this country with a hope that when the prejudice against compulsive emigration shall have a little worn away, it may prove an asylum to some, before from desperation they become quite abandoned. Could those flocks of Irish who now annually visit England, reducing the wages and corrupting the morals of the English labourers be prevailed upon to expatriate themselves still farther and visit these shores, they would find themselves instead of a burden to all connected with them, instead of objects which all are anxious to rid themselves of; useful members of society.

Gage's roads as an anchorage is extremely insecure, being perfectly open to any wind from West to North, the most severe that blow along this coast, and which throw into it a tremendous sea; but about ten miles South of the entrance to Swan River is Cockburn Sound formed by the Island of Buache or Garden Island, a very secure and sheltered harbour;—the access to it is difficult and dangerous to

those unacquainted and in consequence of its being too rashly attempted several ships have been nearly lost, there is however a very good channel in, which only requires being buoyed off to make it perfectly easy of entrance. Garden Island is, for the most part sand, yet vegetables grow on it very well and come to maturity, and water is abundantly obtained by digging a depth of three feet in the sand. On this Island are the Government Stores and some Huts that have been built by the Navy, in which the officers and men reside, it also abounds with small Kangaroos. Mangle's Bay on the South side of the Island is a most secure and sheltered Cove, and particularly adapted for a whaling station or fishing town.

But it must be confessed that the appearance of the place is not such as to gratify the eye on a first arrival, particularly, fastidious as we may imagine one to be, that has just emerged from the fertile meadows of England, but let it be compared with Port Jackson, let its sand and timber be compared with the barren rocks and stunted bushes of the latter, let the journey by water from Freemantle to Perth be compared to the same from Sydney to Parramatta, and I do not think the former will lose by the comparison; take again the Cape of Good Hope, let a man be landed at Simon's Bay, and during a fresh South Easter ride the first part of the way to Cape Town, should he be fortunate enough not to be entirely blinded by the sand, what he did see would only draw from him the remark that from "Dan even to Beersheba all is barren." yet the settlements of Southern Africa have succeeded as also New South Wales, why then should Western Australia; which I repeat in situation is unequalled on the face of the globe, be doomed to failure without a trial? Or take the Southern side of Sydney and travel thence by land to Botany Bay, what says M. Perou who visited it in 1802 and was rather than otherwise inclined to speak favorably of it "all the intermediate country (between Sydney and Botany Bay) is sandy, barren and unfit for cultivation, as you approach Botany Bay the land gradually sinks till you reach the dangerous swamps formed by Cook's and George's River, on their banks are a thousand species of trees and shrubs, whose delightful appearance deceived Captain Cook and his brave companions and led them to suppose the land to be unparalleled in point of fertility. It would have been well if the event had justified the great ideas which they formed of it, obstructed by banks of mud, the anchorage does not afford the shelter required while the marshy nature of the soil and its environs renders it at once unhealthy and unfit for ordinary cultivation." Such may be considered a correct description of the whole of New Holland within a few miles of the Sea, in the interior one may be led to conclude the good soil is distributed in equal quantities, but the convenience which the Western Colony possesses of water carriage to the Sea, *ceteris paribus*, must give it a decided advantage.

The progress of the Colony to the time of my visiting it was as great as could reasonably have been expected; they arrived at the commencement of winter and houseless were exposed to all the inclemencies of a stormy season for four months during which time it was hardly to be expected much could be done in the way of cultivation since which the major part have gone up to their locations and though as yet from the scarcity of working hands but little land has been cleared yet the vegetables and garden stuff which has been sown have turned out very well and the sheep and cattle that have wandered into the Bush whenever refound have invariably been found fat and in good condition.

Though there is no scarcity of Provisions for some time they will naturally bear a high price and will afford a handsome remuneration for any one will take them, not in too large quantities at a time, but there is very much wanted a Merchant or go, between who possesses capital enough to buy up a Ship's Cargo, disposing it by retail as he can at his own prices; for want of this indispensable connecting link between the freighter of a Ship and the consumer of his goods, most of the Vessels that have yet arrived have found so much time taken up in the tedious retail of their cargoes that they have incurred in preference a loss on their goods, to such lengthened demurrage; this is an evil however that will very soon work its own cure, the interest of money in England is at too low a rate to prevent its being brought wherever it can be employed to advantage.

Many of the present evil reports of this settlement have been caused by the too rapid arrival of settlers; when nearly a thousand people are landed at once on

a sandy beach with wives and families, the ships that conveyed them anxious to get away, their outfit which it has taken nearly their all to purchase placed by their sides exposed to the weather, with no land surveyed on which to choose a location, and with only a small tent to shelter themselves, it is not to be wondered at if some daunted by those unpromising appearances, in despair fly to more known lands and as an excuse for their own want of energy endeavour to impress upon others, that they have been deluded and imposed upon; but there was certainly nothing in any of the printed reports, which could lead one to suppose this a country where the earth brought forth its fruits spontaneously, on the contrary those not inclined to labour were warned of the inutility of their going there, yet here we find a number of half pay officers, men in general not calculated for primitive settlers and who with the exception of one or two are not likely ever eventually to make it answer.

Most of the above information on part of the Colony which I had not an opportunity of visiting were derived from a Mr. Heaty who may be considered perhaps as the most respectable settler there,—he has embarked considerable capital, and has taken up a grant of sixty thousand acres with which he expressed himself perfectly satisfied, though of course allowing that the country did not answer the glowing description in which it had been represented in England, of him at least it may be said that he does not want the means of returning and nothing but a thorough conviction of the capabilities of the place for a settlement would induce him to continue investing capital, now that a year's residence must have given him a tolerable knowledge of the place and its probable resources.—Bengal Hurkaru.

LUCKNOW.

I have often visited the Court of His Majesty the King of Oude, in his capital of Lucknow; and I own I always derived considerable amusement from the scene. During the present year, I passed through that city on my way to the Upper Provinces, but a short period after the accession of his present Majesty to the throne; taking my way from Benares through the Company's District of Juanpore, and the South Eastern frontier of His Majesty's dominions; which I was glad of an opportunity of comparing with our own. The Oude territory will certainly bear no comparison with the fertile and highly cultivated districts of Bahar; but I could name many of the Company's Provinces where the hand of the cultivator is probably more inactive; and where the jungle is even more wild and exuberant. At Midnapore for example such is the excessive luxuriance of the vegetation that a single year will over-grow with underwood a road not perhaps very much frequented, so as to leave little more than a pathway.

The Districts of Ramghur and the Jungle Mehals are nearly similarly circumstanced. All that we read of the contention of planters with nature in the back settlements of America, may certainly be matched without going many miles from Calcutta.

I have mentioned these circumstances in justice to the King of Oude's Government; because I know it is the fashion to attribute to the misgovernment of his officers the wild and uncultivated state of the greater portion of his provinces; and though to man unquestionably belongs some portion of the desolation, to nature likewise, as in the Company's better governed territory, certainly may be ascribed a share.

The road I took from Juanpore to Lucknow was much covered with low underwood; and even where the prospect opened, the cultivation appeared to be scanty. Patches of wheat and barley (rice cultivation is little practised above Patna) were visible here and there. The scene offered little to indicate the approach to a great capital. Here were no carriages whether for purposes of profit or pleasure, —no foot passengers, —no horsemen, —A drove of brinjara bullocks scattered lei-

surely along; the drivers practising a sort of oriental psalmody* of which the rugged tones and nasal twang disagreeably interrupted the solemn stillness of the clear and starry night.

At length I became sensible of my approach to the suburbs of a great Eastern City. The continued baying of the Pariah dog struck upon the ear,—the shrill cry of the jackall was heard at intervals,—lights glimmered in the distance.—A rocket occasionally soared into the air, and partially illuminated for a moment the tall white minaret, and graceful dome,†—the hum of voices proclaimed that the congregated abodes of men were at hand. I entered Lucknow; and was received at the Residency; with oriental hospitality.

This city is of very modern erection. About the year 1775, Asoph-ool Dowlah, son of Soojah-ool Dowlah, first established his residence here, and from an obscure village on the banks of the Goomtee, it gradually assumed the name and character of a large and populous capital. The date of its erection precludes the possibility of its affording any object of interest to the historian or the antiquary: though as the capital of one of the few remaining princes of India, to whom the means are yet supplied to keep up something of the state and splendor of an Eastern Court, a visit to Lucknow is not devoid of interest.

The principal street has an appearance which is presented by no other city of that part of India. From the intimate connexion subsisting between the present Royal family, and the East India Company, a connexion which has scarcely been interrupted since the battle of Buxar, in 1764, the English taste in building predominates; and the great street is composed of very fine houses, and lines of shops, as regularly and architecturally disposed as in Calcutta. These have been constructed principally by Europeans, in the employ of the preceding Nawabs; and it is to be presumed, that their taste was not checked as in Calcutta by some of those rights, under which people build their houses to please themselves, and not the sovereign.

The building of houses has been a taste or “shoke” to use the Hindoostanee term, of all the princes of this family; and not one appears to have fancied as a residence, his father’s habitation, or that of his ancestor. The city therefore, and the environs are full of fine houses; few of which are well preserved, and repaired, for the reason above stated. Across the principal street are two very elegant gateways, which must have been built for ornament rather than use; for were the gates closed, his Majesty could not enter his own palace. These gate-ways have certainly an imposing effect; though as an interruption to the coup d’œil of a long and handsome street, their removal might be desirable. Occasional gate-ways on each side of the street, mark the entrances to the King’s residences, stables, and houses of his principal officers; and although the orders of architecture have not been very strictly observed in their construction; the proportions are not inelegant, and the taste displayed, considering the mode in which the designs were supplied, must strike every observer.

The city, or rather that part of it occupied by the native population, extends about two and a half miles on the right bank of the Goomty; over which a superb bridge has been erected. Of the height to which rivers in India suddenly rise during the rains; some idea may be formed from the fact, that large boats have sailed over the bridges both of Lucknow and Juanpore. That of the latter city is of considerably greater elevation.

The breadth of the city is irregular; but it may be roughly estimated at three miles. The houses are built very close to each other, and have some of them two

* The brinjarahs are a class of people of whose manners, customs, and singular mode of life much yet remains to be learnt. They derive their subsistence from the sale of grain; which they carry on their bullocks in droves of seven or eight hundred, to astonishing distances: pursuing their occupation unmolested even in the most wild and lawless parts of India. Although few of them have ever had any fixed habitation their wandering mode of life does not render them disorderly; and I never recollect a complaint against a brinjarah; though the city in which I long resided was a thoroughfare for thousands.

† The natives of Upper India are extremely fond of fireworks. In the large towns, they scarcely cease letting them off till the dawn. In Bengal, the thatched roofs render such an amusement the dangerous for general adoption.

of three stories. After all that has been said of the rapacity of this Prince's Government, there are probably more good, substantial, well built houses in Lucknow (and I take Johnson's definition of the term as distinguished from a hut) than in any other city, of equal extent within the Ganges and the Indus. To municipal regulation, the claim is slender; for the streets are much encumbered with filth; and olfactory nuisances are far more frequent than might have been expected, where a river flows, if I may use the expression, at the very doors of the houses, allows every convenience for drainage and every facility to ablutionary precaution.

There are few countries of the world to which Nature has been so bountiful of her gifts, as the territory of Oude. Previously to the cession, the Ganges, the Gogra, the Gomty, the Sye—four vast streams which are navigable at all seasons of the year, contributed to its fertility, and facilitated those communications, which make fertility a blessing beyond its own sphere. These vast rivers should always have opposed barriers to foreign invasion; nevertheless although the people are warlike, and its districts afford large bodies of recruits to our armies, Oude has always been a prey to every foreign invader. Even the little state of Furruckabad, a branch only of the Patan state of Rohilcund, overran the country under its heroic chieftain Ahmed Khan and plundered Lucknow itself.

Of the administration of the country, I scarcely like to hazard any remark; aware that such is, or is supposed to be, the intimate nature of our connexion with this state, that whatever may be the public opinion as to any good that may be apparent in its government, that which is mischievous is very certainly attributed to us. I have repeatedly heard men of education in the Western Provinces declare that the British Government encouraged the disorders of the Oude administration, in order that there might be a pretext for another cession, of what remains of its territory.

I arrived at Lucknow at an interesting moment. His late Majesty Ghaz-ood-Deen Hyder, who died November 1827, had raised up from the lowest classes of society, a man named Aga Meer; to whom he had entrusted unlimited power; and in whose favor a treaty had been concluded with the British Government, under which the late Governor General guaranteed to him and his heirs, a large portion of the interest of a second crore of rupees; which he had the influence to extract from his master's coffers in aid of our operations against the Burmese Empire.

When the late King felt himself at the point of death, he began to entertain apprehension as to the full execution of the terms of this treaty; as far at least as regarded the favourite; and he therefore attempted to reconcile his son and successor to him, and the stimulations for his benefit: a task one should suppose of some difficulty; for the heir apparent had been long in confinement, and the severe treatment he experienced during his father's life, was always attributed to the minister. However, the reconciliation took place in the dying monarch's presence. The young Prince ascended the Musnud; and the minister, instead of the instant disgrace apprehended by himself and his partizans, appeared to have succeeded to power as unlimited, and influence as unbounded in the Councils of the son, as he had exercised for years, in those of the father. The Kellaats, or dresses of honor, and presents made to him at the coronation, exceeded in magnificence those of the Royal Family; and I believe there was not an individual in the Western Provinces, Native or European, who foretold the storm; and who was not effectually deceived by these proceedings. The whole was a blind, more securely to effect his ruin without disturbance or éclat.

One morning after a short conference at the Residency, Aga Meer was informed, that he was to consider himself a close prisoner to his own palace, under the charge of the British troops, and the guarantee of person and property of British authority. He submitted to this startling and unexpected change, it must be owned, with the greatest fortitude. Neither his voice faltered, nor was there agitation even in his manner, as he expressed his conviction, that as he had served our Government, with at least as much zeal, as his own, the provisions of the treaty would be carefully and strictly adhered to. Aga Meer however, is still in confinement. (August 1828,) and it must be owned, that his position is one of great embarrassment.

Under the treaty made with the Oude Government by Lord Hastings, the entire independence of that state is formally recognized. Accordingly, the late King was permitted to throw off his allegiance to the Imperial family of Delhi; and without obstruction from the British Government, to assume the title and the emblems of Royalty. The young sovereign, aware of this fact, requested the English Resident, as he had taken the custody of the prisoner, to send him his head, the moment there was leisure to take it off! and expressed considerable surprise and dissatisfaction when informed, that it was, for the present, impossible to comply with what he considered, so reasonable and proper a request.

When His Majesty found that the Minister's life was to be safe, he claimed all his property; and when doubts were expressed as to whether this even could be ceded under the guarantee, he demanded that an account should be rendered of all that he had received or disbursed whether by himself or by deputy, since his administration. The demand was subtle enough; for his Majesty knew full well, that for the preparation of such an account, and for the audit of the items, a century would not suffice if such were his royal pleasure; while all that the unfortunate man possessed, colossally rich as he is said to have been, could never meet the claim, or pass from his Majesty's grasp while he still continued a prisoner in his Capital.

No sooner was one Minister thus summarily disposed of, than another was to be chosen to supply his place; and notwithstanding the obvious dangers of the elevation, the station was as eagerly sought after, as if it had combined all the distinctions to which talent may lay claim, to render it a proud and enviable thing to stand at the helm of the state. Although there were several competitors, all eyes were now turned on the celebrated Hakeem. I trust I shall not be thought to wander materially from the subject before me, if I should here attempt to make a slight sketch of this very remarkable person.

Moontezum Ood Dowlah, Mhaindee Aly Khan, better known throughout India by the name of the Hakeem, is one of those individuals, who would in any country attract that attention, which is readily given, even among the most rude and uncivilized, to him who has the courage to shake himself free of those shackles which centuries of bigotry and prejudice have imposed on his countrymen. Born of a distinguished though not very opulent Persian family he was very early called into active employment* by Saadut Ally Khan; who with the penetration for which he was remarkable, predicted, as he contributed to his advancement. In 1802-3 when the treaty was in agitation under which the best half of the Oude Provinces were ceded to the Company, the Hakeem was high in the confidence of his Sovereign; and his account of the intrigues of the Court at that period, the difficulties experienced in inducing the Prince to sign what he considered his erasure from the list of Indian Sovereignty afford an instructive and deeply interesting lesson, in the arcana of Indian diplomacy. The Hakeem does not attempt to deny, that he counselled his master, to resort to all possible means of evasion and even of resistance, short of a reference to that *dernier resort* the "*ultima ratio regum*" to which he was far too intelligent to urge him. It is impossible not to admire the spirit which dictated the advice, as much as the candour which now admits the fruitless hostility.

Views however, so directly in opposition to those of the British Government, could not but bring the Hakeem into rough collision with our Resident, an officer who at that time, exercised a far more direct and proclaimed influence in the

* The late Bishop Heber has stated in his work "that the Hakeem is a man of very considerable talents, great hereditary opulence and influence." This is an error and takes from his real merit as the founder of his fortune. The Hakeem's father was a Persian gentleman from Shiraz; who had followed "the sabres adventurous law," to India; his sword and his spear, his fortune and inheritance. Again the late Bishop has been misinformed in stating that this remarkable person was ever "thrown into prison" whence he was only released by the interposition of the British Government." The Hakeem never was in confinement. If he had been, he would never have been released. As Fouché said of Buonaparte, when said he was dead, by one of Napoleon's own spies, who had instructions to report what the minister said or did on the occasion "*C'est une mauvaise plaisanterie que vous faites il est trop fin pour se laisser mourir.*"

Oude councils, than is now desired. He was therefore driven into honorable exile, as amil or governor of some districts of the Oude territory, situated on the British frontier of Benares and Goruckpore. Here he applied himself diligently, to the improvement of the districts entrusted to him; and with such success, that a country which does not now pay the expenses of Government, under his management was a most fruitful source of wealth to his master's treasury, while means were afforded him, for the accumulation of one of those colossal fortunes, of which the East has afforded some rare examples. The blind goddess has seldom made so just a distribution of wealth; and never was Asiatic better fitted to govern, and to instruct his countrymen.

To the keenest perception of his own interests, and a remarkable tact in the happy adaptation of the views of others to his own purposes, he adds the deepest sagacity—the greatest mental activity—and a knowledge of human nature which I have rarely seen equalled, never exceeded. Although born and bred in a country, in which the nuptial tie is so little regarded; where marriages are dissolved on demand, and concubinage has scarcely any prohibition; yet so deeply did the Hakeem feel the loss of his wife that not only did he never contract another marriage (although she had left him without an heir to his immense wealth) but it seemed as if every lien had been broken which could attach him to the world. He never again entered the female apartments where she died; which remain just as they were at the moment of her decease. No one has ever worn her jewels: her shawls, her dresses are still retained with enthusiastic fondness; and when he has casually mentioned her name after a lapse of nearly eight years, the sigh was on the bosom, and the tear was in the eye.

Of his urbanity of manner, even in these kingdoms of masters and slaves; of his intuitive perception of what is great and good; of the justness of his conceptions and the excellence of his judgement, I might offer many examples. At the marriage of his grand nephew he gave a most sumptuous entertainment, to the ladies and gentlemen of Futtiaghur, and the surrounding stations: which was conducted in the English mode; the dinner being spread in the hall of a superb house which he purchased for the occasion, and every delicacy offered which luxury could devise, or wealth supply. In the midst of the entertainment, the string of a pearl necklace of enormous value broke and the pearls fell in showers all around his seat. The accident however was not remarked by the guests, and not a pearl was picked up until they had adjourned: lest as he observed, an interruption should have occurred in the gaiety of the company; and the party have been deranged "for a very trivial purpose."

Speaking to him one day of our Regulations and willing to combat his impression that in this country, as in most others there are two laws, one for the rich and the other for the poor, he exclaimed; "let us look no further into the question. You and your brothers interpret the Regulations as may best suit your views of right and wrong; but after all, they very much resemble a curious walking stick, which was sent to me from your Bengal capital. It looked like a stick, and was loaded with air but it was in fact a gun." To rather a tiresome visitor, who commented at somewhat greater length than was convenient, on the rapid growth of the plants in his garden he remarked, "sir, they have nothing else to do." "You have lately made three presents to the country" he one day remarked to me; "and they all came in with the administration of the Marquess of Hastings; the gout, the cholera morbus and the Supreme Court, we never heard of any of them up here, until he arrived."

The figure of the Hakeem is perfectly in keeping with his character. The ample, but deeply furrowed brow, the sarcastic yet smiling expression of the mouth, the ardent and awakened eye, which leaves nothing unnoticed, nothing unexamined. There is even in his dress, always remarkably nay studiously neglected, that impress of singularity, and disregard of all form, in a country of forms, which make his conversation one continued stream of information and intelligence.

The Nawaub is advanced in years, but his mother is a still more remarkable instance of longevity. This lady perfectly recollected the entry of Nadir Shah into Delhi; and the event was still fresh in her recollection after the lapse of sixty

years. She had the gratification of seeing five generations united under a roof, which the poorest never entered without a welcome, nor quitted without relief.

The Hakeem, as his title imports, is practised in the medical science of his own country; and he is fond, not only of the theory, but of the practice of medicine: in which I shall remark in passing, he considers himself something of a Machaon; and consequently rather too much inclined to underrate those modern discoveries in a science, which he says Avicenna, Hippocrates, and Galen, very certainly learnt from his countrymen. Of Calomel he always expresses undisguised abhorrence. On the other hand I went to pay him a visit one day, when he was unwell, and I found him taking an amalgamum of pounded pearls, gum arabic and leaf-gold. Observing a smile on my countenance, at so unusual a prescription, he asked me if I thought there might not be some virtue in one metal, as well as another. Joking with him one day on a new plantation of orange trees from which at sixty-five it was scarcely possible for him to expect much fruit, he remarked; "One of your great poets mentions a people whose eyes were at the back of their heads, consequently they never saw any thing in front.—You must be that people—you never think of what is likely to be hereafter, but what has been already."—To the liberties which European nations have taken with Geography, he expresses remarkable disapprobation. When I have talked to him of the Red Sea, the White Sea, and the Black Sea, and the Yellow Sea, he would get out of all patience.—"Why" said he, "here is every color but the Right."

But I must abridge, though I think I need not apologize for details which private regard have made it difficult for me to suppress, and which it may not be altogether uninteresting to record. He who sent to the distant, and to him unknown valley of Cashmeer, the splendid benefaction, which could relieve a whole city desolated by an earthquake.—He who could construct a bridge for our Government and one for that of Persia at an expence of £30,000. The Mahomedan who believes that good men of all nations and religions may be saved—that man's character belongs to the history of his period. If the Traveller merits reproach who omits the description of a noble building, why should it not be penal alike to pass in silence the far more rare example of worth uncorrupted by wealth—of religion divested of bigotry, and of charity unmixd with ostentation.

We should be guilty of an injustice to our readers, and to an able Correspondent if we omitted to call public attention to the highly interesting historical sketch or *Memoire pour servir a l'histoire*, which will be found above. The description of the city itself is graphic and picturesque: but the sketches of Aga Meer and the Hakeem, the present visiter, cannot fail to fix more deeply the attention of every reflecting mind. They exhibit a striking illustration of oriental policy, and the singular vicissitudes to which it occasionally subjects individuals, raising the meanest suddenly to the loftiest pinnacles of place and power and emolument, and as suddenly casting them down, with as little reason and judgment in the one case generally, as in the other. Aga Meer who is one example of this sudden elevation and equally sudden depression, is still, we believe, in confinement, owing his life to British interference and British protection, although it has been rumoured, within these few days, that he had been released.

On the administration of the country, the writer of the article to which we refer is unwilling to indulge in remark. He does however, make one observation, which deserves especial notice; it is "that whatever is mischievous in it is ascribed to us, that is to the British Government." "I have repeatedly heard men of education in the western provinces" says our Correspondent "declare that the British Government encouraged the disorders in Oude, in order that there might be a pretext for another session of what remains of its territory." Can any rational and thinking being, we ask, who considers that the natives know nothing of our interference in Oude but that it is employed on the side of power against the people to support the native Government, an unqualified despotism, blame this inference or deny that it is, according to their means of judging, perfectly natural, however unjust. In fact it is the same thing to them, whether our motives be pure, our object perfectly disinterested, or

the reverse : they are equally the sufferers from the system we uphold. We need not say that we do not concur in the justice of the inference. We utterly disbelieve, that the British government of the present day, would act in the manner it supposes - and if such indeed were the maxims which guided it, disorder has already prevailed long enough and attained a height sufficient to establish a case, which would justify it, in the eyes of the whole world, in assuming the entire government of the State, when the miseries resulting from a policy of pretended self-denial, should be fully made known. Our present connection with it, does in fact make us morally responsible for all these miseries and all these disorders of which the people are victims. Our countenance and support of the system (we ought to use another phrase) which prevails, has in fact deprived the people of the only check against the excesses of power of which a despotism admits. We cannot, at least we disclaim all power to interfere for a beneficent purpose, but do we or can we refuse our aid to coerce refractory zamindars, to put down tumult and to repress, in short, those reactions which are the natural result of that oppression which surpasses the bounds of human endurance? It is said, that of late, indeed, the utmost caution has been observed in regard to our interference, and that the policy, at present, is not to interfere at all, for good or evil; but suppose any serious insurrection arose — what would be our policy, or what would be our measures then? inevitably that interference of which we have spoken. Again then, we ask whether we are not morally responsible for all those disorders which distract and distress the state of Oude. If

He who permits oppression shares the crime

we, who not only permit but protect it, are doubly guilty; and it is in vain now to seek a justification in a pretext which the history of our Indian career laughs to scorn. We are not advocates of an aggressive policy; but the Company have left themselves no choice between supporting with their arms a system of dreadful oppression, and abandoning a policy for which they will at this time of day not receive as they certainly do not deserve, any credit; and the departure from which, will in all probability ere long be forced upon them. It would have been departed from long ago, but for that pretended repugnance to territorial acquisition to which we have alluded.

Oh ! what a tangled web we weave
When first we practice to deceive.

Bengal Hurkaru.]

LUCKNOW.—Hakim Mehdi Ali Khan occupies the most prominent place in names from this capital, apparently he is high in the favor of the king, who is availed himself of his experience in the conduct of the public affairs. He is considered as the Prime Minister elect of that state. But his formal investiture with the dignity of that office has not as yet taken place, probably as is supposed, because the sanction of the British government had not been received. In the meantime, the expectation of this event had diffused general satisfaction, and its anticipation had even occasioned a fall in the price of grain. Owing to the influence and judicious encouragement of Mehdi Ali Khan, those scenes of tumult and bloodshed, which during the fast of Mohurum, have usually disgraced the city; had not as yet occurred in spite of the efforts of the ill-disposed.

The king had appointed for the residence of Mehdi Ali Khan, the house occupied formerly by the late Ghoolam Hosen Khan, and at present by his family. In consideration of their consequent distress he had not availed himself of the proposed residence, preferring that called Noor Bukhsh which had formerly been given him by Saadat Ali Khan. This, it would seem, had subsequently been transferred by the late king to his Minister Aga Meer and still contained his property. H. M. remarked that Aga Meer was one who would contest the smallest trifle and consequently not likely to concede the house. Mehdi Ali Khan however undertakes to

arrange this, provided he had H. M. assent, and the matter seems to have been adjusted accordingly.

It had been reported to the king that the Badshah Begum had sent her confidante, the aunt of the deceased Minister Fazi Ali, to the residence of Aga Meer, with a friendly message, that she forgave his former offences and encouraged him to hope for restitution to office. As a proof of the good will of His Majesty to Mehdi Ali Khan, it is mentioned that he immediately sent this report to that individual. Two inferences are drawn from this procedure of the Badshah Begum, 1st, that she wished Mehdi Ali Khan to feel the necessity of conciliating her; 2d, that she desired to revive his animosity towards his former rival.

Some of the public farmers who had hitherto avoided settlement of arrears had, in reliance on a fair adjustment under the mediation of Mehdi Ali Khan, commenced payments. The king is represented as pleased and surprised at this unexpected result.

The Resident had conveyed a friendly communication to His Majesty from the king of England, intimating the interest which His Britannic Majesty felt in the welfare of the Oude kingdom. A salute from the Royal Artillery was accordingly discharged in demonstrations of respect.

An affray had taken place between an Abyssinian slave of Aga Meer and an officer, of the king. The latter had seized the former near the residence of his master, and a scuffle ensued. The slave wounded the officer, and a peon who was aiding the officer cut off the slave's hand and inflicted a wound in his breast. The slave took refuge in his master's premises which were surrounded by the king's guards, clamorous for his surrender.

The king ordered the tumult to be allayed and sent Mehdi Ali Khan to the Resident to represent the case. The Abyssinian was also sent by Aga Meer, and by the Resident forwarded to the Surgeon to have his wounds dressed.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, July 9.

Great praise is bestowed on the judicious and successful measures of Mehdi Ali Khan to preserve tranquillity in this populous capital during the Mohoram. The efforts of the ill-disposed to promote tumult and blood-shed at the period of incitement have been baffled.

It would seem the king is anxious to introduce economy and reduce the public establishments to the scale of those entertained by Saadut Ali. As a preliminary to this, restitution and adjustment of accounts have been required from the public defaulters and embezzlers.

The Mubajja Ram Doyal is in close confinement and gradually but slowly disgorge his appropriations.

Jorden, also defaulter in the large scale, is rigorously imprisoned, but, it would appear, will not do the needful.

Khyrat Ali, the King's Tailor, had been required to make good a lack of Rupees, with which he is chargeable.

Badli-dass the Amil of Mendiaw, had made himself scarce.

On the 13th of the Mohoram, Aga Meer had an interview of some length with the Resident. He is mentioned as making arrangements for the payment of the claims of individuals on him. It would seem he had not abandoned his pretensions to the house called Noor Bukh, destined by the King for the residence of Mehdi Ali Khan. Aga Meer claims this as a gift from the late King, while his rival alleges that it was bestowed on him by Saadut Ali. Some communication on the subject had taken place with the Resident.

A curious circumstance, illustrative of the state of Hindooism in this Moslem capital, is mentioned. Raja Mewa Ram, the Dewan, had observed the various formalities peculiar to the Mohoram with the rigid piety of an orthodox Moslem. The late Jewan Nussa has volunteered an elaborate, but by no means successful, argument, to exonerate this Courtier from the imputation of hypocrisy or time-wasting.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, July 22.

The notices from this capital contain little of interest or importance. Notwithstanding the countervailing effects of his enemies the judicious arrangements of Muntazin-ood-dowlah* were sensibly contributing to the amelioration of affairs. An instance illustrating the decision of his character is mentioned. The regiment of Madho Sing which had been ordered to be paid off, tumultuously opposed the Nawab whilst taking his ride. He remonstrated with them and required them to deposit their ensigns, and receive their pay according to the orders of the King. As they continued to offer a menacing front the Nawab charged into the midst of them with his followers—this energy had the desired effect. The tumult was allayed and the ensigns surrendered—at this boldness of his veteran Minister the King is said to have "pressed with his teeth the finger of wonder" and to have rewarded the Nawab's followers. It was expected that Aga Meer the late Minister who has been so long confined under charge of the Resident, will soon be enlarged. The King had been applied to procure for his use Carts, &c. and had given a Shawl to the Kotwal who stated that owing to the rains he had failed in procuring any. H. M. ordered him at the same time to use his best diligence in procuring the required Carts, &c. Part of the secreted plunder of Bhurtpoor seems to have found its way to Lucknow; a man named Radha Purshad at the capture of that place took a Necklace of large Pearls and other valuable Jewels: his attempt to conceal the booty being detected, by order of Lord Combermere the prize was taken from him and he himself discharged; he still however contrived to retain four large pearls with which he proceeded to Lucknow, and offered them for sale to Radha Kishn, a dependant of Ram Dyal by whom he was employed as an Hurkara—Radha Kishn having ascertained from Jewellers that the pearls were worth 40,000 rupees, agreed to give Radha Purshad 2200 rupees for them, and sold them to Ram Dyal for 25,000 rupees. Not having been paid his money, Radha Purshad complained against his defraud, and the above facts were disclosed. At first the King ordered Radha Kishn, who was already in confinement, to pay the 2200 rupees, but he is now pressed for the full sum of 25,000 Rupees, but for whose benefit is not stated.—*Bengal Hurkuru*, August 6.

The measures of Nawab Muntazin-ud-Dowlah for the recovery of arrears from numerous defaulters, and the introduction of good order, continue to be the topic of commendation. He was affording an example of application from which salutary results may be expected. On one occasion, while busily engaged in business, the Nawab did not notice the King who passed by. For this inadvertence, he imposed on himself a fine of 2,000 rupees, which pleased His Majesty.

Astrology, it would seem, retains its influence at this capital. According to the divination of an astrologer, the Budshah Begum, for some suspicious purpose, had presented His Majesty with this fancifully assorted votive offering—an elephant, a horse, a buffalo, 3 gold pictures, 30 rupees, 27 bags of grain, a sword, a shield, a vessel of ghee and a vessel of oil.

A wanton murder had been committed on a servant of a writer attached to the Residency. He was sitting at his master's door when a Khalasi (supposed to be drunk) passed in the retinue of Jaufar Ali. The Khalasi said, he would pierce him with his spear. To this, the other replied why? and immediately was slain by the Khalasi. The Resident sent the murderer to the King for trial.

It would seem, that the indication of the approaching release of Agha Meer by the English Government, had been productive of some activity for the counteraction of that measure. By desire of the King, Muntazin-ud-Dowlah had conveyed to the Resident various claims for large sums, which different individuals had preferred against the prisoner. The ladies too, of a particular class, had been sent to the Resident with their claims that Agha Meer had, when in power, forcibly taken some youthful members of the sisterhood whom he detained. A proclamation had been issued to the effect, that persons were not obliged against their will to

* The title of the Hakeem Mehdi Ali Khan.

accompany the Ex-Minister out of the kingdom. The imprisoned Ram Doyal likewise had set up a large demand on Agha Meer, alleging, that on its recovery depended his ability to satisfy the claims of H. M. on himself. He had been sent to the Resident to be examined by him on the subject of his claim and other matters.—Bengal Hurkaru, August 16.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT,—August 20, 1830.

Before the Hon'ble Sir E. Ryan.

In the matter of GEORGE WALTER, ADAM NARES, a Lieutenant in the 53rd Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, and insolvent, Mr. Clarke appeared to oppose his discharge on behalf of several creditors.

The following examination took place :—

By Mr. Clarke. I am a Lieutenant in the Honorable Company's Service and my pay and allowances amount to 216 rupees a month after deductions. I have no debts but what are in my Schedule. I have none in England. All those that I contracted in England were paid before I came away. There were damages awarded against me in England. I saw an account of them in the papers. I don't know how much the damages were.

Mr. Clarke. What was this action brought against you for ?

Insolvent. To Sir Edward Ryan. Am I obliged to answer that question ?

Sir Edward Ryan. You are.

Insolvent. (After consulting his Counsel,) I am not obliged to commit myself.

Mr. Clarke.—Why was this action brought against you ?

Insolvent.—For running away with another man's wife.

Mr. Clarke.—When was the action brought.

Insolvent.—Two years last August. I don't know whether or not the damages have been paid ; I never paid them, nor have I made any enquiry on the subject.

Mr. Clarke.—You are aware that a verdict was found against you.

Insolvent. I suppose so. ——— I at present have no Equipage, I had a Buggy and Horse, but I sold them to pay my law expences since I was arrested ; they were sold by Auction at Tullghs for 450 rupees. The amount of debts in my Schedule is fourteen thousand seven hundred and twenty five rupees, 6000 of which I owed previous to my return to England, the remainder I contracted since my arrival here in Feby. last year.

I contracted no debts since May last. I contracted a debt with Messrs. Dwyer and Co. in April, and also one with Messrs. Middleton and Co. for 200 rupees for a Musical Snuff Box and some Jewellery. I contracted these debts before I received a letter of demand from Mr. Jackson the Attorney.

When I ordered the Musical Snuff Box and other articles, I thought I had sufficient funds to pay for them. I have had many letters of demand. I said since my arrest that my property could be sold for 4,000 rupees. I say so now. I became indebted to a Mr. Woollen at Serampore ; I wanted money and he advanced me a sum. I deposited a Billiard Table with him for security, along with some other things ; this was in the month of March last. I bought the Billiard Table in 1829 for 250 rupees ; I paid in part for it 150 rupees, 100 rupees is still due ; I employ several Tradesmen, two Jewellers, two Coachmakers, three Tailors, two Shoemakers, and others ; sometimes I employ one, sometimes another. I had no other means but my pay, to satisfy them. I received from home one hundred pounds since my last arrival in India ; I received it at Madras ; all my debts there are paid. I have sold my Buggy since I have been in jail ; the Horse brought one hundred, the Haffias seventy-two, and Buggy two hundred and eighty rupees ; this was to pay my law expences. My former creditors have been applying to me ever since I returned to the country in 1829.

Examined by Mr. Pearson. I arrived the 17th February last year, and went to Barrackpore. I was arrested at Barrackpore and brought to Calcutta, where I was put in jail. There is a Military Court at Barrackpore for the trial of claims against the Military. I first came to this country in 1824, and was sent to Barrackpore, and from thence went to join my Regiment, above Delhi. I was then obliged to purchase a house for which I paid 500 Rupees. We remained there four months, when the Regiment was ordered to Kurnaul, I there paid 1,500 Rupees for a house. I received afterwards for these houses the sums I had given for them. I have travelled a good deal in the country, and am certain a Subaltern's pay is not sufficient to pay his expences in travelling.

By Sir Edward Ryan. I went home on leave. My father is living. he is a Clergyman of the Church of England, a Doctor of Divinity; He makes me no stipulated allowance; I have had about £300 altogether since I have been in India, including the £100. I received since I last came out. I arrived first in the year 1824—my last arrival was in 1829. Most of my debts are old standing. The 6000 Rupees I owed on my departure for England, divested of interest would have amounted to little more than 2000. Twentyman and Burkingyoung's debts were contracted in the year 1824. The debts due to Harrowell, Pittar, and Middleton, in the year 1829; one of those transactions was for silver muffineers.

After my return I got into debt. I placed confidence in receiving a part of my wife's fortune, but it is not available until the death of her mother, she will then have £200 a year. I have no control over it. I was married at Madras in January 1829. My expectation was that my wife's fortune would be available to pay my debts. Mrs. Nares has no friends in India; she came out in the same ship with me. She had been married before to Major Austen. I am not certain whether Major Austen is alive or not.

Sir Edward Ryan presumed the question on which Mr. Clarke opposed was, whether the Insolvent had probable means, to liquidate his debts, or reasonable expectations of means, exclusive of his pay, as a Lieutenant in the army; he would refer the case to the Examiner to enquire whether the Insolvent had or had not such means and the further hearing of the case would take place when the Examiner had made his report.

The Insolvent was remanded accordingly for fourteen days.—*Hurkaru.*

On the 3d Sept. he was brought up again, when, no opposition being made, he was discharged!

SUPREME COURT,—AUGUST 11, 1830.

SESSIONS OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Mr. Justice Ryan and the following Jury.

Alfred Lingham,	Charles Innis,	J. W. Collins,
George Sherwood,	Andrew Davidson,	Alexander Aldwell,
James MacPherson,	Robert Cantopher,	William Cornelius, and
Charles Brownlow,	George Galloway,	John Culloden.

Samuel Cole, Andrew Mackenzie and Alfred Oram, were put to the bar on an Indictment charging in the first count, the prisoners on the 8th day of May last at Niderampore with having feloniously made an assault upon one Bungoolah, and that Samuel Cole did shoot with a gun loaded with ball, intending to maim the said Bungoolah, the others aiding and abetting.

In the second count they were charged with having committed the offence in the same manner, with intent to do some grievous bodily harm to the said Bungoolah.

The third count charged each with maliciously shooting, with the same intent.

The Prisoners pleaded Not Guilty.

Mr. Cochrane opened the Indictment.

Mr. Advocate General briefly addressed the Jury, and said, that the prisoners who were Indigo Planters residing in the Mofussil, were charged with having on the 8th of May last, feloniously fired upon, one Bungoolah, with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm; the facts of the case would be detailed to them by the witnesses he would call, and he should not address them at length for it was not his custom to take up the time of the Jury by explaining to them the law, nor did he consider such, a good custom, for they would hear it from a higher and better authority, the Learned Judge who presided. But he would make one remark; this was the first trial of the nature under a recent act of Parliament which had lately come into operation in this country and which made it a capital offence, to wound a man under such circumstances as if death had followed the crime would have been murder, but if only manslaughter then they were entitled to an acquittal.

Mr. Pearson said, it would appear in evidence, that on the 8th of May last the prisoners at the bar, in company with two other gentlemen, all mounted on Elephants, approached the village Niderampore armed, and that the natives fearing their entrance, collected in considerable numbers and requested them not to approach, notwithstanding which they went forward and while the natives were thus assembled in a peaceable manner, fired upon them. I believe it will be proved, said Mr. Pearson, at least so I am instructed, that Cole did fire into the crowd; that other shots were also fired, but that that of Cole did take effect, and you gentlemen will hear from his Lordship, whether if they were all thus joined in an illegal act, they do not come within the meaning of the Indictment.

John Todd. I am an Assistant Surgeon in the H. C. Service, I know Samuel Cole and Alfred Oram. I have heard Cole say he was an Englishman; I have heard Oram say the same; I think I have heard him say so. I do not know that I have heard him say so in direct terms; he speaks English. I have seen Mr. McKenzie; I have heard him talk English but I do not know what countryman he is.

Mr. G. Hudson. I know Mr. Mackenzie; he is a Scotchman.

Luckyaund Doss sworn. I am a native of the Zillah of Furruckpore; I hold some land there; I look at the Prisoners, I know Mr. Cole. In the month of Boishauk last, on the 27th of the month, about one o'clock in the afternoon, I had gone into my house to eat my dinner, and hearing a noise, that the Gentlemen of the Factories had come to plunder the village, I ran out, I came and stood near a ditch, when I saw and heard Ramdoss Chowkedar and others, calling for justice. They called out "Dohoy!" I saw five Europeans mounted on three Elephants. I recognized Mr. Cole there. I saw some men; about 50 Natives armed and about 250 unarmed. The armed men were coming from the East and going to the West; the village lies to the West. Ramdoss Chokaydar and others were standing near me, and were exclaiming for justice. The gentlemen fired their guns, all of them fired about the same time; I saw Mr. Cole fire his gun which was pointed towards the men, natives of the village. The gentlemen continued firing and the people calling for justice. I know Bungoolah; I saw him at the time he ran away with the others; I saw him fall but at that time I did not go near him; I ran and took shelter in some bushes. I saw Bungoolah afterwards. The gentlemen sent their people who went into five houses which they plundered. Shortly after Bungoolah fell, the gentlemen went away. I then saw Bungoolah; he was bleeding at the mouth, and he had a wound on the left side which would admit a finger with a swelling in the chest. The Elephants were of different sizes; one was a large one, on which Mr. Cole and another gentleman were mounted. I have some recollection of seeing the small gentleman Mr. McKenzie on that occasion, but I never saw him before. I am possessed of property. I have several Talooks; I pay to Government for one of them annually 280 rupees.

Cross-examined by Mr. Minchin. I was never called Luckyaund Carr, I never was in the Zillah of Barrasaut, I know Jebun Baboo; he is our Zemindar, I hold my land under Jebun Baboo; I have held it, and my ancestors have held it before me. I pay the revenue to the Cutchery of Jebun Baboo. The gentlemen came to the village about 12 or 1 o'clock, they were coming from the Mootoochurn Factory, which is situated in a south direction. They took a Southerly direction and they returned in the same direction they came from. The village Niderampore is distant from the Factory about twenty minutes walk. I know nothing of comes; I

would walk the distance in four dundahs. I know Kistnapore; it is distant from Niderampore two and half dundahs. They were coming in a direction from the East to the West. When I saw them they were not coming in the direction from Kistnapore; our village is in length East and West. When I saw them, they were 170 yards from the village, I was standing near a house; there is a foot path through the village. There has been a dispute between me and the Rannee. The Baboo Jebun purchased the village by public auction, but on not getting possession he entered an action. I don't know that the Rannee employed Mr. Oram to conduct her affairs. The grounds of the Ramnagar village do not join those of Niderampore. I never heard of a suit being instituted by the Baboo against the Rannee; I heard that he had complained to the Zemindary. The head person of the village was Mosemdar; I see him when I go to the Cutcherry; I have not seen him since the day after this circumstance took place. My examination was taken at Furruckpore. I know the Vakeel at that place. The Judge ordered us into custody. I had met the Vakeel there. The Nazee kept us in his own house. Jebun Baboo's Vakeel was not suffered to communicate with us, before examination; I did not see him during the time I was in the custody of the Nazee. We went daily to the Cutcherry, I saw him there.

I was once examined before the officers of the Court and again by the Magistrate. I told the Magistrate that the villagers' houses were plundered; I said I saw the people enter the houses and pillage them and I saw bundles carried away.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clarke. What I told the Magistrate was taken down in writing which I signed. It was not explained to me, it was read in English which I do not understand. I look at the paper, the signature is my hand writing; I swear that it was not explained to me before or after I signed it. The magistrate told me to sign it, and I did so.

Sir E. Ryan. The Judge said it was a serious misfortune that the Magistrate was not here to explain this circumstance.

Witness continued. The questions were put to me by the Magistrate himself, and he took down what I said. Kistochunder Moonshree explained my evidence in Bengalee. I wrote my name in the paper without asking to have it explained. I made no objection to sign it; at present the Moonshree is at that zillah. There were 50 or 60 armed men and 250 unarmed, attending the gentlemen who were on the Elephants. I saw no others present but the gentlemen's party and those that were with Bungoolah; I was close to Bungoolah. Budden Khan the leader of the club bearers was on horse back with the gentlemen, I was never on horse back. "In this state of existence, I never mounted a horse." I did not count the report of the guns fired; the gentlemen were firing several times; the people retreated, and called out "Do-hoy Companeet!" The gentleman on the Elephant with Mr. Cole was a stout man, I did not see them load their guns. I have seen Mr. Cole before. Bungoolah had ran with the other people 10 or 15 cottahs through Paddy fields, before he fell. He had his back towards the gentlemen, and was wounded in the side. Bungoolah or the others had no concern with Indigo cultivation; the grounds of the village are low. During this life of mine I have not been in prison; I never was called upon to give security for good behaviour. Mr. Robert Morrison I don't know; I never was charged with Decoity before him. I have already told you I was never accused. I have never been confined. Boosola Massull Cawn never charged me with Decoity. I may have been guilty of Decoity in some other state of existence, but not the present. I never saw the Court of Barressaut.

Re-examined by Mr. Cochrane. Dacca is distant from our village a day and three-fourths of a day. None of my villagers have any thing to do with Indigo. My father's name was Killarram Doss.

By Sir Edward Ryan. Mootoochurn and Ramnagar are the same place, Europeans call it by one name and we by the other. I never was in the custody of Goosmall.

Lolicholtophodar was among the men who plundered the village, I never was in his custody.

Bungoolah examined. I am a native of Niderampore (identifies Mr. Cole.)

The witness (the wounded person) requested water ; he appeared very weak and in a state of great exhaustion and at several times his examination was stopped to allow him time to recover.

Mr. Bracken. I know Mr. Oram ; I do not know what countryman he is, but I believe him to be an Englishman. I have conversed with him in English.

Bungoolah's examination continued. When I saw these gentlemen on Elephants, I was then unable to recognise that gentleman (Mr. Cole) I have some recollection of him. I saw him in the Furruckpore Zillah with others in my village. I saw them coming on Elephants from a village called Shounpore, five of them ; they came towards the village of Niderampore, Lochun Sircar sent a person to tell the gentlemen not to come, as no land in that village would do for Indigo. I was in my field. The gentlemen were accompanied by people, some with clubs and other with iron arms. Seeing the gentlemen we collected to the number of about twenty and the Chokedar called *Do-hoy*.

The Interpreter explained that this term might either mean justice or might be used as prohibiting these persons from entering the village.

Witness. That had no effect, for they came rushing forward and there was a firing of guns. I ran from them and received a shot behind and I fell. I suppose I was carried away, I do not know. Before the firing the villagers had done nothing to these gentlemen nor used any violence.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cleland. Luckyaund Sircar holds lands under Jebun Baboo ; he was not near me when he spoke to the Chokedar. I do not know where the gentlemen were going. Mootoochurn Factory is to the East of Jaunpore and Niderampore is to the South of Jaunpore. I never saw Cole before that day, when they came on the Elephants, and again at the Zillah. I observed him on the first occasion to be stout built. The Magistrate did not point him out to me at the Zillah Court.

By Mr. Dickens. I recognized Cole by his corpulency, and being mounted on the largest Elephant. I again saw him before the Magistrate, *Mr. Cardew*, where I pointed him out. Mr. Cardew took my examinations. I do not know whether they were explained to me before I signed them. I cannot now recollect for I have not my senses, and my sight fails me. I came from a boat this morning in the River ; I came in a Palankeen. There were three Elephants, one large and two small ones. The gentleman I recognise was on the large one. I do not remember whether, there was another gentleman upon it with him. The Chokedar said there was no occasion for us to make a disturbance but we should cry out *Do-hoy* ! or exclaim against their coming into the village. They were then about two hundred yards off. When I first saw these gentlemen I was about a gurry, or twenty four minutes' walk from the village. It was more than a russee distance from the village when I heard Ramjoy call out. I was about half a gburry coming there from my field. Luckyaund Doss was not near me. The gentleman fired without any provocation. Niderampore is not far from the river and is all low lands.

Ramcoony Day. I lived at Niderampore (identifies Cole) I have known him about a year. I saw the wounded man here to-day ; his name is Bungoolah. I was present when he was wounded ; Bungoolah fell in the field of Sudderam Seil about 75 yards from the village. I was about five cubits from him when he fell ; there were 20 or 25 other persons present. I did not see Luckyaund there, Bungoolah had turned, and was running towards the village when he received the shot.

Between Niderampore and the Ramnagur Factory there are Indigo lands but close to the Factory.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clarke. I did not see Luckyaund Doss when I came out of my house on the cry of *Do-hoy* ! I saw him at his own house after the wounded man had been brought to his house. When I saw the gentlemen first they were about three begahs from me ; immediately after the man was wounded. When I saw the gentlemen first they were advancing and when they came within a russee or a russee and a half of the village they stopped. Bungoolah was carried away. Bootypore another Factory was within 20 or 25 begahs of our village ; it belongs to Coppenaath Baboo. I was examined twice before the Magistrate. I saw Mr. Cole on the first occasion ; I saw him but once and that was not the second occasion. I pointed him out to the Magistrate.

Ramdoos. I am Chokedar of Niderampore (identifies Mr. Cole.) He used to live in his Factory. I saw him on an Elephant at our village on one occasion on the 27th of Boishauk; he was accompanied. There were three Elephants and five Europeans. I was in my own premises when I heard the report of guns, before I went out. After I went out I heard and saw firing of guns. On the gentlemen approaching I gave Do-hoy! All the gentlemen had guns, but I do not know that all fired; guns were fired from off the large Elephant on which Cole was. These gentlemen had 50 or 60 persons with them armed, and 200 or 300 with clubs. By arms I mean spears, swords and shields. The villagers offered no violence; I know Bungoolah. When I gave Do-hoy! he did so too. I afterwards saw him when wounded. I ran to the right and he to the left on observing too guns pointed to us from the large Elephant; we then heard a fire and Bungoolah fell. I saw him afterwards when the gentlemen went off, and I observed he had received a ball in the back which appeared lodged under the skin of the chest.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cleland. I first saw Bungoolah when he was running towards the village. I observed him first give Do-hoy! in a paddy-field about forty cubits from the gentlemen. I did not see Luckyaund Doss on that occasion but I know him; why should I not know him! I never saw him on that occasion. I am the only Chokedar in the village; he had no conversation with me on that day. There were 5, 6, or 7 reports of fire arms, before I left my house. I don't know what commencement of the fray you mean; when I heard the outrage I came out of my house and called Do-hoy! The gentleman (Mr. Cole) whom I have pointed out, was on the large Elephant; there were two gentlemen on it, the other gentleman was behind him. I did not recognize him. It was after the shots were fired from the large Elephant that Bungoolah fell, he was situated to the north of me upon my right. I was, when I gave the Do-hoy! about a russee and a half from the village, Ramnaghur Factory from the village is 96 minutes; there are Indigo fields between the village and the Factory; they are close to the Factory. I was near my own village; at the time this occurred they on the Elephants were near it. I was examined by the Magistrate; first at the Cutcherry, afterwards by the judge; there were present other people whom I did not know. At the cutcherry on the second occasion there was no one present but the judge; there was no interpreter, or native officer: the judge took down what I said, it was not afterwards explained to me. When I was examined by the judge, Mr. Cole was not present; I afterwards pointed him out from among the five Europeans. I never went into a Zillah Court before, I don't know their practice; my deposition was not explained to me. Luckyaund Doss did not send me on a message; he said nothing to me about Indigo; if Bungoolah said so I cannot say he said false.

By the Advocate General. I did not see Luckyaund Doss at the time; there was not much confusion in the field. The gentlemen and their party were there; there were not many natives. I was much alarmed; the men were all alarmed. Whenever we see European gentlemen we are in great fear and apprehension.

The Court adjourned for half an hour to take refreshment, Sir E. Ryan having informed the jury that it was his intention to sit until the trial was over.

The Court having re-assembled, Thargooldee was sworn. I am a weaver and live at Niderampore in Bengal. I know one of the prisoners Mr. Cole; I don't know the others. I know Bungoolah; I remember a transaction taking place on a Saturday in the month of Boishaukh last. I was working at my trade in my house; I saw some females running west and I asked what was the matter? They said "the *sahibs* are coming," on hearing this I ran in a direction of the east, and saw about 30 or 40 persons belonging to our village standing together, I heard Ramdoos Chokedar and another person give Do-hoy! They gave Do-hoy and proceeded forward, but finding the gentlemen would not stop their Elephants, we retreated. I saw Mr. Cole fire his gun, and Bungoolah fell; before he fell there was some firing, but not after Bungoolah fell. The large Elephant was first, it was in the middle, and at the head of the others. At the time Mr. Cole fired the people gave the Do-hoy! Bungoolah, and Ramdoos Chokedar went up and spoke to the gentlemen. They called out Do-hoy! and upon the gentlemen not stopping the Elephants, the people ran; they called out "Do-hoy, Company Sahib, don't come into our village, we have nothing to do with Indigo;" it was Bungoolah and Ramdoos Chokedar that called out in this manner. Bungoolah was in the field; his hands were

covered with mud by which I think he had been at work. I did see Luckyaund Doss that morning both before and after this transaction; I saw him standing near the place when the transaction took place. I heard him exclaim; "the village is gone, the village is gone;" he was standing near the village; I saw him standing on the parapet of a ditch. I did not see Ramdoss and Luckyaund together; there were several shots fired which I did not see, I heard the report. There were 30 or 40 villagers present, some of them were there before me; there were 25 or 30.

By Mr. Clarke. I am quite sure the shot came from the large Elephant and that Mr. Cole fired the shot. I did not see him load his gun. I saw him fire once.

By Mr. Cochrane. It is not usual for villagers to attack armed men upon Elephants; the people of my country are very timid.

Haranday sworn. I get my living by ploughing land. I saw no rioting or violence on the part of the people of the village. At the time Bungoolah fell he was running away, the village people had no clubs, they had weeding tools; there were three Elephants; there were 20 or 25 armed men, and 20 or 25 with clubs, and a rabble of 100 men besides. The village people were alarmed to that degree, that both men and women ran away; I point out Mr. Cole; there he is; I know him well. When the firing took place, I saw Mr. Cole level his gun and fire; Bungoolah fell immediately after the gun was fired! he fell in the twinkling of an eye.

Cross-examined by Mr. Minchin. This occurred a little after midday at a distance of two coas and half from the village. There were 40 families or more in the village; the fields in the neighbourhood are not let out to different individuals annually; those individuals who cultivated the fields held them from their ancestors others acquired them themselves. I have lived there 12 years. I hold the land on which my house stands, from Luckyaund Doss. I don't know who the proprietor of the field is where Bungoolah fell; my business does not oblige me to go into other people's fields to find out their owners. There were 20 or 25 persons of the village standing close to the village when the Sahibs came on the Elephants. In my progress towards them I heard 5 or 6 shots. I was at that time in alarm and cannot be certain as to the number of shots fired by the Europeans, but it was the last by which the man fell. I did not see the previous firing; they were hidden from my view. It was from the largest Elephant that the shot came.

Two or three witnesses were here examined, who spoke to the same facts as the last, one of them said,—

I remember the month of Boishankh last, about mid-day five European gentlemen from the factory came mounted on Elephants, with a body of natives; the five gentlemen had each a gun in his hand, 250 people or thereabouts, accompanied them, 30 or 40 men were armed with shields and swords, and some with clubs. Two of our villagers gave Do-boy! the remainder stood behind; they were unarmed. On giving Do-boy, the sahibs stopped their Elephants and fired on the people; the people of the village retired, there was more firing. Bungoolah fell and I don't know who shot him. I concealed myself behind a plum tree towards the south. Four homesteads belonging to some villagers were entered; the sahib's people went into those houses and plundered them. The gentlemen afterwards went away; I saw Bungoolah, he had a ball in his side.

By Mr. Cleland. At that time Luckyaund Doss was in the house; there was an alarm that a man was shot. I saw Luckyaund in his house on the morning of that day; we are farmers and are mostly in the fields. I saw Ramdoss go forward and give Dohoy! I don't know where Luckyaund was at the time. We are Bengalees and how can our minds be composed when we see a European? I was half a russee or 25 yards from Bungoolah. When I came up, the villagers were giving Do-boy. I heard two reports of fire arms. I was then behind Bungoolah and Ramdoss; I swear I was behind Ramdoss at the time. If Ramdoss has sworn here that I was not behind him, I can't say he swears false. I was in my house when I heard the two first reports. Upon the firing of two shots we ran, and after I ran a little I stopped and took a little courage; I stood and I saw the gun presented from the gentlemen on the Elephant. The five sahibs fired at once in a volley; Bungoolah screamed and fell; I am sure the five sahibs fired at once; I don't know by which of the shots he fell.

Mr. Clarke. I swear that there was so much smoke that I could not distinguish which of them hit the men. There were 20 or 30 other villagers there; I saw Ramdoss and Bungoolah there; I was about a russee and a half from the Elephants. I saw the people enter the houses and plunder them; the sabibs sat on their Elephants and looked on. I saw some large loads or bundles taken away. I don't know what they contained. Those houses are partially divided from the village; they did not plunder any other house. There had been no previous dispute between the parties.

Advocate General. After Bungoolah had turned and was running away the shot hit him and he fell.

Kenicomager. I am a weaver, I live in the village of Niderampore; I remember when Bungoolah was wounded, on the 27th Boishaukh, I was present (identifies Cole,) I saw five Europeans on three Elephants and saw guns in their hands and attendants about 150; about 40 with shields and swords and the rest with clubs. When Bungoolah was wounded there were present about 40 villagers in the ditch under Gopenauth Baboo's house, unarmed; but some of them had weeding tools in their hands no provocation was given nor stones thrown. When Bungoolah fell they fired from the large Elephant. All fired previous to that; I know one of the two that were on the large Elephant (identifies Cole.) At the time he was wounded he was running from the Elephants to the village; previous to this they had been firing; he was taken to the house of Luckyaund Doss. I did not see Luckyaund Doss at the time the man was wounded; at that time about 40 villagers were present. When he was taken to the house he was speechless. The spot on which he fell was deluged with blood and he bled at the house. No provocation was given to those persons on the Elephants; we have no connection with the Factories nor do we cultivate Indigo, for our ground is low and swampy.

Cross-examined by Mr. Minchin. There was no quarrel to my knowledge between those gentlemen and the people of the village. I know Luckyaund Doss. I hold no land from him but from his father, but he is dead. Luckyaund has succeeded his father.

This took place at about midday. When the first shots were fired I was in my house. How many were fired before I came out I cannot say. We heard fire in a volley. I cannot say how many volleys there were before I left my house. I do not know how many reports. I do not know Bungoolah's field. I am a weaver and do not go about the fields. Only one fired when Bungoolah fell, that is my recollection; I was at that time distant from them about 50 yards and about 25 from Bungoolah. I had not been out in the fields that morning nor do I know what took place that morning in the fields; I did not see any of the plundering of the village or of any houses. I cannot say how many shots I saw fired; I should think about five. I was then about 75 yards from the gentlemen who did not fire in the air but pointed their guns at the people. I heard something whiz over my head. They did fire at about forty persons and still but one was hit.

Re-examined. I know Luckyaund Doss but do not know what he had to do with this transaction.

Cossenauth Paul. I live at Niderampore. On Saturday the 27th of Boishaukh I remember that five gentlemen on three Elephants came from towards the East and about fifty persons with arms, and about 100 or 150 others, some with clubs; I saw guns with three gentlemen. I do not know any of them. About thirty persons belonging to my village went forward and gave Do-hoy! I was thatching and when I heard the cry of the Chokedar, I went and saw 5 gentlemen on three Elephants standing and three fired in a volley. I previously heard the report of guns at a long distance in the plain. When Dohoy! was given I saw one of the gentlemen fire and heard something whiz over my head. We were frightened and ran and then there was a second discharge on which Bungoolah fell.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cleland. I was thatching when I first heard the firing. I know Luckyaund Doss? I am his tenant; I know him as a respectable person in the village.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dickens. These gentlemen were approaching from the east. When I heard Bungoolah scream I ran away to a Factory about a russee from the village. I saw the gentlemen go into the houses, plunder them and make bundles;

I do not know what they contained; they did not dismount but looked on and saw what was done.

Re-examined. I do not know what Luckyaund Doss has to do with this affair. There is no cultivation of Indigo in any of our lands.

Re-examined. I know not what Luckyaund Doss has to do with this business.

Ningar. I am a farmer at Niderampore. I know Bungoolah, and remember that he met with an accident. On 27th of Boishaukh, I observed five gentlemen on three Elephants with a number of persons armed, in all about, 375; I would not know any of these Europeans again. When I saw these gentlemen approaching there were four on two Elephants and one on another, armed with guns. When they came to the part of the road which takes a turn, they fired their five guns at once; I then went and stood amongst the trees, and then the Chowkeydar went forward and gave Do-hoy! I saw about 10 or 15 villagers there unarmed. No provocation was given to the persons on the Elephants. I saw Bungoolah fall; it was when the people were running away that he fell. Upon seeing the five gentlemen there we called Do-hoy; saying there was no cultivation of Indigo there, nor any road through the village. They fired and we fled and they fired again, and Bungoolah fell. No violence was offered to these gentlemen.

Cross-examined by Mr. Minchin. I know Luckyaund Doss, he is not related to me. I am not his tenant. I am a sub-tenant of Jebun Baboo; I am the tenant of Luckyaund Doss's cousin. When these gentlemen came it was mid-day or a little after, I was in my house and as the people were going out to call Do-hoy! I also went. I till lands. I was eating my rice at the time I heard that the gentlemen were come. I had bathed and was beginning to eat. When I heard it I came out immediately. The gentlemen were coming from the East and going to the West; they were about one hundred and fifty yards from my house. Bungoolah has land; he lived near me. There are about forty families in the village.

Shaik Badoola sworn. I am a villager, I cultivate land, and live at the village of Niderampore. I remember the month of Boishaukh last; some gentlemen came to the village at the time I was weeding my field. The field was on a plain. I first saw the sahibs at the distance of 10 or 15 russees from me. They were upon Elephants, and had people with them armed with swords and clubs; they might amount to 40 armed, some with sticks and swords, and there were others unarmed. I saw them coming to the village. I heard firing and then I ran towards the village. Upon the firing being heard, the village people came out. I don't know why they fired. The villagers then came out, Ramdoss Chowkedar, and the man that was wounded went a head, and gave Do-hoy! we followed; the gentlemen would not attend to it. Mr. Cole then took his gun in his hand and levelled it. Ramdoss and Bungoolah then ran, and Mr. Cole fired, and Bungoolah was wounded by the shot; there was no previous provocation given, none of the villagers assaulted them.

By Mr. Cleland. Before I saw the sahibs coming I had been in the field from four ghurries in the morning until mid-day: I was distant from the sahibs about 15 russees, I speak by guess, I was distant from the village about 20 or 25 russees; there were other men at the time in the field working. On hearing the first shot fired, I approached the village and heard Ramdoss Chokedar, and Bungoolah give Do-hoy! those parties must have come from the village, where else could they come from? They might have been previously working in his field. Mr. Cole was on the largest Elephant, I was distant from him about a russee and a half; I saw him distinctly. I had seen him before. I hold the land, which I cultivate from Luckyaund Doss; the land belongs to Jebun Baboo, but Luckyaund is his tenant.

Mr. Dickens. The gentlemen were firing I know not for what cause; how can I tell you? I was distant from them ten or fifteen russees; that was before I saw Ramdoss Chokedar and Bungoolah came up to them. I don't know who they levelled at. I saw people with them. I saw people of another village with them, none of the people of our village were with them.

Shaik Mudoos sworn. I know Bungoolah, I recollect when he was wounded, I saw five Europeans on three Elephants. I should know them again. I know Jakim.

MacKenzie and Cole, this was in the month of Boishaukh. I was weeding Paddy at the time. The gentlemen when I saw them, were about fifteen russees from me; they were on a plain. There were about 200 men with them. The sahibs were not attacked by any persons. When they came we gave *Do-hoy*; they had muskets, and they fired them, they fired four discharges at first; I had been employed weeding in my field from day break to mid-day, I was weeding up to that time, and when I saw them I ran to the village, when they were coming towards the village. From the time I first saw them, they could not have been out of my sight. If any of the village people had attacked them I should have seen it; the villagers were unarmed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cleland. I am a farmer. I plough and sow, and reap paddy lands. I cultivate land from Luckysaund Doss. I have been his Ryot for these two years. I have seen Shaik Deen Bodilla, when ten or twelve of us got together I saw him. He also went to weed his Paddy field; his field is at a greater distance than mine; it may be 5 or 7 russees. I saw Ramdoss Chokedar on that occasion about a russee or a russee and a half from the village.

Shaik Pina Wallah. I live at Niderampore by the cultivation of land; I recollect the 27th Boishaukh last. I know of something happening then. The people, I mean myself and ten other persons were weeding paddy lands. I went to my work at about an hour and a half after day break. I saw many people coming over the plain; about mid-day when I first saw them they were about 200 cubits from me. I saw five Europeans mounted on three Elephants with about 200 or 225 men with them. They were walking along with the Elephants; a great many of them were armed. About 20 men belonging to the village came up. The Europeans and their party were coming from the East towards the West. When the villagers came out Ramdoss Chokedar and the wounded man preceded them and gave *Do-hoy!* and upon their doing so the gentlemen fired two guns; after which, several were fired. Hearing the report I ran into the village and saw nothing afterwards. I afterwards saw Bungoolah wounded. I saw the Europeans. I knew Mr. Joakim, Mr. MacKenzie and Mr. Cole, prior to the occasion; I did not know nor should I now know any of the others.

Cross-examined by Mr. Minchin. I was in the field, I have held my land for 4 years. I know Luckysaund Doss, he is a trifling Talookdar, Jebun is the principal Baboo. From the village where I saw the sahibs coming, I was distant about a russee and a half, or 150 cubits. When I ran towards the village I saw Ramdoss, and the wounded man crying out *Do-hoy! Do-hoy!* the people of the village followed them; there never was such an alarm given before. When did other gentleman come to that village on an Elephant?

Shaik Akadey. I am a Mahout; I was in the Service of Mr. Oram in Boishaukh last; I do not know Bungoolah, in that month I went to Niderampore; I was there on my Elephant, there were two others. There was on my Elephant, one gentleman but I do not know his name, I do not know the gentlemen who were mounted on the other Elephants, I am a Bengalee and live at a distance, how could I know them? (identifies Oram.) On the occasion I have spoken of, I only know my own master; the others were strangers. My master was on another Elephant of a small size. I do not know a person of the name of Donally. My master is concerned in Indigo affairs; I cannot say who are his partners, I was in his service ten months, I do not know how long before Boishaukh. There were three Elephants; there were not many persons in attendance upon them, about twenty-five or thirty, some of whom had rattans or sticks, some nothing. I saw none with swords or shields. Some had slender bamboo sticks; I do not think there were more than thirty. I know none of the gentlemen who were there but Oram. I do not know who my master's assistant is; I never saw, (looking at Cole) this person. My master lives at Cossimpore. He is accustomed to be accompanied by European gentlemen when he goes to other Factories; I do not know their names. My master lives alone. I have never seen any of the persons at the bar at his house. All the gentlemen who were with my master on the occasion I have spoken of, had guns. After looking at the Indigo fields all returned towards the Factory, and when we were going along the road the

villagers came out and began to surround the Elephants, brandish clubs, pelting elods and using foul words. There was a firing but from whom I do not know, it was from the Elephants. I saw no guns in the villagers' hands; I saw nothing but clubs. I saw no person fall on the firing. Some of them were distant, one begab, some more, and some less, but there were none close to the Elephants. Some of the elods, hit the Elephant, but not the gentlemen. On the firing the villagers stood a while, and then went away and so did we. In the manner the gentlemen held the guns, the villagers could have seen them. There was one gun on my Elephant. I did not know the gentleman who was on the Elephant. I did not see him before he mounted at Chowderussy. I do not know to whom the gun belonged.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cleland. Cossimpoore is my master's Factory; it is half a day's way from this village. My master got on the Elephant at Cossimpoore, and went to Chowderussy where the other person mounted; it was mid-day when he got there. After the disturbance we went to Cossimpoore. From Chowderussy we went to Ramneghur; we viewed the Indigo lands as we went along and were then going to the Mootechurn Factory. In our progress we observed people collecting in the plain about Niderampore, and they were brandishing clubs and saying, "there is no road, this way we will not let you pass," and then pelted them. The gentlemen finding they had no alternative fired as the people began to surround them but in what direction I know not. The villagers were armed with sticks and clubs, I saw no one fall.

By Mr. Dickens. After this was over we proceeded on by the side of the villages, and took the road by the river. We did not stop by the way to punder four houses, but I do not know what others did. The gentlemen did not stop near four houses, I have been since Boisbark in the service of Mr. Oram till about a month ago when I went home. I went before the Magistrate where I was detained four days. After I had been to the magistrate he sent me to Calcutta, and I have not been home since.

Re-examined. The villagers were armed with clubs capable of killing a man, and sufficient to beat off an Elephant, impatient of noise.

Mr. Todd. I am an Assistant Surgeon in the H. C.'s service, I saw the man Bungoolah on the 5th of June in the Native Hospital at Furruckpore; my native doctor had been with him. He was in a very debilitated state. There was a wound on the back below the shoulder blade about three inches. I cannot say by what that had been made. There was a wound in the chest; the man had been admitted twenty-five days, and I was unable to say whether they were a continuation of the same wound; I could form no decided opinion whether they were the same or not. From their relative situations there might be a continuation between them. I could have produced a similar wound with a hot iron, and various kinds of instruments. It might have been produced by a foil, a nail or a bullet. I have seen the man twice to-day; there was a Mr. or a Dr. Graham who also saw him. He is much debilitated and in a very precarious state; the wound behind is healed; from that before there is a great supuration.

Cross-examined by Mr. Minchin. I believe it is usual for gentlemen in the Mofussil to carry arms. I do so; I have lived in that district three years. The Magistrate carries arms. This district has been in a disturbed state; I have heard of European gentlemen having been attacked. I never heard of Mr. Cardew being attacked.

By Mr. Dickens. From the appearance of the wound now, supposing it to be a bullet, I would say it entered behind. It might have been fired from a gun on an Elephant; much would depend upon the position of the party. The wound on the back is about the breadth of a little finger higher than that before.

Gunguda Beid sworn. I have been sometimes in this room during the trial, and sometimes out of it. I am the native doctor of the Jail at Furruckpore. I have known Bungoolah since he was brought wounded to the Magistrate on the 9th May last; I have seen him to-day, and see him daily. When I first saw him he had a wound in his back by a bullet; which bullet (of a fowling piece) had lodged in his breast. I first ascertained it by feeling, and afterwards extracted it: I have it now in Court and produce it. This is it, and here are also some pieces of bone that were extracted in washing the wound; there was a great discharge of pus, which lasted a long

while; he was much debilitated. I am quite sure that is the bullet. I cut out of the body of the man and these are the bits of bone, and a small bit of lead, a part of the bullet, afterwards extracted; he is still in a debilitated state. The wound is not healed, I mean that side from whence the ball was extracted; I saw the wounded man brought here to-day.

By Mr. Cleland. I saw him first on the 9th May, about two hours before the close of day, at the house of Mr. Cardew the Judge, I had occasion to go to the Factory of Ramnaghur, it is about three coss from the Magistrate's house. I examined the man a quarter of an hour after; there was but one wound then, it appeared as if a bullet had entered it, I observed the orifice of the wound on one side and I felt a bullet on the other. From feeling the ball on the opposite side, I form my conclusions. The edge of the wound was not turned out, it was even with the body and circular; I examined it carefully; it was not then bleeding, but upon extracting the bullet it bled a little. The wound inflicted by an instrument that is round would be like that inflicted by a bullet, if by a sharp flat instrument, the wound would be flat, I introduced a probe into the wound I did not then discover that any bones had been broken nor until some pieces had exuded with the subsequent discharge. I examined the bullet and pieces of bone; no other pieces of bone were extracted; I never extracted a bullet before, nor have I seen a gun shot wound before. The bullet might have been flattened by striking against a rib; I extracted the ball upon the same day that I saw the wounded man.

By Mr. Cochrane. If I found a wound on a man's back, and a bullet in his breast, I could have no doubt the wound was inflicted by that bullet.

Mr. Shakespear. I am acquainted with Mr. Cardew, I have seen him once or twice, I have corresponded with him often. Looks at two papers, proves Mr. Cardew's signature.

By Mr. Minchin. I have never seen him write.

By the Advocate General. I have officially answered him in letters.

Mr. N. Alexander. I know a person named Cole and also Mr. Mackenzie, we are not their agents nor correspond with them; I am not acquainted with either. I do not know that any of our partners are. I cannot say, Mr. Mackenzie's brother can speak to his writing, and Mr. Donelly can speak to Mr. Cole's.

Mr. Minchin. Is Mr. Donelly in Court?

This line of examination was dropped on the suggestion of the Court.

This was the case for the prosecution, and the prisoners in their defence read two papers, which set out principally the facts proved in the following evidence.

Doctor Graham sworn. I was formerly an Assistant Surgeon in the Company's Service; I resigned about three years ago, and am now practising in Calcutta.

I examined the person of a man this afternoon. I found the mark of a wound under the blade bone which had been closed for some time and an open wound on the breast; I should think it impossible to say by what instrument the open wound was produced, I formed this opinion from its inspection; from the appearance of the other wound I should say some puncturing instrument had occasioned it from the general appearance. I should think if the wound had been caused by a musket ball, it must have entered in the front part of the body, and that the person who inflicted it must have been nearly on a level, but it entirely rests on the position of the wounded party. Musket shots take such a variety of directions that it is almost impossible to say whether a shot from the back of an Elephant might not have produced it. When a ball enters, the edges of the wound are inverted, and the wound in front was in that state to-day.

I examine this bullet; I perfectly observe its appearance. In my opinion it could not have been so misshapen except by striking one of the larger bones of the body; I think a ball so disfigured must have struck a large bone; it is hardly possible it could be so misshapen by striking a rib. In this instance the only large bone near the progress of the ball was the blade bone; and that was uninjured. If the ball was originally circular, the wound would not have caused the changes in it. Had it touched a rib as to be thus misshapen it must have fractured it, and that so palpably that it must be apparent to any body. Had that bullet been discharged at the space of seventy-five yards, it would have gone through or have lodged near the skin in front, but that would depend much on the description of the gun. A rifle ball I imagine would have gone completely through the body, a good fowling piece well loaded would most likely have the same effect. A similar wound might be inflicted

by any instrument that would make a puncture and had the wound been inflicted by either it might have produced the same extreme debility which I observed to-day.

Cross-examined. I have been conversant in gun shot wounds. By the inversion of the orifice of the wound I mean the edges turned in. The edges may be turned in by a puncturing instrument, inflammation sometimes inverts the orifice of a wound. I have no other reason for saying that this was not a gun shot wound. It is impossible to say whether the ball might not have entered at the back; the course of a bullet is most erratic. I am almost satisfied that a large bone was not fractured. I decidedly say that neither the blade bone or breast bone were fractured. I think it impossible that this bullet could have struck a bone. There are three indentations on the ball from which I say it did not strike a bone. I should think if it had struck a rib it would have had only one indentation. Exfoliations may take place by matter forming over the bone as well as by fracture, and those pieces produced appear most like exfoliations.

Mr. Arthur Donnelly. I am an indigo planter. I have been so engaged for five years. I was in company with the prisoners on the 8th of May last. On the 7th I dined at Chowderussy after which I went to Ramnaghur in consequence of information I received from Mr. Mackenzie that Indigo had been destroyed; I proceeded on the 8th and went to the Dee where the plant was said to have been ploughed. Mr. Oram, Mr. Cole, Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. O'Riley accompanied me. We arrived there at about 10 o'clock, and saw the land ploughed up and investigated it for the purpose of getting legal redress. We stopped about half an hour but not getting satisfactory information we were proceeding home to Ramnaghur by the same road except crossing a Jeal to get on the Company's road. When we had crossed we were met by about 400 or 500 natives armed with spears and poles with lights upon them; they were coming on to attack us and we told them if they approached we would fire upon them; we said so repeatedly. I have dearly bought by experience the knowledge that natives can throw a spear with the greatest accuracy 40 or 50 yards; these persons were within that distance. I fired over their heads; if I had fired at them the effect would be much the same as if I fired into this Court now. I saw no person fall, Mr. O'Riley was by himself and on the largest Elephant, Mr. Joskim was not there at all.

Cross-examined. I am concerned with Mr. Oram in business. The lands being ploughed up was our only reason for going there. We had about 10 or 12 persons with us, I cannot give you the name of one. They were armed as Barkendosses usually are with Tulwars and shields. We did not molest any one till we were attacked. I was not brought before Mr. Cardew on this charge. I was present when this accident took place, if it took place at all. I can name villages where there are 500 fighting men, and if you give me 20,000 rupees I can get you as many men. I say it can be done, judging from the state of the district and the party that came out against us. I keep no fighting men nor do any of the prisoners. If 15 witnesses have sworn that we attacked the villagers first and fired at them, they have sworn what is false, and I will only say such witnesses are as easily to be got as 15 rupees to give them. We expected no outrage, and only took our usual arms and attendants. If any witnesses has said there were but 120 villagers, he has sworn false in my estimation, and if no spears, that I deny. There was no man wounded that we knew of. The land near the village is unfit for the cultivation of indigo. There were 8 or 10 shots fired. I know of nothing thrown at any of our party. Where we were attacked there are a row of houses not sufficient for twenty families. The people surrounded us or nearly so.

Re-examined. I do not know the name of five natives in all my concern which is most extensive. There was a person on horseback with the opposite party who seemed to harangue them and urge them on.

In the Court. I am not aware of the cause for this attack upon us. I had no dispute with any of the persons, I cannot account for it, except considering the disturbed state of the district. I was at Furruckpore when Mr. Cole left for Calcutta. I was previously aware of the charge against him. I did see the Magistrate, but I did not tell him what I said here to-day. I thought if any thing was necessary he would have asked me. Mr. Mackenzie was taken away before I was aware of it; Mr. Oram was not taken before the Magistrate.

Mr. Louis Joskim sworn. I can speak English, I am employed at Lochingunge Factory, when assistant, I recollect the 8th of May, I was that day at Furruckabad cotta measuring land, I was out from 9 o'clock in the morning till four in the evening, I

had kept a memorandum, and am sure of the time, I was not at Niderampore that day; if any one said I was there, he spoke false.

By Mr. Pearson. I was before the Magistrate on this charge, I know the servants that were with me, two of them are here; Nuzymuddee was with me, Noscar Nudder was there also, several of the villagers say me, I don't know Niderampore, I was in Ramnagar factory last year. I don't know any village large enough to produce 500 fighting men.

Mr. Thomas O'Riely sworn. I know Mr. Donnelly and the Prisoners. On the 7th of May I was in Ramchurn Factory. (I have been in Court for about an hour this-morning, in and out, not knowing I was wrong). On the morning of the 8th of May I proceeded with the other gentlemen to Ramnagar Factory. The Prisoners Cole and Oram were upon a small Elephant, Mackenzie and Donnelly on another, and I had one to myself. I don't know the name of the village. We delayed a little on the way for a servant (the Ameen of the Dee that had been ploughed up,) I was not acquainted with those lands before; I recollect perfectly well being attacked by a large body of armed Natives, I thought at the time for the purpose of "murder-in" us "up upon the Elephant." There was no road visible to my eyes—it was not inundated, but covered with rain water. Two parties joined each other; they were armed with clubs and long bamboos with torches fastened to their tops to frighten the Elephants. They did not completely surround us but they came within half a gun shot of the Elephants. When they closed upon us they were given to understand that if they did not retire we should fire upon them, Mr. Donnelly, Mr. Oram, and Mr. Cole spoke to them to that effect. They abused us, and flourished their weapons. I considered myself in such a dangerous predicament, that if I had shot twenty men of them my conscience would not have accused me. We had 12 or 15 men with us. Had we intended to shoot any of the villagers we could have done so without difficulty. An Elephant can't go quickly; it has but the one pace. We arrived in the afternoon at the Factory.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cochran. I am assistant to Mr. Oram in his Indigo Factory. I have been so eighteen months, I am not aware that my safety from indictment rests with the fate of the prisoners; certainly not. I don't know the names of the servants who were with us or of those persons who attacked us. Two bodies of men formed into one body came up to us. I did not know that we were going to Niderampore. I cannot tell the colour of the horse on which the man rode. I don't recollect the date when Mr. Cole was taken up. I did not attend on Mr. Cardew I received no instructions for that purpose. I was not called upon by Mr. Cole or any man alive.

I live near Mr. Oram. I had no conversation with Mr. Oram on the subject, nor with Mr. Donnelly. When I went to see the grounds, I saw I believe the servants of the Factory there. I believe we met a servant on the road. I did not see any one wounded; the crowd dispersed but I don't know where they went to. I can't say if there were houses in the place; the plain was open, but there was no line of houses within my view. I call a gun shot about 100 yards. The guns were fired once to send the people off; one gentleman fired two guns I don't know who he was that fired them. I was on one of the large Elephant alone only in company with myself. If any one had been wounded I should have seen him. The people did not come within fifty yards, whoever said they came close and surrounded the Elephants is wrong I went to see Mr. Cardew before this took place. I have not seen him since. When Mr. Cole was brought before Mr. Cardew I might have been employed in the Factory. I lived about 15 minutes ride from Mr. Oram's.

Re-examined by Mr. Minchin. I have been attacked by the natives myself before this, I was directing some people who were cutting up ground. I was surrounded by the natives who seized my bridle and saddle and horse, and I was obliged to run for it, I only saved my life by parrying a never.

A native, a bearer of Mr Oram's was next examined. I went with my master, Mr. Cole, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Donnelly, Mr. O'Riely and some Burkindees from Ramnagar factory to Kistopore to look at some Indigo lands. We saw the lands and were proceeding back through a Jeel after which I observed about 450 persons with spears, sticks, clubs, and long bamboos with straw lit at the ends, coming on for the purpose of surrounding the gentlemen. The gentlemen said "we have had no dispute with you and why do you come to attack us." They said "beat the Bamboos" and came closer and the gentlemen fearing, fired five guns at once with the muzzles elevated, on which they recoiled and the gentlemen proceeded to the Mootochurn. I saw no one fall.

Cross-examined. There were 10 Burkindosses and 450 persons came towards us all in one body; we saw them from some distance. There were no houses close to this place but a plain all round. They came within about twenty yards of the Elephants. The gentlemen did not say, if you do not keep back we will fire.

Tacore Mistere sworn. I was in the service of Mr. Donelly in the month of Boishaukh last. We met with a disturbance. There were three Elephants and ten Burkindosses. After crossing a Jeel, we met 400 or 450 men who surrounded the gentlemen on all sides; they had swords and shields, spears, soorkies, and bamboos with lighted straw upon them. My master said "who are you that you are coming to quarrel with us." The gentlemen were in great danger. The villagers made use of very abusive language. One man rode a horse; the gentlemen fired; I did not see how the guns were levelled; the sahibs afterwards got to the factory.

By Mr. Cochrane. The gentlemen only said "why do you come to quarrel with us?" if they had said more I should have heard it. The horse was a red colour. There were 10 Burkindosses (gives their names.) The villagers brought the fire within 20 paces. The Elephants were not alarmed, they were sporting Elephants. Of the Burkindosses I have mentioned none of them appeared before the Magistrate; I did not go before him. When we were going over the field I saw the villagers, they came in one body, and surrounded us within 20 paces; they were all coming right against us, and from one direction. If any one said there were two large bodies of men, coming in different directions, I don't think it is true. When the guns were fired I saw nobody fall, it was on an open plain on all sides, if any one was wounded and lying on the ground, I should have seen him, I have been in my master's employ 12 months.

Sungum Tywarry sworn. I am a Burkindoss to Mr. Donelly. I was with him in the month of Boishaukh, on one day which I recollect, we past by a Jeel, and met with 400 or 500 men; they were armed variously. The gentlemen said "we don't quarrel with you, why do you quarrel with us," but they would not go away, then the gentlemen fired at them.

By Mr. Pearson. I saw no swords or shields with them; they had soorkies. The gentlemen said nothing but what I have already said; I did not see how they levelled their pieces; four days afterwards, I heard a man was wounded; there was a man mounted on a red horse.

The following witnesses were called to character.

Mr. Jackson sworn. I came out from England with Mr. MacKenzie. I think he is of a very mild temper, and not disposed to do an act of this kind.

Captain Hanny. I have known Mr. MacKenzie, I brought him out to India. I consider him to have a very good character, particularly quiet and peaceable.

The Prisoners' Counsel said, they were in possession of written characters from gentlemen high in the Civil Service, who had known Messrs. Cole and Oram for some years; but as written documents were not admissible as to character in that Court, he would refrain from presenting them.

The Judge's charge was nearly a recapitulation of the evidence in which he drew the attention of the Jury, to the various discrepancies on both sides, and apparent absence of motive for such an attack by either party.

The Jury retired at a quarter to 5 A.M. and after an absence of seven minutes, returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

His Lordship then addressed the three individuals and said, that by the verdict which the Jury had found, they were again restored to society, but he was sure it would prove a useful lesson not only to them, but to others residing in the same district which appeared from the evidence, to be in a very disturbed state, and he would remark, that it would be scarcely permitted that Europeans should go thus about armed against natives, who are so little able to defend themselves, and he would assure them that when occurrences of this nature took place they would be at once put down by the strong arm of the law.

Counsel for the Prosecution, the Advocate General and Mr. Cochrane; Attorney Mr. Molloy.

Counsel for Mr. Cole and Mr. Oram, Messrs. Minchin and Cleland; Attornies Messrs. Struttell and Judge.

Counsel for Mr. Mackenzie, Messrs. Clarke and Dickens; Attorney Mr. N.

SUPREME COURT,—13TH AUGUST, 1836.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.

Before the Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Ryan.

George Yonge late of Calcutta in the Province of Bengal in the East Indies, labourer, stood indicted with the Wilful Murder of Richard Aimes alias Dick, on the 8th April last, at the Avory Indigo Factory in the Province of Bengal.

The following Jury were sworn :—

George Cattle, Foreman	James Keys,	Vincent Castello,
Louis Betts,	John Hooper,	John Bernard Gardener,
Alexander Gardyne,	Patrick Dowling,	Joseph Vanderbeck, and
Arthur Courage,	Julian Louis Carron,	Thomas Bason.

Mr. Cochrane. Opened the proceedings,

May it please your Lordships, gentlemen of the Jury, the prisoner at the Bar, the Indictment states, on the 8th of April in the present year, at a place called Avory in the Province of Bengal, assaulted a person of the name of Richard Aimes, and by beating, kicking and throwing him on the ground killed and murdered him. There is, gentlemen, a second count laying the offence more generally. To this Indictment there are three Jurisdiction clauses; the principal one states him to be a British subject resident in Bengal. To this Indictment the prisoner has pleaded that he is *Not Guilty*; the issue respecting his guilt or his innocence you have to try, and may God send him a good deliverance.

The Advocate General said, that the prisoner at the bar stood indicted for the wilful murder of one, Richard Aimes, at the Factory called Avory near Kiabnagar in the province of Bengal; the jury in the course of the trial would most probably hear the deceased mentioned by the name of *Dick*, a name which it appears he had assumed. *Mr. Pearson* said he would not take up the time of the jury by unnecessarily making observations upon this case, but he would give an outline of a most extraordinary affair, and would leave it for their Lordships to comment on the nature of the evidence it was his duty to produce; he entreated the jury to divest their minds of all prejudice resulting from the reports so generally circulated concerning the unfortunate person now at the bar and the causes which led to the present prosecution; many of those reports were exaggerated, many of them unfounded. Among those reports was one totally groundless, that of the body of *Dick* having been dug up; the fact is that in the course of the search the people dug up a body but it was that of a horse which had been recently buried, with this caution the learned advocate stated he would proceed with his case.

In the district of Nuddea there are various Indigo Factories, one called Avory was the property of a *Mr. Ebenezer Thomson*, who also possessed several other Plantations. *Mr. Aimes*, or *Dick* as he is frequently called in the depositions of the witnesses, was the servant of this *Mr. Thomson*, and was assistant or overseer to the factory of Avory. In the neighbourhood there was another Indigo Factory the property of a *Mr. Watson*; this factory was called *Katlamarree* and the prisoner, *George Yonge*, was the manager of it. It appeared that very violent feuds prevailed between the people of both factories, as was too often the case throughout this district. On the evening of the 8th of April last, *Dick* was sitting in the verandah of his Bungalow smoking his *hooka* and surrounded by his family when the prisoner with three other individuals on horse back, armed with swords and accompanied by a great body of armed men, entered the premises. *Dick's* family consisted of him—

self, two females, with whom it appeared he cohabited, several children and two servants. On coming to the door the prisoner ordered his men to go into the house and seize Dick, which they did, and dragged him out tying a cloth round his mouth, and in this manner conveyed him to the prisoner's factory, a distance of five miles, the prisoner's people all the while beating him with bamboos. The jury would hear it stated in evidence that at the time those people seized Dick, one of the females entreated for mercy, when the prisoner seizing a spear, headed with iron and threw it at the unfortunate woman, which struck her in the forehead, and prostrated her on the ground. This woman and the other would be produced before the Court, and the jury would have an opportunity of hearing them state the circumstance; a boy, a son of the deceased would also be produced.

The prisoner and his people having conveyed Dick to the factory of Katlamaree in the manner before stated, they threw him on the ground and the prisoner ordered three or four of his people to beat him with shoes and whips, which they accordingly did and while in this state, the prisoner jumped upon Dick's body and trampled on him, and then called for iron to mark him with. Some of the people upon this observed "*The man is dead there is no use in marking him,*"—the prisoner said "well, bring him to the tent"; the body was accordingly taken into the tent, and that was the last of it which the witnesses saw. Six or seven days afterwards, whilst searching the premises of the prisoner, a quantity of human hair was dug up in a cow-house; that hair would be identified as being that of Dick. The clay had a most offensive smell, but he would not ask what was become of the body, but was the man dead when last seen at the tent of the prisoner?

A plan of the prisoner's premises was produced, and the Advocate General called the following witnesses.

Mr. Ebenezer Thomson sworn and examined by Mr. Cochran. I know the prisoner, he was introduced to me about 12 years ago in Calcutta; he told me he was born in Forfarshire in Scotland.

Cross-examined by Mr. Minchin. Richard Aimes was once in my employ, I am the proprietor of several Factories. I know James Thomson, I knew a person named Roberts; they were in my employ: Mr. James Thomson is my cousin. Kishnagar, Bolesau, Avoory, and Boladanga Factories were mine in August last, Mr. Roberts had been in charge of them for 14 years. Aimes (or Dick) was employed under him. I knew Roberts' hand writing; he died last August. *A paper shown to witness marked no. 1.* This is the hand writing of my assistant, his name was Francis Roberts *Papers no. 2, and 3 shewn him.* The signature to no. 2 is his hand writing; the body of the letter is in Bengalee. No 3, is also his hand writing. One bears date 30th May, 1829. I am proprietor of those Factories, Mr. James Thomson is at Kishnagar; he has not been subpeended, I have written to him, on Thursday last I have known very little of Dick. He was about 10 months in the employ of Roberts. I knew very little of his character, I should suppose Mr. Thomson has nothing to do with this prosecution. I knew nothing of the transaction except what I saw in the newspapers; his last note to me was on the 4th August, I wrote to him at the request of Mr. Shaw and the Advocate General. There are several other Indigo Factories. Kollenaouth Roy has Factories about four miles from mine. There has been serious disputes between Kollenaouth Roy's people and mine; they were continually quarrelling. I have heard of none this year. I ordered that all communication should be made to my manager. There has been no serious quarrel since 1825; there have been some broken heads since. Kollenaouth Roy's Factory is 4 or 5 miles from the Factory of Avoory. I am not aware that Mr. Dick was implicated in quarrels, he was a hard working faithful servant but a little cracked. He might have been in the habit of going out at night with Burkendosses to keep away cattle from the crop.

I remember directing Mr. Roberts in May 1829, to cause Dick to proceed to the Factory of Kishnagar on the 30th May; he wrote to Dick to come to the Factory of Kishnagar attended by two Burkendosses, between the 19th and 30th May. There was nothing extraordinary if Roberts wrote to Dick to come at night to the Factory with Burkendosses; I believe he had been once attacked. If a complaint had been made by Dick to the Magistrate against James Thomson I never heard of it. The prisoner Younge was once in my employment; he was discharged the 3d or

4th July last. (Looks at a letter). This letter No. 4 is my hand writing, it is a letter to the prisoner. I have been obliged to discharge him three or four times. He was in my brother's employ in 1826. I know nothing of the letters which appeared in the newspapers on this subject. I applied to the Editor of a newspaper.

By Mr. Cochrane. I know the situation of Avoory Factory, and the Bazar. Aimes, formerly went by the name of Dick, I know where Bhorbariah Factory lies, about North or N. by W. from Avoory Factory; it is about 5 miles; the ground between them is barren; there is a Nulla between them, which is dry in the hot season; this is the only one, it is full in the height of the inundation.

By the Chief Justice. James Thomson is now at Kishnagur Factory about 130 miles from Calcutta; it is situated upon a Nulla on the Hoogley River which communicates with the Hoogley. He could arrive here in 36 hours. I don't know whether or not Aimes alias Dick was a country born. He had dark hair, with a reddish tinge, was about 35 years of age and rather stout. I was not aware that he was employed on any of my Factories more than 8 or 9 months. He used to play all manner of antics on horseback with the natives, that is the reason I said he was cracked. He had been previously employed by Mr. Richard DeCourcy an Indigo Planter in the district of Nuddea.

Kallah Anund was sworn on the water of the Ganges, but as she had been obligated on the Koran before the Magistrate, she was again sworn upon it. She said she believed both equally binding. I lived at Avoory; there is a Factory there. I knew Mr. Dick, I have children by him. He was employed in the Factory, and lived in the village of Avoory. The Bengallees called him Dick but when he wrote to Gentlemen he signed Richard Aimes. I know the prisoner, he lived at the Katlamarree Factory. Goorah Anund, my rival lived with Mr. Dick. I have five children living, she has none. My eldest, a son, is 9 years of age. He kept two servants. Lubbee and Sherabdee. I know the prisoner, I saw him at Mr. Dick's house, when he took away my master. My master had gone to the Molleparra Factory, to fight (the distance was about 100 russees from Mr. Thomson's Factory,) with Mr. Yonge, who was unable to contend with him though assisted by Kholly Baboo's people, and he prevailed. This was about mid day previous to the night I have spoken of. He came home about four guries before the close of day. He had gone equipped from the house; and on horse back; there had been a dispute about Indigo lands. My master told me he had been to fight. He remained at home till four dundabs of the night. He was taken away three days before the end of Choitro.* After he had eat, and drank he was sitting in the Verandah, when Mr. Yonge and his writer Elia and 150 persons came, but no other Europeans. Four were mounted on horses, Mr. Yonge, Mr. Elia his clerk and another, and Sartue Biswas and another were also mounted. We two females saw them; we were sitting at the door. Mr. Yonge had a creepe in his hand; it was about 27 inches long, and the others had spears. They came from behind the house to the front and some surrounded it to prevent us escaping. Mr. Yonge said "take hold of the Banchoot; whatever it may cost I will pay." Some of them entered the house, and took hold of my master, and some plundered the house. It was full moon. Mr. Yonge kept on his horse.

Goorah Anund gave Do-hoy! I did not, as Yonge asked where the black woman was, and I hid myself. Mr. Yonge called a person, named Khoody, to him and seized a spear from his hand and struck her in the forehead and she fell wounded and got the Lock-jaw. These persons took Mr. Dick away and plundered the house. They took him towards the Bhorbariah Factory. We went with the children to a house in a Bazar near my house. We stopped there all night. Mr. J. Thomson sent for me to his Factory and leaving my children there, I went to the Darogah and stated the circumstances to him. I saw the Nazeer four days after in the Bazar. When I went to the Darogah he abused me, saying "if I could find Mr. Dick, I would beat him with my shoe and imprison him 6 months." I was examined before Mr. Shaw, Mr. Dick's hair was brown. I saw some hair when examined before Mr. Shaw; that was my master's hair.

* Corresponding with the 8th of April.

† Bhorbariah and Katlamarree are the same place.

Cross-examined. Mr. Dick, we used to call an Englishman. We know nothing of religions. The father taught his children to repeat his (the father's) prayers which were the same as those of Englishmen. Mr. Dick had a wound on his wrist from the bite of a horse; he had a swelling on his forehead. When his master's business required him to fight he went out, but only to prevent others from sowing his fields. By equipped. I mean he had his clothes on. There were not any people seen in the house that day; not 60 or 80 armed people; he did not send them food. I did not hear Mr. Dick say that any persons should hide their arms in the Avooiry Factory. I did not see Mr. J. Thomson on that day. Mr. Dick could write his name, but that was all. I know Gomes; he went with my master from Calcutta. He had been taken away or ran away from my house to the Factory of Mr. Yonge the night previous; he took away his child with him, about 12 years of age; he went away because he only got 8 rupees a month for teaching the children. I know so far; he sent his son a letter to that effect. My master did not deal in fish, but Gomes proposed to him to get salt and cure fish, which he would take to Calcutta, and give him a part of the profit. Gomes took away his clothes. He afterwards came on an Elephant with Mr. Yonge, who came in a palankeen before the Darogah. He did not ask for his clothes, and never said before the Darogah that they had been taken away in the night I have spoken of. I have been married; my husband is dead; he was dead when I went to live with Mr. Dick.

After these people had gone away, I came out from under the chest, and found Gorah Anund bleeding. I introduced a knife between her teeth and opened her mouth. Mr. Dick made no resistance, for a number fell on him at once. The servants had gone to the Factory to eat. Seeing Gorah Anund wounded, I went and hid myself; it was not, on hearing Yonge ask for the black women. They took personal ornaments, vessels, and other things away, and two hundred rupees I had collected for my children. Mr. Dick had no money of his own for he was extravagant; fond of good eating and drinking; he was the son of an Englishman so should drink; he was not drunk on that day; he was not in the habit of getting drunk. Mr. Thomson was not there on that day. I hid myself behind a circular chest in a room; they did not open that chest nor did not go into that room; there was only a bedstead in it. Mr. Dick did, a long time since, complain against Mr. Thomson for taking away his cows. In Augran last Mr. Thomson complained against Mr. Dick for leaving his service. I did not complain against Mr. J. Thomson for taking him away and confining him; I do not know of Mr. Dick ever having complained against him for it. I remember Radamohun Sircar having entered the house, and taken my master away at about 12 o'clock at noon in *Uggrohayun** last; that person was Gomastah to Mr. Thomson. Mr. Dick did not complain against Mr. J. Thomson for that. The Police peons came to the house, but he sent them away, saying, he would compromise. On the night I have spoken of the horse Mr. Yonge rode was of a red colour. I could not distinguish the others. I took no notice of them; they all appeared red.

Re-examined. I had seen Mr. Yonge previous to this twice or thrice; altogether on four occasions. Mr. Dick did not employ peons against Mr. Thomson. The peons I have spoken of came in consequence of my having complained that Mr. Thomson had taken my cows. When they were taking my Master away he called for assistance to the villagers but once; I suppose they prevented him from calling any more. I have never seen Mr. Dick since that night.

Saahib Mahomed. I produce some hair which I found on digging the floor of a Cow house, in a part which appeared lower than another, in the Katlanarree or Bhorbaria Factory. I have had it since in my possession, but not since I came to Calcutta. I did not bring it to Calcutta; the Chaprassies who came down with M. Yonge did. It remained in my custody for a month after I found it, and then I gave it to a Chaprassy. I examine it now and should say this is the same. It is human hair.

Cross-examined. This is the same earth that is with it. The earth here in Calcutta is more moist. It was a little soft when taken up first, I say it is the same. This was under seal, if it was not I should have my doubts.

By the Chief Justice. It was sealed when I brought it into Court.

* Corresponding with the month of November.

By Mr. Minchin. It is the seal of that Office in the Mofussil Court where the European Officers sit. It had no seal when I gave it to the Buxey who gave it to the Chaprassy.

Mr. Clarke. The Jury can see if the string which fastened the covering was sealed, I say it was not.

Mr. Minchin objected to its being shown as it was not identified as that dug up.

The Chief Justice could not see the use of the objection.

Kulloh Anund re-examined. I know that hair when the Nazeer first brought it from the Cow house, it had a fetid smell. I know it to be Mr. Dick's hair.

Cross examined. I call this hair the colour of that on Mr. Minchin's head; the hair on the front of his head was about the length of this. This hair is now discoloured from the earth; it is not a different colour from when on his head. If it was washed it would be the same colour, it is now covered with mud. I judge of it from its appearance. When I first saw the hair, there were bits of skin to it, and it had an offensive smell; it was bloody and only when it was dug up, I did not see it washed. If you bring me some hair of the same colour covered up with clay, I will distinguish this, for it has a smell. I first saw this five days after Mr. Dick was taken away. The Nazeer showed it to me in a pot, and I put paste over it, I afterwards saw it at the Magistrate's when it was not covered in the same way as now.

By the Chief Justice. I only saw the prisoner at Mr. Dick's house once previous to this; they were on good terms then; about 10 months previous to this occurrence. When Mr. Dick came home in the evening he did not appear to have received any injury. I know that Ellia is in confinement at Kishnagur with some natives.

Chief Justice. Mr. Advocate are not these persons here?

Advocate General. No, my Lord, they are natives and are to be tried for this offence by the Zilla Court.

Chief Justice. Yes, but they are in the service of a European and should be here as prisoners or as witnesses.

Witness. I went to a house in the village, the owner of which pounded soorky for Mr. Yonge, as she lived near me. Gorah Anund and the children went with me. Mr. Dick's house stood between Kuttamarree which Mr. Yonge farmed, and Avcoory which Mr. Dick farmed. I told the woman of the house what had happened; her daughter, Ruten, was not there; she was pounding soorky at Mr. Yonge's Factory. I saw her in the morning, about 5 ghurries after day. A Chaprassy of Mr. Thomson's came and said "why will you stop here and endure want; come to the Factory of "Kishnagur?" which was about a coss distant. Gorah Anund went with me, we walked and she carried the child I had given her. When we got to the Factory I saw Mr. J. Thomson and told him what had happened, Gorah Anund was present; she did not tell him what had happened for she is not accustomed to speak to Europeans. I put Brandy to the wound in Gorah Anund's forehead after the Darogah had seen her, four days after it had happened. Mr. Thomson did not direct any thing to be done to it; he said he would not, till the Darogah had seen it. Radamohun Sircar did carry Dick away to Mr. Thomson's Factory, but let him go soon; this was near a year previous; he was Mr. Thomson's servant and that gentleman lived there and does so now. Mr. Dick was of sound mind; if he was of unsound mind how could he get children? he was playful, but I never saw anything to show he was of unsound mind. I do not know how old he was, Englishmen never get old, I lived with him 12 years. During that time he was employed in different Factories. He was only unemployed three or four months. He was never absent from me a day and a night together. When this hair was shown to me I was told where it was found; I did not hear at Thomson's Factory what had happened to Dick. I first saw the Nazeer 6 or 7 days after Dick had been taken away. He examined Ruten after I had seen the hair. Ruten and Doorgey came running and out of breath from the Factory, after I had gone to the house in the Bazar. I heard them say nothing. I asked Ruten nothing because I knew she was employed in the Kuttamarree Factory. Dick was taken in that direction, I did not like to speak to them or ask them questions, for if I did, I knew they would disappear and not be forthcoming. Ruten said "why are you here?" I said Mr. Yonge has taken away my master. The hair of one of

my children is of the same shade, his name is *Richard*. The hair when I first saw it was bloody, and a little blood on the earth.

(Looks at a child, this is the child I have spoken of. The child was shown to the jury and a lock of hair cut off.)

Gorah Anund. I was in keeping with Mr. Dick, who I saw last, three days before the end of *Choitro*. I lived with Mr. Dick. I know Mr. Yonge, he used to come to my master's to dinner. I last saw my master on the day in question after the night had advance four guries, he had dined and was smoking in the Verandah. About 150 persons came into the premises, lifted him up and took him away. I know some of them. I see Mr. Yonge who was there and he struck me with a spear; he came mounted on a horse. There were four horses altogether. After they had taken hold of Dick we begun to give Do-hoy! when he struck me with a spear, I fell senseless and on recovering I found my master gone and my rival weeping over me; I observed that the house had been plundered. I afterwards went to the house of an old woman whose daughter Ruten pounded soorky at Mr. Yonge's Factory, I found the woman there. That house has but one space with a small bit parted off and a verandah, Kallah Anund and the children went with me, I carried that pretty child of mine which she has given me. Next day we went to the Factory of Mr. Thomson, I saw Mr. J. Thomson there. He was sitting in the upper-story and we went up to him. I know the Nazeer; three days after my master had been killed, he showed me some hair. I would know it again. (Looks at the parcel). That is my master's hair, I have been living with him 20 years; it was fresher then, than it is now. Mr. Elha accompanied Mr. Yonge. I do not know whether Mr. Yonge had anything in his hand. I was alarmed, when he called for a spear, I shewed the wound to the Magistrate and Nazeer. I believe the horse Mr. Yonge rode was red but I was so much alarmed I cannot remember. It was full moon. The house was plundered of money, personal ornaments and clothes. Ruten did not come home to her house that night but after sun-rise in the morning; I mean the night we went to her mother's house. About a year previous my master lived at the Patcoma Factory, belonging to Mr. Decourcy.

Cross-examined. Mr. Yonge used to come to my master's house to eat with him frequently. During the last year he used to come there every second or third day. They were on friendly terms. I know Mr. Yonge, he was there on that night on his horse, I am not certain whether he got off his horse. I told the Magistrate I was not certain whether, when he struck me, he was or was not on his horse. He had something under his arm but I was too much alarmed to know what. The people surrounded the house and some went in; whether Yonge did I do not know. I did not tell the magistrate that Mr. Yonge dismounted and wounded me, but I said I was not certain. He said "Coody bring me a soorky," and then wounded me, I remember that very well, but not whether Yonge got off his horse; when he called for the soorky I did not observe anything in his hand. I was alarmed and did not observe. We were talking to our master in the Verandah when the people came from behind the house. The house is surrounded with a thorn fence, Custer Oil plant, and bamboos. The gate is to the East; some came through the gate, some from behind, some in one direction, some in another. They came all at once and I observed Mr. Yonge. We did not expect them. On their coming Dick cried out "oh what is this," He had no spears or guns in the house; he did not use either. He had a gun or guns some time previous but being pressed for money he sold them to feed his children. For hundred Rupees were taken out of a box on this night which were in a box in my master's chest and in his room.

We went to Ruten's house and the first person I saw was the Chowkedar of the village, Ruten was not at home; she came after sun-rise. We went a little after sun-rise to Mr. Thomson's Factory, I cannot tell you how far it is. We went there because the children were enduring hardships. We arrived there about mid-day. While we were at Ruten's we told our distress but no one would listen to us. We told all to Ruten; Kallah Anund did not tell me not to say a word to Ruten about what had happened. At Ruten's I applied warm sand to the wound and what I got to Mr. J. Thomson's he gave me Brandy to apply.

By the Chief Justice. Mr. Dick had been in the fields on that day; I do not know why he had gone. He went out about mid-day on horse back. I know Gomes;

he had gone away the day before Dick was carried away, in the morning. I have heard he went to Mr. Yonge's Factory but I do not know. He had been living with my master since last cold season. They had quarrelled because he and his son were going towards the fields and my master objected and desired him to teach the children. There is but one Chowkedar in each village of Avoory and Mau-boory. I am quite sure I had a conversation with Rutten in the morning. The last witness was present. I spoke to Mr. J. Thomson and told him how my master was taken away. I have now told all I remember of that transaction. I never said I saw him speared in five places. I never told James Thomson so nor did I hear Kallah say so to him. I lived with Dick before the other woman. I cannot tell how old he was. During that time he was never out at night.

Mr. Decourcy lives at Humerah. I have not seen that gentleman since Mr. Dick's disappearance. He sometimes gave Mr. Dick something. I have since his being taken away been supported by Government and living at Kishnagur.

At a quarter past 3 the Court adjourned for 20 minutes.

An intelligent boy the son of the deceased was next examined by the Court. I cannot speak English. My name is Richard Dick. I am 10 years of age. I have been taught my prayers. I have been told and I know and believe, that if I speak false I shall be afflicted with Leprosy, and if I speak truth I shall be rewarded, I know that if I am sworn it increases the obligation. My father and Gomes taught me to read a little. My father taught me out of a book ab eb; I do not know its name. I have been taught the prayer, beginning "Our Father."

Chief Justice. Let him be sworn on the Gospels.

Mr. Clarke. I submit if he was taught according to the form of a Christian, he must have some notion of a future state of rewards and punishment.

Chief Justice. I will take a note of your objection:

By the Advocate General. I am the son of Mr. Dick, or Mr. Richard Aimes.

Mr. Clarke. I submit I have a right to question as to his belief of a future state. Objection taken down.

Witness. I was in the house when my father was taken away. After he had eat his victuals and washed his face he sat down. He desired me to fill him a chillum which I did, and on returning I observed the house filled with people who seized him, and I saw the house plundered. Mr. Yonge wounded Gorah Anund and she fell. When I saw my father carried off, I went to the Bazar and gave Dohoy! I went to all the houses. I first went to the house of a person I cannot recollect a tenant of Mr. Yonge (Identifies Mr. Yonge.) He (Mr. Yonge) was mounted on a horse; there were four horses there.

Cross-examined. No one told me to tell this story to day; my mother did not. She did not tell me to come here and give evidence. She did not tell me I would be examined here; the Peon of the Kishnagur Jail did. I had no conversation with my Mother about this matter. I was examined by the Judge he did not swear me.

Nabi Shaik. I am a person who looks after Indigo at the Avoory Factory, belonging to Mr. Thomson. I last saw him, Mr. Dick, in the day of the night he was taken away. I was standing near the fence in the East of his premises and saw persons take and carry him away; another servant was there. Mr. Yonge and Mr. Ella were there and about 100 or 150 persons, (Identifies Yonge.) He (Mr. Yonge) was on horse back. Dick was taken towards the North in the direction of the Katlamarree Factory where Mr. Yonge lived as Mr. Watson's Assistant. I did not see Kallah Anund on that occasion. They carried him through the plain. We followed them and saw them throw him down and beat him and then carry him towards the Factory. We followed no further. I heard Dick say "do not beat me I will drink water." He did not speak very loud. There is a creek on the left of the direction they were going in, with water. I know Gorah Anund. I saw her on the occasion. I have spoken of. When they had taken hold of Dick, she gave Doo-by! and Yonge throws a soorky or small spear from off his horse at her and wounded her. I saw Kallah Anund, the next morning when she was proceeding to the Hardy Thang. There were four horses at Dick's House the night I have been speaking of. Mr. Dick was in Mr. Thomson's and Mr. Yonge, in Mr. Watson's Factory about a week from each other. These Proprietors used to quarrel about Indigo land. Mr. Dick if he went from home always returned at night. I have not seen Dick from that night nor do

I know of any one who has. I did not go with the Nazeer to Mr. Watson's Factory. At the time I saw the attack we were on our way to Mr. Dick's house.

Cross-examined. I have known Mr. Dick these 10 or 12 years. He was in Mr. Thomson's service two years. I have been in the service of Mr. Thomsons for a year and a half. I was in that service in September last, so was he. He then absented himself for two or three months at one time.

In Bhadr 1236, I did not hear of a Purwannah, to take him up at the suit of Mr. Thomson. I speak of all the time I was in the service, that he was not absent at night, but I was absent three months. We used to live at night at Dick's house and were going there on that night. They were taking him towards the Bhorbariah village and were still in the compound, near the fence of which we were standing. That Factory was about 18 russies. There was only one man with me. Bhorbariah is a large village and Mr. Yonge and his party did not proceed through the village. In going to the Kattamarree Factory you may go through the village or on the left or right of it; there is no public road. There is about a begah in the compound, I was about 22 feet from the house. They carried him out through the thorn fence in the North of the compound. Gorah Anund fell on being wounded with a spear. I followed the party at the distance of 3 or 4 russies. I saw and heard all that passed when they threw him down and beat him. They made a good deal of noise.

By the Court. It is only one coss from Bhorbaria Factory to Avory; the village of Bhorbariah intervenes.*

I saw him beat only once, I could not recognise who beat him; the prisoner was with them at that time and mounted on a horse I was only four or five russies distant and it was moon light. I do not know what resistance he might at first have made but when I saw him he was held by 14 or 15 persons.

Sera: Shaik. I was the servant of Mr. Dick. On the night he was taken away, I was near the house. The last witness and I were going to the house after eating as was our custom to do; we heard a noise and ran up when we saw Mr. Yonge, Mr. Elia and 150 persons. Mr. Yonge gave orders and they took Dick up and carried him away. We followed in the hope of relieving him, if they wounded him and threw him away. We went about half a coss when we saw them throw him down and beat him and heard the blows. After they beat him I heard some one say "proceed" and after they had proceeded about half a russee, I heard him say "I would drink water." We followed no further. We went back to the Factory. We there met two chowkedars and a third person, with whom we had some conversation and they took me along with them as also Nobai and another and went as far as the village of Bhorbaria to a tree; while there we neither saw or heard any thing.

Cross-examined. This took place about the Churnick-poojah which commenced three or four days after. We were standing about a cotta from the house. Mr. Elia was outside the fence and only that one. One horse was inside, and two at the gate. I did swear before the Magistrate that Yonge had a sword in his hand and so I say now. I saw him strike with a soorky. He put the sword in his left hand and called for a soorky and took it in his right and wounded her. I say so, though he had the sword at the time in his right hand.

I left my Master in the hands of those persons without attempting to trace where they went. Intimation was given to the Thanna by the servant of the person who was killed. Ramboxum Thanadar was at the Golla at Avory. I saw him there in the afternoon, but I did not inform him. This was on Friday after my master had been taken away. I did not tell the Magistrate that I had seen Kallah and I signed my examination; it was read and explained to me in the progress of it, but not after it was finished. The Magistrates asked me if I had seen Kallah, I said I had seen her wounded, I am subject to a pain; it then seized me and I might have said I did not see the Gentleman wound her, but I afterwards corrected myself, I did not say to the Magistrate that I did not see her wounded. I was silent at first, but afterwards I did, and told him I had seen her wounded, I was standing close to Nobai what he saw I saw.

By the Advocate General. I saw her wounded. I was ill at the time. I only delayed but I afterwards answered him (the Magistrate). I saw Imañ Bux at the village at the Bhorbariah Gola about evening. I don't know where he went to. Hardy Thanna is two coss from Avory to the South. The river Gunga lies between, which is a bank of the great Gunga.

By the Chief Justice. When the Prisoner wounded Gorah Anund he held his sword in his left hand and called to one of his men for a soorky and threw it at her. After striking her it fell to the ground; the soorky was headed with a piece of iron.

* Kattamarree and Bhorbariah are the same and belong to Watson.

Gorah Anund was standing upon the ground between the door and cooking house. God knows why he did not strike her with the sword. I was on the outside of the fence. The fence about is five feet high; it formerly had a fence which is now destroyed. Gorah Anund was near the cooking house. I was standing on the East and Gorah Anund was at the North of the house where she was sitting with her master; the door is to the South I was near the gate. Mr. Elia was on the North side. The distance from the fence to the house is four cubits. The North side is on the verge of the boundary: there is four cubits behind the house. The cooking house is on the North side, and is situated inside the fence. There are three houses in the homestead. Mr. Elia was standing on the North of the cookroom; from where I stood, I could see him plainly as it was a bright moonlight night and nothing to obstruct my view.

Here the Advocate General proposed to submit to the Judge a plan of the premises, but the prisoner's counsel not acceding, his Lordship said he could not look at the plan without their consent.

Witness. Any body from the sitting room could see Mr. Elia on the North side. The fence is formed of battons and the women could see Elia's horse so plain as to enable them to speak to its colour, by moonlight. When I followed the party who had taken Dick away, I kept about five russees distant from them. My dress was, a cloth round my body, the other man's dress was the same; we were afraid. At the distance we kept we could hear the sound of blows with lattes. We could see the crowd but did not see the blows actually inflicted. I did not hear him scream or make a noise, but when the noise had ceased, I heard him call for water; he said "I will drink some water;" this was after they had taken him up.

Seehoo Shaik sworn. I serve Mr. Thomson as a Burkandoss at the Avory Factory. I knew Mr. Dick; the last time I saw him was on the 27th of Choit. I saw him then in his own house, early in the morning. I have not seen him since. I went to Mr. Dick's house a little after day light. I went to see Mr. Thomson's lands and then returned to the Factory. I know Seria Shaik, he was Mr. Dick's servant. I saw him at Mr. Dick's house that morning. I afterwards saw him after night fall, he was going to the Factory. I was sitting alone in the Factory. I heard a noise in the house of Mr. Dick, hearing people calling Hurribol! and others allah! allah! I went in a Southerly direction I proceeded five or six russees from the Factory. I saw Mr. Yonge's people. I did not see Mr. Dick but I heard his voice. I know Kullamdee Surdar, I saw him at the Factory that evening, I know Jaffa and Baka. I saw them at the Factory; I went with them as far as Kobey's Ghaut in consequence of Kullamdee's advice; six of us went. When we reached the tree we could not find Mr. Dick and returned. The tree is to the North of Mr. Dick's house. I know there were disputes between Watson and Thomson's Factories about fishing.

Cross-examined by Mr. Minchin. The pevel tree is half a coss from the Factory and half a coss from the village. We went along the plain to the tree and then came back again. I recognized Mr. Dick's voice and heard him call for water.

Gopulchund Sworn. I am in Mr. James Thomson's service, I know Mr. Dick's house, and I recollect the night Mr. Dick was carried off. I saw something of that transaction. I saw it in the plain about a russey or a russey and half distance. I saw Mr. Yonge of Katlamarree with a body of men take away Mr. Dick. Mr. Yonge came into the premises on foot. I saw him mount his horse when they took Mr. Dick away, that is all I know.

Cross-examined. Mr. James Thomson had sent me to Mr. Dick's with a horse as he had no conveyance. I left the horse in the stable where it was and ran out when they took Mr. Dick away. I had been at that time in Mr. Thomson's service for five months. I am still in his service; there are four of his servants here—there are five here.

Decurry. I am a shaving Barber I have seen Indigo in cultivation. I hold some land in the prisoner's Factory I knew a person named Dick; his house was in our village. On the 27th of Choit, I was proceeding to the house of my Grand daughter's husband when I saw 120 persons proceeding from North to South; on seeing them I moved aside. I saw them proceed to the house of Mr. Dick. Upon that I and Shaik Khawaz came and made a circuit of the house and placed ourselves in a pit. The party entered and I heard the rattling of chests and Mr. Dick called out "I am dead. Bopry! Bopry!" I recognised four of our villagers among them, three of them went along with the gentleman of Katlamarree Factory, with Mr. Yonge. When I first saw the party they were about a russey or a russey and a half from me; they were coming in the direction of the Katlamarree Factory. I saw two Europeans mounted on horses and two Bengalees on horses. I am not at all connected with the Prosecutrix, nor have I any thing to do with those at the Katlamarree Factory.

Cross-examined by Mr. Minchin. I was ten kottas from them when they were in Mr. Dick's house. I was returning to my own house when Kallah Anund accosted me and said "the Katlamarree Sahab has taken away my master." They proposed that I should go to the house and see how he was ill used. I did not go. I was then near Dick's house on the road.

By Mr. Cochrane. At the time Kallah Anund came, the people from the Factory had gone away.

Kawaz Shaik sworn. I am the servant of Nauzer Choudy Chokery. I have known the prisoner three years. I knew Mr. Dick. I remember the night he was carried away. I went to look for a horse and was near Mr. Dick's house. I saw the prisoner take Mr. Dick away. Mr. Elia was with him, they were mounted; there were also two Bengalees mounted. There were about 120 people with them I heard them make a noise in Dick's house. I went into the homestead but not into the house. I saw Gorah Anund she was lying down on the floor bleeding with a wound, on her forehead. Kalla Anund spoke to me. I saw the women's wearing apparel scattered about. I went away.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clarke. My motive for going into the house was to see if the women had been ill used or killed. I first saw Kallah Anund and she stated what had occurred. I then saw Gorah lying with a wound on her forehead. When Shaik left me, I was about half a russee from the premises. When we were in the pit Kallah Anund was going towards the Bazar. I pointed out Yonge and Elia to the Magistrate, as well as several of the club bearers. I had gone near Mr. Dick's house to look after a horse. I could not find it. It was found 5 or 6 days afterwards.

Juyagmauth Roy sworn. I serve the Tannahdar as a Burkundoas and remember Dick being taken off by the gentleman of the Katlamarree Factory and about 150 Natives. I would know them both again. One of them is the prisoner at the Bar. After they had got out of the house and were taking away Mr. Dick, I saw them on the plain going in the direction of Katlamarree. I am not connected with Mr. Thomson or the Katlamarree Factory.

Cross-examined. I went in that direction because I lost a cow. The night had not much advanced and the moon was at the full. I went to the north to look for the cow. I know the Bhorbariah village, I did not look there for my cow, Avoory is to the south of Mr. Dick's house and Katlamarree to the north.

I did not know Mr. Dick much, I never went to the Factory. I told the Magistrate what I say here. The people were invoking their different deities, some said "the breath has left the body of Dick and he is gone" and other exclamations, I said to the Magistrate that I had seen two Europeans on two horses and two Bengalees also on horseback. I told him I had heard the men invoking their deities, I pointed out to the Magistrates those of the party that I knew. When I first saw them I was about 5 cottahs from them. I have not told you that I went after them, on the contrary I ran away, I did not go to Dick's house. They passed me along shouting. I heard them shout four different times. I saw them as far as the banks of the Moodo Pakera, and then lost sight of them.

Joy Singh Sworn. I cultivate vegetables at Avoory. I live about a russey from Dick's house, I remember the night he was carried away, I was at home eating my victuals. While we were eating we heard a noise and coming out saw the people seize and carry away Mr. Dick. The night was bright moonlight; there were 100 or 125 men, four men mounted on horse back. Seeing that I did I went away. I was about a russey from them. There were two persons like Sahibs and two bengalees mounted I could not recognize them but I knew four of my own villagers among them. After Dick had been taken away Kallah Anund came to my house crying and greatly disturbed.

This occurred three days before the end of the month Choittro; it was three days before the Churruck poojeh.

Sampol Bindy sworn. I am related to Joysing Bindy we are kinsmen, I am a native of Katlamarree, and I cultivate vegetables at Avoory, I saw Mr. Dick taken off. I had looked at my fields and on my return was eating when we heard a noise and on coming out saw a number of people in Mr. Dick's house, I saw four men on horses coming: seeing that I ran away and hid myself in a bush; they stopt 3 or 4 dundas, when they went away they proceeded northward towards the Katlamaree Factory. I have nothing to do with those Factories.

Cross-examined by Mr. Minchin. This occurred 4 dundas after night fall, I was in Joysing's premises about a russey and a quarter distant.

Kultham Chowkeydar sworn. I am Chowkeydar of Afoory Bazar. I recollect when Mr. Dick was taken away, I saw his Syce; he was passing along the road, I was going to the Bazar; he said something. I went to the Bazar, I went with Bakaree

to the north. Before I went I saw Kallah Anund in the Bazar ; she was much distressed. We went to the Factory and took others with us ; we went running as far as the Papul tree and when we came there we heard people shouting and we returned being alarmed for our own safety, I saw Gorah Anund that night. She had a wound in her forehead, and said " see what has been done to me." I went to Mr. Dick's house, Kallah Anund came with me. I saw a box, an exoritoir and a rattan trunk broken. I gave information of this at the Thanna early in the morning to Selemah Bonnergy the Darogah.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clarke. I was a Chowkedar of the Bazar on the part of the Thanna. I have been so more than 20 years. I was sent by Selemah Bonnergy.

By the Chief Justice. At the time Mr. Dick was taken away I was in my own house about a quarter of a coss from Dick's. I heard no noise but on coming out I met with a Syce. It was my duty as Chowkeydar of the Bazar to be out at night, but I used to go home to my victuals ; the other Chowkeydar went also to victuals in the same homestead. God knows why I was not in the Bazar at the time the violence took place. Avoory Thanna is three coss off, there is a river to cross and no boats, besides I was searching for Mr. Dick, I went near the place where I heard a Tom-Tom. Kishnagur Factory is distant 2½ coss. How could I have gone there during the night.

Jaffa Chowkeydar. I recollect the night Mr. Dick was taken away, I went to the house and found things broken and scattered about. I went with Kallumdee and others as far as Bhorboriah to look for Dick. We heard the noise of some people calling out Hurribol, and others Allah ; the noise came from the north. I know Rutten. We went to the house but she was not at home ; we saw her mother and her sister.

Khoddy Shaik sworn. I live at Avoory ; my house is 30 Beegahs from Mr. Dick's. My field lies between Mr. Dick's house and Mr. Yonge's house, about half way ; my field is Sugar Caue. I remember when Mr. Dick was taken away. About 8 or 9 o'clock that night I was at my plantation as some cows had come to molest my sugar canes, I was driving them away. I saw several people coming and hid myself in a bush. They came from the direction of Mr. Dick's house towards Mr. Yonge's Factory. There might be 100 of them but two Englishmen and two Bengallees were on horseback, I did not know them. They were taking some person along saying " Hurribol, Hurribol, some Allah ! Allah ! " and saying " look we are taking Mr. Dick along," I heard them say nothing else. They proceeded towards the Katlamarree Factory.

By the Chief Justice. The person was laying flat ; some had hold of his arms, some his legs and others his clothes, I did not hear him say any thing.

Raheem Shaik sworn. I know the night Mr. Dick was taken away. On that night I was at the Katlamarree Factory. I returned there after candle light in the evening. I saw there my master's Bebee, and the Consummah. My master is Mr. Yonge ; he is the prisoner at the Bar. When I returned my master was not in the Factory. He returned seizing and bringing Mr. Dick with him ; he was accompanied by a great many of his people. When they brought Dick near the tent and threw him down, there were about 120 of them, I did not see my Master to go any where during the day. When Mr. Dick was brought, I was in the cooking house about 23 cubits distant. When I was coming into the Factory I met my master and the people going out. I said I had not seen him go out by day. My master was proceeding on horseback Mr. Elia and two others were also mounted ; the others were servants to Mr. Yonge. On Mr. Dick's being brought to the Factory, they threw him at the north door of the tent and began to beat him, and Mr. Yonge got upon his breast with his boots on and trampled on him for a time, he then said " bring the marking iron and I shall mark him."

Khoddy Burkindoos, Mr. Elia and another, put their hands to the nostrils of Mr. Dick, and one of them said " where is the use of marking him: he is dead," Upon saying that Mr. Yonge said " well, carry him into the tent," after he had given that order he told the Consummah to pack up his traps and he would proceed to the Factory of Ramnuggur, I then ran away from the house. Up to this time I used to eat my victuals at that Factory. I was in the service of Mr. Yonge at the time. I ran away, because I was greatly alarmed ; my master talked of quitting the Factory and I was alarmed because the man was killed there.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clarke. He did not discharge me from his service. I had no talk whatever with my master. I was standing near my mistress. Mr. Yonge was standing at the north door of the tent. I left my master in the tent when I went away. I had previous to that got leave of absence and on my return had not time to speak to my master. When this transaction occurred I ran away for fear of getting into trouble. I had been absent on leave six days and had returned that evening ;

my house is near the Factory. I was afraid as there was a man killed. I should either be made a principal or a witness in this case. I am not a ryot of Mr. Thomson's, I had a conversation with Boan Mullick; I did not mention this transaction to him. Mr. Yonge did not discharge me because I had the leprosy. I have not the leprosy I had not the leprosy at that time; Mr. Yonge never charged me with having that disorder, in saying Mr. Yonge was not at home when I returned I said truth, I met him going out when I was coming in. I was at the west window of the tent, Mr. Yonge stood at one of the doors of the tent but he did not come in; he did not see me that night. There was Mongun Consummah there at the time; I had been consummah, I used to go along with Mr. Yonge to the different Factories, the other remained at home. There were only two horses in the Factory, Mr. Yonge had an Elephant which was kept on the west side of the Factory two or three russees from it. The Elephant was not kept at Ramnugger to my knowledge, Mr. Thomson farms the Tallook in which my house is situated. He farms eight villages; my house is in one of those villages. When I left the Factory that night I proceeded westward. I did not proceed in the direction of Mr. Dick's house. I proceeded towards home. I met Boan Mullick near the river which passes under my house; this was a pownoss or half a mile from Yonge's Factory. I had to travel a quarter of a pownoss when I met Boan Mullick.

From the time Mr. Dick was brought to the door of the tent until I went away was about a dundah.

By Mr. Cochrane. I pay the rent of the ground where my house is to a Braman at Avoory, I never paid rent to a Tallookdar or any one under him.

By the Chief Justice. When I met Mongun Consummah on going into the Factory I told him I had met my master going out, I asked him if my master was offended with me, I asked him that from a solicitude to be in my master's favor. It is customary for us when we get leave of absence to enquire on our return if our master was pleased with us. From what Mongun said I had reason to believe my master was angry with me. I don't know the cause; that was not one of the causes which induced me to run. Formerly there were two servants attending my master, latterly there were four Kidmudgars; at the time of my return there were but two. There was but one Syce, there was no buggy. There were no other domestic servants than Mongun Consummah, another myself, and one Syce, there were three Consummahs. He kept no cows. A Kidmudgar is the same as a Consummah. The woman I call my mistress is kept by my master, I don't know her name, she was brought from Calcutta; they called her Monier. Mr. Yonge lived in the tent, the Factory house not being finished; it had a centre room and a verandah all round it. I could not well distinguish who the 150 men were. Neminundi was a servant belonging to Mr. Yonge, he only occasionally attended him. Sartue Biswas was a Dewan; Coody was a Berkundoss. The woman I call my mistress and myself were standing at a western window of the tent. I was before that in the cooking house. All the people that came with Yonge went away after they had beaten Dick; the only persons I saw after my return to the Factory were the female I have mentioned and Mongun Consummah. I saw Dick distinctly, he had very little clothes on his body; he had nothing on the upper part, the lower was covered but I cannot tell whether by pantaloons or a piece of bengalee cloth. I did not perceive any blood. From his appearance, and not giving any answer, particularly when the three people put their hands to his nostrils, I considered him dead. I merely heard the order given that he should be taken into the tent. I did not see it done. Motallah Factory and Ramnugger are the same. When I returned to the Factory it was candle light. When Mr. Yonge passed out of the Factory, we were 120 cubits from each other. Mr. Yonge returned I think it was 5 or 6 ghurries after close of day. It must have been something less than midnight when I met Boan Mullick. My Mother and my wife live in my house during my absence. The Nazeer called upon me for information, about 5 or 6 days after the affair, I was sent from my house to the bazar at Avoory. When the Nazeer took down my deposition I only saw one European (Mr. Yonge) I never was examined before a Magistrate. I was not taken to Mr. Thomson.

It was now within a few minutes of ten o'clock, and the Court adjourned to eight the following morning, directing at the same time the Jury to be furnished with refreshment in the Town Hall, but not allowed to separate.

SECOND DAY, 14TH AUGUST, 1830.

The Jury were brought into Court at a few minutes before eight o'clock.

At twenty minutes past eight their Lordships entered the Court.

Chief Justice, (after a few minutes had elapsed,) Mr. Cochrane what is the delay?"

Mr. Cochrane. My Lords the witnesses are not yet come.

Chief Justice. We can only delay ten minutes, and then half an hour will have elapsed beyond the time the Court was to have assembled, and if the witnesses are not in attendance, the case for the prosecution must close. Mr. Cochrane where is the Advocate General?

Mr. Cochrane. My Lord, he will be in Court presently, I am here to conduct the case in his absence.

The Advocate General came into Court at half past eight.

Chief Justice. Mr. Advocate it is now more than half past eight, if your witnesses are not in attendance you must close your case.

Advocate General. They will be here immediately My Lord.

A quarter to nine. Chief Justice. Mr. Advocate General you must call your witnesses on their subpoenas, we cannot delay the Jury.

Advocate General. My Lords I submit this is a case of great public importance, the witnesses are not yet in Court, but they are close at hand.

Chief Justice. We were told so before we came into Court, we cannot help it; let the witnesses be called.

The witnesses were severally called but none appeared.

At five minutes to nine, the first witness was put into the box.

Rutten sworn. I live in the village of Avgorv. I knew Mr. Dick, and I know the prisoner. I was pounding soorkey for the Factory of Mr. Yonge. I recollect the night Mr. Dick was carried away; something occurred at the early part of the night. In the course of that day I had seen Mr. Yonge. I saw him in the evening after candle light. I saw him at the Factory; he went in the direction of Bhorbaria, with a body of men, some mounted. Yonge, Elias, Sartu Biswas, and Neminundi were on horse back; there were a great many on foot and they carried clubs and swords and spears with them. I saw Mr. Yonge 4 or 5 dundabs; afterwards, I saw him return to the Katlamaree Factory; Sortu Biswas, Neminundi, and Elias were with him. They had Mr. Dick in custody; they brought him on a tatty. Mr. Yonge gave orders to beat him and they began to beat him, Elia and Khoody Burkindoss beat him. Mr. Yonge then got upon his breast and trampled on him and when he got off his breast he said to the people "mark Mr. Dick," then Khoody, Elia, and another put their hands to his nostrils and said "he is dead," Mr. Yonge said "bring him into the tent," and he was dragged and brought into the tent. I was making soorkey; the reason of my working at night was, that the factory required it and I could not work in the heat of the day; the night was moonlight; it was a new Factory. Doorjee was along with me where I stood, and saw this, I was about a russee from Mr. Yonge. I proceeded forward to see what was going on; both of us went forward. Mr. Dick was put down and beaten at the door of the tent. I don't know the points of the compass but the door of the tent was opposite the Factory. They could see me from the tent; there were a great many people there. When Mr. Yonge gave order to beat Dick, he was on foot moving about. When he went from the Factory he had a sword in his hand. When he returned and got off his horse he gave the sword to Khoody. I look at the prisoner, that is Mr. Yonge, I used to work for him and have seen him frequently. My house is 3 russees from Dick's house. The Bengallees drove me from the place and I took up my quarters in a little hut near where we pound the soorkey. I went home. Doorjee lives in the same house with me, I had left my mother in charge of my house; a very old woman, 40 or 60 years of age. My mother goes no where. I work. I went home, I saw my mother and Anund; no one else.

Cross-examined by Mr. Minchin. I live 3 russees from Dick's house, I have been employed beating soorkey for sometime. We work by moonlight. The distance from where we work to the tent was 2 or 3 russees. The people saw us. We were at work when Yonge went out; they could see us. I went to my own house next morning and saw Kalla Anund, Mr. Dick's women, I had no conversation with her, and the Darogah coming 4 days after, I did not tell them what I saw until then.

By Mr. Pearson. During that day I saw Gorah Anund, she was weeping in the Bazar.

When Yonge spoke and told the people to mark Dick he said "mark a do." When I said, the Bengallees drove me away. I meant to say that Khoody drove me away. The gentleman Mr. Yonge said to Khoody "turn away the Bengallees from this place." The hut was from the tent 2 or 3 russees. We put to the door and tried to sleep but could not from fear. It was moonlight, the door of my hut faced Katlamaree. We did not go out of the hut, I was alarmed and shut the door. On going away in the morning we did not go near the tent; the door of the tent faced Katlamaree, I was between the door of the tent and Katlamaree.

One of the Jurymen (Mr. Keys) was here taken ill, and obliged to leave the Court, which interrupted the proceedings for a few minutes.

The door of the hut faced Katlamaree, the tent is behind. From the place where I was standing looking at what was doing at the tent I could see the cooking room. I saw the Consummahs walking about the cook house, I saw the two Consummahs. The cook house is behind the tent, and not on the side in which the hut was, I don't know how many cows there were. I have seen cows; there was a cow keeper, but I don't know him. There is no river that runs near the Factory, I know the woman who lived near the Factory, I saw her after they had brought Mr. Dick, she was in the tent. I saw Mr. Dick as they were dragging him in; the upper part of his body was naked. After he was thrown down he moved, but he did not speak, I saw a person named Gomes at the Factory, I did not see him that day, I don't know where he now is. When I saw Dick thrown down, he moved his body a little.

Doorgee sworn. I remember when Mr. Dick was taken away, I used to pound soorkey in Mr. Yonge's Factory; I had been there from the month of Pous, Rutton was my associate. I have often seen him (Yonge,) I saw him on the day I am talking of, after the close of day; he had his servants with him when I saw him. He was preparing to go out with Mr. Elia and other people; there might be 80 or 100 people. I saw Mr. Yonge go in the direction of Avoory; he was on horse back, Elia was on horse back and two Bengallees also; they were armed with lathies and swords and shields, Yonge had a tulwar, I saw them when they returned with Mr. Dick exclaiming "hurrybol, hurrybol." We went forward to see; we went to the door of the tent, on arriving there I saw them bringing in Mr. Dick on a door, Mr. Yonge gave orders, saying "lay on with the shoes and the whip;" they then beat him, Yonge sahib then jumped upon his breast with his boots on, and trampled on him; he then called for the marking iron, when Elia and others put their hands to Dick's nostrils and said *why will you mark him, he is dead.* Yonge then ordered the body to be brought into the tent, and desired the Bengallees to be driven away, I saw the upper part of his body was naked. I had known Mr. Dick for three years previous. I had seen him move, but it was *nominal*, for they had half killed him before they brought him in.

Rutton and myself being afraid, passed the night in a hut. We did not sleep having seen a man killed and early in the morning we ran away to our own village.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clarke. There was no other person than Rutton with me, I knew several other women who were pounding soorkey, but she worked with me, I know Sumbrutty, and I know Baudy Meteraney, she used to pound soorkey also; she was also pounding soorkey at the same place. All of us ran to see what was going on at the time; these women are not here. When Mr. Yonge returned, he had a sword or tulwar in his hands, I was examined before the Nazeer and told him the same. I said the same to the Magistrate, Mr. Yonge had a sword in his hand, and Mr. Elia had a soorkey; what I said before the Magistrate was truth, I was not put in confinement. The village people pointed me out as a witness and were afraid I should not be forthcoming so the Nazeer's peon took me and brought me to the Hortollah where the Nazeer was. I went home to Avoory. Rutton came with me. We arrived at home early in the morning, we both live at Avoory, which is Thomson's Factory. I saw Colanando and Gorah Anund but I did not tell either of them what occurred the night before. I knew they were both Mr. Dick's women.

By Mr. Cochrane. I was not in confinement.

By the Chief Justice. Mr. Yonge said "lay on with the shoes and whip."

Here witness described the way the prisoner trampled on Dick's breast, which she did by imitating the action, both feet upon the floor alternately pressing.

Elia and Coody beat Dick with a shoe and a whip by order of the prisoner.

Raman Mullick sworn. I remember the night Mr. Dick was taken away. I met on that night Ruheim Consummah, he is in the service of Mr. Yonge. I met him about 11 o'clock that night or 4 hours and a half after close of the day. I conversed with him; at that time I was proceeding to the Kishnaghur Factory belonging to Mr. Thomson. I know the Nazeer, I saw him 5 or 7 days after I had seen Ruheim. I accompanied the Nazeer to Katlamaree Factory; there was something done on that occasion. We dug in several places; in one place in digging we found a dead horse. Mr. Dick's body not being found we again searched. We went into a cow house. The Nazeer looked about and saw a soft spot in the cow house, which he ordered to be dug up. On digging a cubit and half a strong offensive smell was perceived, and we dug up some hair. The ground was soft to the depth of about 3 cubits, two cubits in breadth, and four cubits in length. The Nazeer took the hair and placed it at a distance ordering a Burkundoss to guard it.

There were four Billdars employed in digging and several others, besides the prisoner (here he gave their names) The Nazeer spoke to Mr. Yonge, he said, " why does this place smell so strongly, what is the occasion of it?" Yonge said he did not know. I knew Aimes or Dick for four or five years, I remember the colour of his hair. There is water at the Katlamaree Factory, it has no stream. I cannot be certain, it may be a russy or half a russy in breadth, (Here the hair was produced which was found in the pit,) This is like Dick's hair. When it was found I had a notion it was Dick's hair. When dug out there seemed to have been bits of flesh attached to it and it had a very offensive smell. There was also a bamboo found of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter.

Cross-examined by Mr. Minchin. I was proceeding to Mr. Thomson's Factory in consequence of information, I arrived there after the close of the day; this was to the Kishnagar Factory, Mr. James Thomson was there, but I did not see him. I did not tell Mr. Thomson but I told the Dewan, I did not mention it to Mr. James Thomson. Whatever circumstances occur in the factories or in the Mofussil are communicated to the Dewan. The Dewan said he would give information next morning at the thanna, I went home to my house to sleep. I went to Avory next morning. The affair was in the hands of my superior the Dewan, and I had to receive my orders from him, I went to Avory to look after Indigo plants. I arrived at Avory when the night had advanced four dundahs,* I looked after the Indigo plant on that day. The Indigo fields are from Avory village a short distance, I left the Avory village about 4 dundahs from the close of day for my own village called Kodalcolly. I eat my victuals and went to sleep before I went to the Kishnagar Factory; the day that I gave information to the Dewan was the 27th. On the day Dick was taken away, I was in the Avory village. I passed the preceding night there, I remained the whole day there, till about 4 or 6 dundahs of the night when I received information. The Coma House is $\frac{1}{2}$ of a coss from the Factory. In consequence of the information I received I was proceeding to the Kishnagar Factory. I met Rubeim, near a river. I went to the Factory by myself, I gave information to the Dewan and I thought that was sufficient. My house is distant from Avory one coss, and from Kishnagar Factory less than half a coss; it lies west from Avory and north from Kishnagar. I have known Mr. Dick 4 or 5 years, he had been once in Mr. Thomson's service and left it, I don't know how long he had been the last time in service. I don't know that Mr. James Thomson and Mr. Dick have had disputes, I presented a petition to the Magistrates against Mr. Dick in Aussaur or Srabon last year. I complained that he went up the river in boats, with the men to beat my master's servants, he had then entered the service of Mr. Alfred.* He did so. I therefore presented the petition, Mr. Dick was afterwards taken up and brought to the Magistrate, I don't know the particulars. I don't recollect a petition from Dick against Mr. Thomson, I saw Imambux peon, and the other peons in the Avory Bazar on the day Dick was taken away, I don't know that they were there all night. I did not go to Dick's house. I went with the Nazeer, we dug a hole, I forget who pointed out the spot. The people said, this is fresh earth, dig here, I never heard that a horse had been buried at the Katlamaree Factory. When we began to dig every body said " there is a horse buried there what is the use of digging." A horse was dug out to search for Mr. Dick. The Nazeer said put it in again.

By the Court. There was a good many people with the Nazeer, I cannot say how many. They found Yonge at the Factory; he made no attempt to escape; this was on the 7th or 8th day after the transaction. The Nazeer and Burkundosses went up to Yonge who was in or near the tent. Yonge went about searching for the bodies with the Nazeer and Darogah, I do not know whether the door of the cow house which was made of bamboos was fastened. The horse was taken entirely up; it had somewhat an offensive smell and was a large horse. When I met Rubeim I only said " are you going home at this late hour?" I do not recollect that I said any thing more to him; he came from the direction of Katlamaree.

Mahon Swa n. I live at Bhorbariah. I know the Nazeer, I was employed by him. He took us to the Katlamaree Factory. We first dug up a reddish coloured horse. We went next to the cow house where he directed us to dig on the west side, we did dig and the clay appeared a little loose. We dug a cubit and a half deep, when some hair was turned up. We then dug to the depth of three or three and a half cubits, but stopped then as the earth became hard. The loose earth was about two cubits in breadth and four or four and half long. The hair was human hair (identifies the hair.) It was then moist but is now dry. Mr. Yonge was with us.

Cross-examined. I do not know why the Nazeer fixed upon that spot. The surface was level with the rest of the floor. I saw one place for cow dung outside the door.

* We understand this is Mr. Alfred Betts.

Re-examined. The earth had a smell but not of cow dung; it was a smell as of rotten flesh.

By the Court. There was no hay or straw on the floor of this cow house. The cattle could not come out of that house but by one door. From the appearance of the house I concluded that the cows had been sent out of it that morning. Mr. Thomson has cow houses at some considerable distance.

Naucausey sworn. I remember having been employed by the Nazeer at the Bhorbariah Factory where we dug up a horse and then went to a cow house where we dug and found, first, a bamboo and then perceived an offensive smell and found some human hair; we dug to the depth of a man. The earth was loose, about two cubits and a half or three in depth, and about two in breadth. The Nazeer caused it to be measured and the length was four cubits. The Nazeer and Darogah were present, Mr. Yonge made his appearance as we were beginning to dig.

Cross-examined. We had seen Yonge previously when in the Factory, and whilst we were digging up the horse. I did not see him in the custody of any one. I did not hear him make any observation when the hair was found.

Mahomed Saleem sworn. I am the Nazeer of the Zillah in which Bhorbaria is situated. I remember making a search for a human body, that of Mr. Dick on the 20th of April last, (identifies Yonge) He (Yonge) was there. I met him on that day at his Factory. Upon our going there Ruheim went and stood on a spot and said "it was here I stood when I witnessed what passed; they brought Dick and there beat him." Mr. Yonge was present and said nothing, and then Rutton and Doorgy said the same, and pointed out where they stood. Mr. Yonge was present and he understands Bengalee in which they spoke. I heard of a horse having been buried, I took it up; I also heard of the body of Dick having been cut up and put into that horse. I went to look for that horse. I pointed out a spot which appeared fresh dug and Mr. Yonge said "the horse is buried there." We found the horse which was putrid; we then searched several places where nothing was found; we afterwards went to the cow house and called Mr. Yonge who came. He came there and stood and afterwards went out again, I called him back, sent for a chair, and asked him to sit down. I pointed out a place about 5 or 6 cubits from the door, I did so because I observed it high and low and it had more cow dung on it than the rest, I stood there I had felt it soft and that it easily allowed a spear to enter it; they dug to the depth of three and a half cubits and to the same length, and they took all the loose clay out.

When the earth was taken out the bottom and sides were hard. On the first digging a putrid smell issued and afterwards the hair was taken up, I do not know that it was human hair (looks at the hair). Mr. Yonge was sitting there at the time and I said "what is this" and he said "I know nothing of it, perhaps one of the Choolah caste has been buried here." Nothing else was found. The hair appeared moist and sticking to the earth. We dug other parts of the cow house, where the earth which had been raised was soft, I mean earth raised from the floor. It was only soft to the depth of a cubit but no smell proceeded from it. Mr. Yonge said he would go to Krishnagur. I asked him who was to be present while I investigated as to the hair found and he desired me to refer to his Gomasta.

Cross-examined. I have been a Nazeer eight months, I was for the eight or nine years previous as a Darogah. There had been examinations before the Darogah previous to my getting there; he is not here now. I went on the 20th of April, I do not know on what day it fell, I got my Perwannah on the evening of the 13th, went off and arrived on the 15th. On the 16th I took depositions till the 20th on which day I went over to the Katlamarree Factory. Mr. Yonge had been with me all the time I was taking the depositions. He left me on the night of the 19th and I found him at his factory on the 20th. I measured, and found that where Ruheim stood was 24 cubits from the tent, and the place where Dick was thrown down was 9 cubits. He first saw what went on from inside the tent, and he then said he went out by another door and came to a corner which brought him within 14 cubits. From where he saw first, (the inside of the tent,) he saw through two open doors, immediately opposite each other. Ruheim could see out in the way described. Doorgah and Rutton said they stood near the huts, 72 cubits from where he was said to have been thrown down. Mr. Yonge pointed out to us the place where the horse had been buried. It was contained in the Purranna, that the body had been cut up and put into the horse. I do not know who gave that information to the Magistrate. Mr. J. Thomson used to be present at the investigation. I heard nothing of that story from Mr. J. Thomson. I examined the horse which was whole; no body was in it. I went to the cow-house and found some hair. I never cleaned any of it. If clean I do not know what colour

it would be. When it was found it was put in charge of a burkundass, and he brought it to the place where we were making our inquiries, about one ooss and half. It was then put into a pot and bound up in my presence and kept in the house where our inquiries were making. I then sent it by another burkundass next day to the Huzzoor of the Magistrate for his inspection, where it remained. It was delivered to the Buxey, who is not here, and he sent it down to Calcutta by whom I know not.

Re-examined. Mr. Yonge was present when Ruheim told his story to me. When Mr. Yonge went to his factory in the night I had said nothing to show I had any intention of going there. I took the examination of several witnesses; all in the presence of Mr. Yonge, except three who were examined before his Gomastah. When I left the Station the Darogah was there, I do not know that he had received any subpoena.

By the Court. After we had made this examination, I came away and left no one stationed upon Mr. Yonge. Three days after I found him at the Zillah.

The Jury here retired for a quarter of an hour. The Court having resumed, the Evidence continued.

The former evidence examined. I shewed some hair to a man called Ramdun Nai, the day or two after this hair was found; I shewed it to those who were present, as well as to himself. Dummulick was there. The hair had been kept in the intermediate time with Jumshe Chaprassee and others. It had been put into a pot and suspended to the roof of the house under a guard, it was the same hair that was found.

Ramdun Nai sworn. I knew a person called Dick, or rather Aimes, I know the Nazeer of our district, his name is Salamutdeen. He shewed me some hair, that was after the time Mr. Dick had been taken away; he shewed me the hair at Avoo-rey. I am acquainted with the colour of Mr. Dick's hair. The hair shewn me by the Nazeer resembled the hair of Mr. Dick. I had known him four or five years, I used to shave him daily for a year and a half, I believe the hair shewn to me was his. I guess it to be Mr. Dick's hair. I believe it to be Dick's hair.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clarke. When I saw the hair it was besmeared with earth, the colour of it appeared to be darker than I have known the color to be when on Dick's head, (Hair produced.) That is the colour of Mr. Dick's hair. (Other hair produced No. 5.) That is the colour; the last colour is darker; the first hair appears darker, a little more than the color of his hair was. This other hair appears darker than that in the canvass (Closely examining.) They are of the same colour. (Other hair No. 6.) This appears like Mr. Dick's hair, (The child's hair produced No. 7.) That is not at all the colour of Mr. Dick's hair.

By Mr. Cochrane. I know the children of Mr. Dick. The last hair is like that of Mr. Dick's children, a little boy and a little girl. I said the second hair was darker. If hair when cut off be wetted and kept it alters a little in colour. I cannot tell what effect being buried in earth will have on it.

James Shaw, Esq. sworn. I am the magistrate who committed the prisoner. I live at Kishnagur. I have seen the prisoner several times. I have seen Mr. Dick; he was a man of 5 feet 7 or 8 inches in height, I have seen Kalla Anund, I saw her at Kishnagur; she had a scar on her forehead as from a wound, I think it was not healed. I have taken her depositions. I have taken all their depositions. Mr. Yonge was present all the time; he understands Bengallee, and he asked the witnesses' questions through me.

Cross examined by Mr. Minchin. I have known the prisoner some time back, I also know Dick, I knew his character. He had disputes with other persons. All the papers connected with the case are here. There was a petition presented to me by Doon Mullic. It was sent down to Calcutta (Paper No. 8 handed to witness, purporting to be a complaint made by a native against Dick for violent conduct, dated 5th September 1829.) This is a record from my Court.

Mr. Advocate General objected to this description of evidence and the Chief Justice approved of the objection of asking particular questions relative to character; Mr. Shaw might read from his court records and it would be evidence.

Mr. Shaw. My court is the Fouzdarry or criminal court of Nuddea, (A paper shewn him marked No. 1.) This bears my signature, (This paper No. 2), also bears my signature. (This paper No. 3) also bears my signature. (This paper No. 4) also bears my signature. (This paper No. 5) also bears my signature. (This paper No. 6) also bears my signature. (This paper No. 7) also bears my signature. (This paper No. 8) also bears my signature. (This paper No. 9) also bears my signature. (This paper No. 10) also bears my signature. (This paper No. 11) is the perwannah, and a record from my court (No. 12), I believe to be a record from my court, it bears the signature of Mr. Robert Forbes my assistant.

By Mr. Pearson. He had disputes with Mr. Alfred Bett's people, afterwards with Mr. Thomson's. He had had no disputes with Mr. Thomson's people since he had been in that gentleman's employment.

By the Chief Justice. The Factory of Katlamarree is in the Zillah of Nuddea in the Province of Bengal, I am the zillah magistrate, I hold the powers of Justice of Peace and Fouzdarry magistrate. The prisoner appeared in court in obedience to the precept; he came himself and surrendered at my station. There are frequent disputes amongst the Indigo Planters of the station, attended with much violence. I have made enquiries through my officers whether Dick could be found; they were directed to the Darogah to make enquiries, I have heard nothing of Dick since. I have seen a Mr. Decourcy, his place of residence is at a distance from where the occurrence took place. I forwarded the necessary documents connected with the affair to Calcutta.

Some individuals connected with giving evidence in this case have not arrived, I have not directed Gomes to come down, but I believe he is in Calcutta. I did not examine Mogun the other Consumma who is represented to have been present at the transaction, I did not examine Monier who lived with the prisoner. I cannot tell why the Darogah is not here. I think there are twelve individuals at Nuddea now in confinement for this charge; some of them are Ryots. No application has been made to me to order them down to Calcutta.

Kalla Anund re-examined. Dick when he was taken away had only on his shirt and Pantaloon.

Here the prosecution ended.

The Prisoner being called upon for his defence handed in a written paper, which was read by Mr. Smoult, the Clerk of the Crown, it was to the following effect:—

THE DEFENCE.

My Lords and Gentlemen of the Jury.—I am innocent of the crime which has been imputed to me. Before you who are to judge of me here, in the presence of him who will judge of me hereafter; by my hope of Justice from you, and of mercy from my God, I protest my innocence, and whether I am to remain among the living, or to be parted from them, my conscience will not be charged with the remorse of having shed blood.

Gentlemen, it has rarely if ever happened, that a murder of a more diabolical description than this has been laid to the charge of any individual. There was neither sudden quarrel, nor secret provocation, nor the impulse, of passion, nor accidental collision to afford it the slightest palliation; the whole story displays a deliberate and unprovoked determination to deprive a fellow-creature of life. It has not been alleged that I have ever had a personal quarrel or conflict with the person I am charged with murdering; it does not appear that by his death any benefit could result to my own individual interests, but yet I am represented as snatching him from the bosom of his family, to slaughter him in cool-blood, nay more, as striking down a defenceless woman with a spear, after my purpose had been achieved, and when no resistance was offered.

Gentlemen, the atrocity of the offence, and the absence of all provocation, must naturally create doubts that it ever was committed. Had the crime been trivial, or the inducement great, there would have been less cause for mistrust, but is it not difficult to believe, that a man of European birth and education, by which from infancy we are taught to shun guilt, rather than habituated to it, should causelessly and deliberately have planned and executed so horrible a murder? Has it been proved before you that my principles, habits, or conduct are those of a blood-thirsty assassin, or do I bear the stamp of it on my face, or in my form? If not, then Gentlemen, how strong should be the proof; how unquestionable and clear from all doubt ought it to be, before you consign me to death for committing so incredible a crime.

But Gentlemen, it is not only the atrocity of the offence which makes its commission improbable, but also the regardless and open manner in which it is alleged to have been perpetrated. Secrecy is the companion of guilt, which is invariably found to shun publicity, unless when accompanied by power which can set punishment at defiance. Let me ask you if your daily experience does not teach you the truth of this observation; and if so then does it not contain an almost unanswerable argument to the whole case for the Prosecution. If that case be true there was no secrecy in the commission of this crime; not alone but attended by numbers; not disguised but known to all; in no solitary spot, but in the midst of my victim's family who were certain to prosecute, they would have you believe that I have been guilty of an atrocity which must place me beyond the hope of pardon. If this case be true; if such have been my acts, it would almost seem more consonant with justice to consign me to a mad-house rather than the scaffold.

But Gentlemen, this argument of improbability becomes still stronger, when you reflect on the numbers by whom I am said to have been accompanied. So great a number as one hundred and fifty men on foot, and three other persons on horseback could not have been required for the deed, though it must have aided in its detection. If you believe the witnesses these were the numbers present; if you look at the case for the prosecution, not one of them have been produced.

Gentlemen, let me implore of you—(for my life is at stake); let me implore of you then deeply to reflect on these incontrovertible facts to which I have just pointed your attention; the absence of motive; the atrocity of the crime; the publicity of its commission. Do they not weigh strongly in favor of my innocence, and what is the proof of guilt by which they are counter-balanced?

Gentlemen, I admit that the witnesses for the prosecution have sworn positively to the facts, but I am sure that you will also admit, that scarcely a case comes into any Court of Justice in this Country but that the most positive perjury is committed. Within this week and within these walls, four natives of England have been tried for their lives, and the presiding Judge announced to the Jury that they had the painful, serious and awful task of determining, whether the witnesses for the Prosecutions or the Defence were perjured in the evidence which they gave? Gentlemen, how rarely does such an event happen in England? how commonly does it happen here? It is not a perjury by a particular witness, on some distinct matter, but it is a perjury by every witness, pervading the whole of their statements.

However dreadful this fact, you must have a melancholy experience which will compel you to acknowledge its truth, and which must make you conscious that it is not the positiveness of the swearing, or the number of the witnesses, which can give confidence to a Jury in delivering their verdict.

Gentlemen, you have had that positive swearing; you have had that number of witnesses in this cause, but will you in opposition to the experience which you possess, of the credit to which native witnesses and their swearing are entitled, consign me to an ignominious death; regardless of the gross improbabilities attached to the tale which these witnesses have told?

Gentlemen, there has been positive swearing on behalf of the prosecution, but, situated as this country and its Courts of Justice are, I would urge, not only in my own behalf, but as a matter of public polity and substantial justice, that no man should lose his life by positive swearing, unless that positive swearing was supported by probabilities, unshaken by discrepancies, and untouched by contradictions.

Gentlemen, I have necessarily prepared this Defence before I had heard the evidence of the witnesses in this Court, and depending merely on what I know they swore to before the Magistrates what they then swore to, has given me a general knowledge of the case, and has enabled me to point out its improbabilities to your notice; but it must be evident to all that I am unable to comment on its discrepancies, I must leave that to the learned judge, to whose humanity for that purpose, I am confident that I shall not appeal in vain.

Gentlemen, it may be asked what motives these persons can have for swearing away my life? My reply to that is, that it is not every victim who knows his enemy much less that however well founded his suspicions may be, that his proof is sufficiently strong, that he will be enabled to establish the truth of these suspicions in the minds of unbiassed parties.

Gentlemen, you represent the unbiassed party, and it is but natural that I should have a warm feeling in my own case; it may be on this account that my suspicions are more strong than well founded. My counsel have advised me, that I cannot give sufficient legal proof to bring home conspiracy against the parties, with whom, I firmly believe, this prosecution has originated, and I therefore yield to their advice, and will not make a charge, which I might fail in establishing. Again let me repeat that it is not every victim who knows, much less who can prove; who is his enemy.

Gentlemen, your knowledge of this country must make it notorious to you, that instances have frequently occurred of the natives getting up a charge of murder, and sequestering the individual whom they allege to have been killed. Again and again has it occurred in the Mofussil Courts, that during the trial, and even after the conviction, the supposed victim has been discovered; and how often then may it not have happened, that the discovery was never made, or made too late! There is not one of you but must have heard of occurrences of this nature, can you say then, that this is not one of them? Recollect the power of the Mofussil Police to procure evidence, and remember that this was aided by the money, the influence, the activity, and the actual presence on the spot of the Thompsons, and their numerous Ryots! Yet not one person has been produced out of the one hundred and fifty by whom I am said to have been accompanied, nor was the body, nor any satisfactory trace of it ever discovered. Will you

venture then to pronounce that Dick is not at this moment living, and that the whole of these mysterious circumstances may not be traced to that mad and insane conduct, which Mr. Ebenezer Thompson admitted that Dick was frequently guilty of?

Gentlemen, I will now briefly state to you my defence, and then leave my case to your judgment. I am an Assistant of Mr. Watson who is an extensive Indigo Planter. In the month of April last, I had proceeded to an Indigo Factory called the Bhorborriah belonging to my employer; the Factory was not finished, and I was obliged to reside in my tent.

This Gentlemen, will account to you, for my having but a very small establishment with me, and consequently not having it in my power to produce many witnesses, to shew where I was at the time of the alleged murder. But my difficulties in this respect are increased, by my accusers having had resort to the usual Bengallee trick, of preferring a similar charge against a Mr. Elia, who was employed under me, and was living with me at the time.

He is now in custody in the Jail of the Zillah Court, charged with this very alleged murder, and I cannot therefore produce him before you. Notwithstanding the difficulties in which I am placed, I have witnesses who will establish I trust to your satisfaction, that during the greater part of the day of the eighth of April I was compelled to keep my bed through indisposition, and that I therefore retired early to rest that evening. I shall also prove to you that I was seen about ten o'clock that night by several persons and I shall prove to you, not only that I was in my tent the whole of the night of the eighth of April, but likewise, that Dick could not have been brought there; that no body of men came there, and that there was no noise or disturbance which must have been the case, if the witnesses for the Prosecution have sworn truly.

Gentlemen, it has been said by the witnesses for the Prosecution that when I was at Dick's house, I was on horse and was accompanied by three other persons who were likewise mounted I will prove to you that at this time there were but two horses at the Bhorborriah Factory. It was stated to the Magistrate and may perhaps be attempted to be proved that Dick's body was carried from my Factory on an Elephant and thrown unto the river, I shall be able to shew you that I had but one elephant, and that at the time of these transactions it was kept at a distance of seven miles from my Factory.

Gentlemen, after the most diligent search on my part, and by my friends in my behalf, I am at this moment not only without the means of shewing, but of giving you any evidence on which you might found a reasonable conjecture, whether Dick be alive or dead. If the learned Judge should be of opinion that the evidence is admissible, I shall be able to prove before you, not only that he was a man of violent and desperate habits; but that he was constantly engaged in the wildest and most dangerous pursuits which might with great probability have conducted him to a violent and accidental death or in some of which he may now be engaged, and secreting himself for some purpose, which cannot be understood but is consistent with the general tenor of his plans and schemes which were in many instances those of an actual madman. That a man of such character gentlemen should in this country be missing, or accidentally killed is surely far more probable than that a man of the character I have hitherto borne should, without motive, without concealment, in the face of multitudes most barbarously and cruelly murder a fellow subject without any thing approaching to provocation to such an act. Gentlemen under such circumstances, when the body has never been found, you cannot upon this view of the case alone do otherwise than doubt whether the party is dead or how much more must you doubt whether I murdered him.

Gentlemen, this transaction has been much discussed and an opinion seems to have prevailed that Dick is now alive. Whether this belief has originated with those who know the arts and extraordinary schemes and habits of the man, or whether it is to be attributed to the suspicious fact of the body never having been found, or whether it be really true, as has been asserted, that he has been seen alive, it is impossible for me to suggest or determine. Gentlemen, if indifferent persons by whose opinions no man's life could be affected have had their doubts, you who have now my fate in your hands may have even more hesitation. The learned Judge will tell you that if you have a doubt, then that by the humanity of the law I ought to have the full benefit of it. I have already suggested to you the improbabilities of the whole story, from the want of motive, the atrocity of the deed, and the publicity with which it is stated to have been committed. When to this you add the fact, that the man has not been proved to have been dead, and that his body has never been found, it does bring this charge within that class of cases, in which, I would humbly submit to you, that no Jury should find a verdict of Guilty, I submit this to you, gentlemen, on the authority of Lord Hale, a name dear to every Englishman as one of the most learned,

humane, and patriotic Judges that ever adorned the Bench. In the second volume of his Pleas of the Crown he states, "that an uncle, who had the bringing up of his Niece, to whom he was heir at law, correcting her for some offence, she was heard to say *good uncle do not kill me*; after which time the child could not be found. Whereupon the uncle was committed upon suspicion of murder, and admonished by the Justices of Assize to find out the child by the next Assizes, against which time he could not find her, but, brought another child as like her in person and years as he could find and apparelled her like the true child, but on examination she was found not to be the true child. Upon these presumptions *he was found guilty and executed*; but the truth was, the child being beaten ran away, and was received by a stranger, and afterwards, when she came of age to have her land, came and demanded it, and was directly proved to be the true child."

The other case happened within Lord Hale's own remembrance in Staffordshire "where a party had been long missing and upon strong presumptions that another "was supposed to have murdered him, and consumed him to ashes in an oven that he "should not be found. The suspected individual was indicted for murder, *convicted and executed*, and within one year after the supposed murdered man returned, having "been sent beyond the sea against his will by the other, so that although the accused "justly deserved death, yet he was really not guilty of that offence for which he suffered."

Now Gentlemen, let me intreat of you to recollect Lord Hale's observation on these two cases, I give it to you in his own words which were these. "I would never "convict any person of murder or manslaughter unless the fact were proved to be "done or at least the body found dead, for the sake of two cases, one mentioned by "my Lord Coke which was a Warwickshire case."

Gentlemen, I will trespass on your time no longer, I can add nothing so strong as this observation of Lord Hale's, or which will have so much weight with a British Jury. If I have detained you at too great a length, it is because I am pleading for my life; a life which through an unfortunate train of circumstances you may be justified in forfeiting, but which I shall lose without having been guilty of the crime for which I may suffer, for before you, and before my God, I asin protest my innocence.

Enaam Buz sworn. I belong to the Thana, I am a Burkundoss, I received a perwana in the month of Choitro last, to execute at Avory Factory. It was on the 25th, and from Sitanaut Banerji the Darogah. I proceeded to execute it about midday; I went to execute it at Avory and remained that day and night. While I was there I saw Mr. Dick, he desired me to remain and he would send in a *Raznama* next day. I afterwards got from him an agreement in writing. My recollection is that I arrived on the 25th and received the agreement on the 26th. That evening, I went to Mr. Yonge's Factory at Bhorbaria and remained for the night. I received the paper from Dick, I remained at Bhorbaria, in the village, (I look at paper No. 13) but I don't know how to write, I received a paper from Dick. In the morning I was proceeding to the Factory of Katlamarree, but was not suffered to come in. I was asked from whence I came. I had a process against Yonge; the present Magistrate desired me to deliver a process to take up Ryan Sircar, and that Mr. Yonge should deliver him up. I afterwards proceeded to Coorsee, about 11 o'clock of the day. I had five processes to serve, I arrived at Coorsee the same night, I don't recollect the date. I got a return from Mr. Yonge. and having received it I proceeded to Coorsee. It was on a Friday, I got the paper from Mr. Yonge's Gomasta, and reached Bhorbariah that night. I received the perwana on the Wednesday, and I received a paper from Yonge's Gomasta on a Friday. On Thursday I received the paper from Dick. I went and remained in the village of Bhorbaria all night at the Cutchery, I slept pretty well, but was awake in the night in consequence of the tom-toms beating, it being a poojah night, Dick gave me a paper with the name in English (No. 13). This is like it.

Cross-examined. When I slept at Bhorbaria, my sleep was disturbed by the beating of the tom-tom. The next morning I was going to the Factory and approached it, when Mr. Yonge's Dewan spoke to me and asked whose Burkundoss I was, I told my purpose to the Dewan, Mr. Yonge said he would send a Gomasta, I was not allowed to go into the Factory, I was near the tent, I saw Mr. Yonge and he sent his Gomasta to me.

By the Chief Justice. I got the Purwana or Chittee on the 25th, I speak of the date by guess; it was on a Wednesday. I don't recollect the date. I first heard of Dick being carried off when I returned from Terramanpore to the Thana, I left Bhorbaria about 10 or 11 o'clock in the morning. I am sure it was on a Wednesday I got the purwana because it is on a Wednesday I shaved, I am a Syat caste and that is the day

we shave. My Father has always shaved on a Wednesday, so have my ancestors (It is the day Bhod.)

Here in explanation of the day of the week mentioned by the witness, Mr. Smith said the Hindoo days of the week agreed with ours, and Sunday they held holy.

Shaikh Mahomet sworn. I am a Kitmutgar in the service of Mr. Yonge. I was in his service in Chittro last during the Pooja. I was there at the Bhorbariah Factory. He was in his tent all day; he had taken physic. He was in the tent the whole night; he did not go out all night. I knew a person named Dick, I did not see him that night. I saw no large number of people in our Factory that evening. Had there been a party of people there, I must have seen them: The plain is open. My master has two horses, I did not see him on horse back that evening because he was ill. I did not see Dick the Day after at my master's. I know a man called Ruheim; my master discharged him and kept me; this was some days before the Poojah. The cause was that he had the leprosy.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cochrane. There lived in the same house with my master a writer named Elia. My master may have had a native woman before I lived with him. At the time on the night mentioned, there was no woman in the tent; there were only Mr. Elia and a syce. There was no other servant but myself in his service. There was no woman named Ruten in the service. There were three or four huts belonging to those employed in making bricks, not occupied. The people had leave to go to the Poojah. Those employed making soorkey were not far from the tent. I did not observe them; they might be 5 or 7 Russees distant. The huts and dhakees are beyond that in one row; the chunnam and materials in the other. They are hill coolies who work, I don't know any of their names. I cannot give you the names of any servants or any other person. I was only a short time there, I knew Ruheim Shaik; I don't know how long he was in Mr. Yonge's service, I entered Mr. Yonge's service about 12 days before the Poojah, I had been in the service of Mr. Robart, Mr. Yonge keeps two horses and a syce named Sukeram. Mr. Yonge keeps cattle for ploughing; they are kept in cow houses. I did not see Reyan shaik the night in question. I really don't know how many ploughmen are employed, perhaps 10 or 12. I can't give you their names. My master has only three servants, two at Ramnaghur and the other at Avoory. There are Rezas (women who pound soorkey) attached to the Factory. I cannot tell you their names, I know Nemianunde; he was not in the Factory the night you are speaking of. I don't know whose name Khodys is I recollect the Nazeer coming; I was not there then, I know Ruhim Shaik. The Daroga came to my master and he attended at Avoory. I did not see the Nazeer at my master's house, I did not know of any charge against my master at that time, I attended my master all day and all night at the time in question, he had no other domestic servant but me. The syce slept in the stable, about the length of a bamboo from the tent. I know that he had attended several days at the Darogah's, I had no conversation with him. The syce is as mad as the horse which he attends. There was no one there but Mr. Elia and myself; he has no personal servant, two Fringies came on foot, about 10 o'clock, my master had gone to sleep; Mr. Elia came and awoke my master, they saw him, I cannot tell where the Razies and Ploughmen sleep. Those who had their houses near at hand went home, others slept in the Factory. I cannot give you their names. The marks of leprosy are still visible on the feet of the late consummum who lived with my master, I am sure my master did not go out. Sartuchbi was belongs to the Factory. I know no woman of the name of Ruten nor Doorgee, nor any other by their names. There is a Sirdar that employs the women who pound the soorkey. Sartuchbi was is that person; there is another man, but he is now at Kishnagur. The women generally make arrangements with the Goomasta who employs them. I accompanied my master to Calcutta, I did not go before the Nazeer to make a deposition, I was not required, I was never examined by the Magistrate. The day I alluded to in my previous evidence was Tuesday the 27th of the month Choitro, three days after the turning or swinging of the churruck took place; it was on that day that the two Fringies came to my master's House.

Roan Shaik recalled, identifies Shaik Mahomet as the Kitmutgar who he found on his return to the Factory.

Shaik Mahomet. My master and I went to Kishnagur next morning; the two Fringies went away I don't know at what hour. They had slept in the Dufferconna all night.

We left the Avoory Factory for three or four days and on our return I heard of this charge. Roan was not at the Factory on the Wednesday, Thursday or Friday, I saw Imambux at the Factory; he took a return from my master. I was not an eye witness to the transaction. It was on a Thursday that Imambux came, and he took away the return on the Friday. I saw another Burkuindoss the day following. Dur-

ing twelve or thirteen days they keep up the festival of the Churruck Poojah. The horse whose body was dug up in the Factory belonged to Nohuko Nunhi; it died on the Thursday, and was buried the same day.

The Burkundoss was again recalled, and witness recognized him as the one who came to the Factory.

Witness. I cant say whether he went into the Factory or not. I met him on the way to it. I was going into the village for milk and fowl; it was 7 o'clock in the morning. I went also on Friday at the same hour, for provisions to take with us. I dont know what has become of the two Feringies. I dont know any persons of the name of Gomes. The Feringies came down to Calcutta in a separate boat to that in which my master came, I have seen them this very day.

Currer Chowkedar. I am a Chowkedar of Katlamarree Factory. I remember the Churruck Poojah and three days previous, at which the bricklayers and labourers took leave. They were absent till the day after the swinging. I was at the Katlamarree Factory three days previous to the Churruck Poojah. My duty is to watch it. On that day Mr. Yonge was there the whole day and all night. No body of persons came to that Factory on that night. Mr. Elia was there and the labourers. Mr. Yonge did not go out that night; he was ill.

Cross-examined. Mr. Yonge kept Mungun Consummah and his son and no other servants. I saw no Beeby in that New Factory. I saw he had one in Calcutta. I have not been in Jail with him. I have heard him say his wife was in Calcutta but I have never seen her. I remember what passed on this night in consequence of the Churruck Poojah.

The Soorkey pounders went away on account of the Poojah, except the hill labourers who always remain in the Factory. Mr. Yonge remained all night in the tent. I was walking round the Factory. I used to call to the Consummah in my rounds; he answered me. I saw him sitting in the verandah of the tent. There was a light and I saw him; he sleeps there and not in the Cookroom. There is a syce; he is not a mad man. There are two cowherds and ten ploughmen; they sleep in the cowhouse; none of them are in Calcutta. There were two Mouhurrers in the Factory on that night; they are not here, I know my master took medicine, for the Consummah told us not to go near him; this was three hours before the close of day. I remember the Nazeer coming. The horse that was found, belonged to Emaunnundah and died before the Churruck Poojah five or seven days; it was an aged horse and died of a flatulency I saw the horse buried, Mr. Yonge was present. I was not called before the Nazeer.

By the Court. When the horse was found I had no conversation with the Nazeer. I was never examined before the Darogah, Nazeer, or Magistrate. I never heard of Mr. Dick's being taken away before the Nazeer came.

My master returned from Ramnaghur two days after the swinging and the Nazeer came five or six days after. I was accustomed to go daily to Bhorbaria notwithstanding which I never heard that Dick was carried off.

Joseph Gomes. I only saw the prisoner at the bar, once on the 8th April at his Factory at 10 at night. I was at Dick's and was on my way to Shekarpore and being benighted I stopped there; my son was with me. On going there I met a Chowkedar and asked what Factory it was, I asked him if he had a Feringie, he said he had a Mr. Elia. I saw Mr. Yonge in his tent asleep and Elia awoke him, that he might allow me a place to sleep which he gave me in the Dufferconna. We staid that night and proceeded in the morning. I saw Mr. Yonge in the morning who asked me to stop to breakfast. I proceeded to Shekarpore to a relation. When I arrived at Mr. Yonge's it was 10 o'clock. I saw no crowd of persons there. I did not see Mr. Dick there. I had lived with Mr. Dick three months.

Cross-examined. Mr. Dick's house is distant from Mr. Yonge's house about one coss. I had never seen Mr. Yonge before the occasion I have spoken of. It took me two guries to walk the coss on that night. I came through Bhorbaria. It was past eight or nine when I left Mr. Dick's. I left Mr. Dick's on that night being in apprehension for my son and for my own personal safety. I came down from Kishnagur in a boat which I hired, no other boat accompanied me. When I got to Mr. Yonge's Factory, I saw a chokedar and three Mohurrers who slept in the Dufferconna. I slept in the Dufferconna. There was a light in the tent when we awoke him; my son was with me. Mr. Yonge was on a couch cot. There was a table in the centre and the cot close to it; but one oil-light. The cot had musquito curtains. I was in the habit of instructing Dick's children on a Sunday. I have seen the prisoner twice; he sent for me on account of this business. He knew I was in Calcutta, as his Consummah saw me on the day his things were landing; he himself did not. The Consummah only asked me where my house was. I never lived with Mr. Yonge. Mr. Dick never gave

me a farthing. When I went into the tent Mr. Yonge was lying down but he got up, and sat on a chair.

By the Court. Mr. Dick was employed at Mr. Thomson's Factory, and had collected a large body of lateywallahs and spearmen, and lodged them in the Factory, and this caused apprehension in my mind; this was on the 7th. Two or three peons had come from the Hardey Thanna, on which he directed me to go to the Factory and desire the people to hide the arms in a godown and disperse themselves about the plantation trees and brushwood, I did so; this was about seven in the morning. I returned about noon and got my dinner, on which he desired me to go back and tell the people he was going to Kishnagur to Mr. Thomson, and on his return he would supply them with diet money; he and all his family went to Kishnagur and returned that night and on the following night I left. On the 8th Dick went to the Avory Factory where these people were, and came home at eight in the evening. Dick and his family had retired to rest before I left; I did not say I was coming away, I had never seen Yonge before; he never came to Dick's house during the time I was there, but Dick has gone to his. The night I am speaking of was moon light, but I cannot say if it was a full moon. I saw Yonge on one occasion at Kishnagur, when I had come to lodge complaint against Dick for my things.

When we heard the Nazeer had come to Avory, I and my son went there. We found him and the Daroga taking depositions in the Bazar, and on enquiry I was told, that Dick had been carried off and the house plundered, and thinking there was no chance of my things, I went to Kishnagur. Dick's widows told me they were going to Kishnagur. I was told at Avory, that it was Yonge that had carried Dick away. When at Kishnagur I did not go before the Magistrate about my clothes. I met Mr. Yonge there not frequently but on one day coming from Court. I know Yonge was there on the charge of taking Dick away, I left Kishnagur three days before Mr. Yonge; we did not see his boat any where except at Kishnagur ghaut; not subsequently. I came away. I had left Johannes's the day previous to our coming down; the job was finished and there was no other business to be done. When I met him at Kishnagur he told me I should be wanted to give evidence, no one came with me in the fishing boat but my son. Yonge came down in a Beaulah, I don't know whether in custody or not.

I heard that Dick was engaged in battles with Kollynaut Roy and others, but I am not aware of it from my own knowledge.

Edward Gamet sworn. I was acquainted with Mr. Aimes or Dick, first at Calcutta, and afterwards at Avory, I used to live at Dick's House in the Avory Bazar, I left on the 8th April, at 8 in the evening. We intended to proceed further, but finding myself fatigued and sleepy we saw a tent, we spoke to a chokedar and he brought us to a Mr. Elia who brought us to another gentleman who was asleep in his tent, Mr. Elia took us to him. In consequence of what passed we remained in the Duffterconnah all night. We arose at seven in the morning, and intended to have thanked Mr. Yonge. During the night I only saw three persons in the Duffterconnah. We left Mr. Yonge at the tent. We arrived at Yonge's between 9 and 10 in the evening.

Cross-examined by the Advocate General. We left Dick's at 8 o'clock, he was sitting and smoking; the two women were sitting near him. I saluted him after saying my prayers. I here go to a Papiat Church; but am following the Protestant religion, I know I should tell the truth. There were about 80 men armed in the Factory, and Dick desired they should go and conceal their arms, as he feared an attack. I left Dick because he used to ill treat me, and use me as a slave. We got out of the back of the house; we left him smoking. The distance between Dick's house and Yonge's tent was one coss, I was fatigued with walking over fields. I never was suffered to go out of the house. I have seen a man named Mungun at Mr. Dick's; he brought us meat, I don't know where he slept. Next morning we went to Shigarpore. Yonge asked us to take breakfast, but we had something to eat at my godfather's. From Katlamarree to Shigarpore is four coss. On the 9th we remained there and left it on the 13th; we left it because we could not get work. We went to Nabob-ghaut to look for a boat and remained four days. We then heard that an affair had happened and went to Avory for our things, a large chest of clothes. We went to the Nazeer. We saw great confusion. My father said to the Daroga, that Mr. Dick had detained his things. We remained one day there in the bazar and proceeded to Kishnagur. We told our story to all the bazar people, to the shop-keepers; I don't know their names. I did not mention it to the Daroga; he did not question us. The shop-keepers knew we lived at Dick's and were enquiring about him. I heard that Dick had been taken away the night we slept at Yonge's. The cause, we did not mention this to the Nazeer was, because he did not put any questions to us.

From Avoozy we went to Kishnaghur on the 15th, 16th or 17th, the distance took us three days and a half; we staid there at one Mr. Oliver's, a merchant I was with Mr. Johannes. I saw Mr. Yonge there very often; he used to come there and eat his dinner every day. He used to come about dinner hour, I do not know whether it was to drink water, or eat dinner. We had no conversation at Kishnaghur with Mr. Yonge, about our coming here, I did not see the Magistrate. Yonge never told me to go to the Magistrate. We came here one day previous to Mr. Yonge. We met Yonge at the Ghaut at Calcutta, I was getting my things on shore; he asked me where our house was, I said in Italy at one Rozario's. Yonge was in his boat at the time; he came on the deck and spoke to us, I did not see the Consumamsh, he might be there; there were many on board.

By the Chief Justice. I used to remain at Johanne's at Kishnagur and my father used to go to work. When we were there 15 days, the Merchant Oliver was going away and my father took a house. The reason I recollect the 8th of April was because I used to instruct Dick's children and kept memorandum. The boy Johnny that day wrote a copy and I put his name and date to it. When we returned to Avoozy we did not go into Dick's house; we were afraid something should be imputed to us. I don't recollect the day we arrived at Avoozy, it might be Wednesday, Thursday or Friday. When my father and I saw the Barogah we had no conversation on the subject of Dick's being taken away, I spoke of it to Ramshaw sadiquor merchant, I said it was impossible, I could not see the Nazeer from the crowd. The bazar people alarmed us by saying we should be imprisoned. I said we only stated what we knew.

One of the Jurymen, Mr. Anshur Courage, was here taken ill and complained that he was unable to continue sitting.

The Chief Justice said, that if he was not seriously indisposed it would be much to the convenience of the Jury if he could continue to sit, not much longer.

Mr. Minchin. My Lord in a case of this importance, I submit.

Chief Justice. Mr. Minchin, I cannot hear you, I must act on the evidence of a medical person. The Chief Justice directed a medical person to be sent for and the business to proceed.

Isabde Matla sworn. I remember the last Churruck poojah when Mr. Yonge's tent was at Katlamarree, I went there on the 27th to receive advances for Indigo; between 3 and 4 in the afternoon. I was there all the remainder of that day and all night. Mr. Yonge was in his tent I saw him at dusk, I cannot say whether he went out during that night, I did not see him go out, I saw no concourse of person that day at the evening or night.

The Clerk of the Crown informed the Court that the Medical person had arrived and the Chief Justice after some conversation with Mr. R. S. Thomson directed him to retire with Mr. Courage.

After an absence of nearly three quarters of an hour, the Jurymen returned when the Chief Justice, having communicated with the Clerk of the Crown, said he had to inform the Jury of what would materially add to the inconvenience and unpleasantness of the arduous duties they had to perform. The medical gentleman who had seen the Juror one of whom had attended him for some time, were of opinion he could not sit any longer but his indisposition was not of so serious a nature as to require him to be discharged and they thought he might with safety retire to the Town Hall, were he could have the same conveniences as at his own house. Under the circumstances he could only adjourn the Court till Monday morning and the Jury should remain together till then.

At a quarter to 9 the Court adjourned to 9 A. M. on Monday.

THIRD DAY, 17TH AUGUST, 1830.

At 20 minutes past 9 A. M. the proceedings commenced.

Isabde Matla sworn, examined by Mr. Clarke. I recollect the last Churruck Poojah. Mr. Yonge was in the Factory, he lived in a tent, I saw him there on a Thursday. I went there 3 hours before the close of day, I went there to enter into arrangements for land, and to receive advances. I remained there until 2 dundobs to the close of day; having heard that the Dewan was not there, three of us went towards the tent. We were going towards the gentleman, but he was then going towards the ptery. We remained where the Dewan's residence; it is at the distance of 329 cubits from the tent. I heard no noise during the night. I went away about three hours after day break; we three remained all night; Khodah Mullick and Tejoo were with me.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pearson. I wanted advances, to cultivate Indigo; we receive 3 rupees per beegah, Tajoo and Khodah Mullick are cultivators of land. The Dewan came in the morning; there were two there. I stopped all night, I slept on the floor of the verandah of the Dufterconna, four russees from the tent. The two Karanies were in the Dufterconna; three of us were there also. I know Mongul the Consumma, he brought them victuals and drink, and then went away. I saw Mr. Yonge next morning.

By Mr. Clarke. There was no Burkandoss, but there was a Chokedor there.

By the Court. I live three coas from Avoory. I first heard of Dick being carried away four or five days after I had been at the Factory. I heard nothing of it until the Nazeer came. I was first told that I should be examined about being at the Factory in the present month of Shrabon; I had the misfortune of receiving this paper (*a subpoena*) when at the Factory. The reason I recollect the day of the week I was at the Factory, is, because I referred to my papers since; I have not got them with me. On the 28th Choitro I returned home with the money. It was about the 5th or 6th of Shrabon. I referred to my papers by haut-chitta and ascertained the date of my being at the Factory. The haut-chitta contains a memorandum of land and grants, I did not bring the haut-chitta with me, because I was obliged to leave the factory immediately, I always carry the haut-chitta with me suspended to my neck as a memorandum. I examined the haut-chitta and gave it to my nephew, the reason I said it was at my house is, that I examined the haut-chitta just before I came here. I am a villager, "all my thoughts and exertions are concentrated in one beegah of ground, therefore I cannot answer all the questions you have put to me."

Shaik Tajoo sworn. I live in the village of Ghoga, I know the Katlamaree Factory. I remember the Churruck Poojah last year. I went there three days before the churruck swing; I went three hours before the close of day to receive advances for cultivating Indigo, and to deliver the plant at the Factory; the Ghomastah was not there; there was another cultivator there called Khodah Mullick. I saw the prisoner there and I saw the last witness there. I remained at the Factory all night. We went away after the day had advanced three hours, I received the advance I required. I heard no noise or disturbance during the night, I slept in the Dufterconna; there were three of us; we slept in the verandah of the Dufterconna; we retired to sleep, and saw no one come to the Factory. The prisoner Mr. Yonge was in the tent.

By Mr. Cochrane. I had not been at that Factory before; Izabde Malta had not been there before. I am not in the service of the prisoner. We slept outside and two karanies slept inside. The Consumma was in the tent taking care of his sick master. We arrived during the day, the karanies came in the night; the Consumma gave them victuals; we saw them when they came into the Dufterconna, we did not see them on their first arrival. The Consumma said, his master was ill and confined to his tent, I saw Mr. Yonge come out of the tent and go to the privy, I am not related to the other two men. I heard no noise from the Bhorbariah village. In coming to the Factory we passed some huts at a distance of 40 cubits; there were women there poundingsoorkey. I can't tell the number. It was not a dark night, I did not go to the stables; we heard that a horse had died during the day. There is a cow house there but I did not go to it. I was about half a russee distant from the women. I cannot tell their number. On the road to the Factory, I had no conversation with my companions. We three went to the door of the tent to see the Sahib, to get advance, the Dewan not being there, Izabde Malta was there. How can I tell you what the colour of the carpet in the tent was? That was the first time I had been at the Factory.

Re-examined. This was a new Factory. The advance by a new Factory per beegah is somewhat more than an old Factory.

Chief Justice. Mr. Minchin look to your note of the cross-examination of Mungh Consumma; where did he say he slept?

Mr. Minchin. I have it not my Lord.

By the Chief Justice. I had received no advance that season. Advances had been made to Kyoto, as they came in; they had been made to some long previous. I went there because I was pressed by my creditors. I never cultivated any Indigo previous. Ryots never apply for Indigo advances till compelled to do so by their creditors. I got home about four hours and a half after day break and went into the fields as usual, I remained at home the next day and the following, doing my business as a cultivator and also the next day. I did attend the Churruck Poojah in the afternoon. I was at home on the afternoon of the day after I got my money and the day following I went to Shampoor to see the swinging of the Poojah. On one day of the week the Poojah swings in the evening and the following day in the morning, they swing on the 1st of Boishack in the morning. Two or four days after, the 2d or

3d of Boishack I heard of Dick's having been taken away, I heard nothing of it at the Poojah, I saw the swinging at Shaumpoor about four coss from Avoory. Sartuc Biswass was the Gomasta who made the advances. I saw him arrive at the Factory that morning at 2 or 4 dundohs after day break. The two Feringies went off early in the morning. I have not my haut-chitta which shews the advances for Indigo, with me, I did not know it would be required. There was a Chokedar at the Factory that night.

Khodah Mulick. I remember the last Churruck Poojah. I saw the prisoner about that time at the Katlamaree Factory, when I went to take advance before the swinging, four days, I arrived there about 6 guries before the close of day. I found a mohurrer sitting there. Not having received the money for advance I stopped in the Dufferconna that night. I went away after I got the advances when one pube of the following day had advanced. I saw Mr. Yonge on the day I went to the Factory at about two guries before the close of day. While I staid there I saw or heard no disturbances.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pearson. I saw the prisoner in the tent. In consequence of the Dewan not being there, we went to the tent, and saw the gentleman lying down; the Consumma told us not to go in, as his master was ill. Izabde Malta was behind me; we could see into the tent. My recollection is, that there were four days of Churruck-when we were there. There was a mohurrer there sitting at the door of the Dufferconna; he slept in a little house. I never was at the Factory before. I have seen the prisoner in our village of Bhorbariah. I cannot account why three of us all pressed for money should meet there at the same time, who had never been there before. If any one has said they saw the prisoner going to the privy, I cannot say whether they are right or wrong, I did not see him. I heard *tom toms* beating in the villages; I did not hear any shouting; if there had been beating of *tom toms* or exclamations of *hurribol*, between the Factory and the village of Bhorbariah, I should not have heard it; the distance is 24 russies. I did not come through the village of Bhorbariah. When I received advances I put it down in my account book. I never heard that Mr Dick was carried away until the Nazeer came to the village; a man happened to pass our village who said that Dick was missing and that the Nazeer and Darogah had come, I came down to Calcutta because I received a summons and was told I should be fined 1000 rupees if I did not attend, I now hear what the charge is, but until I came hear to Calcutta, although I live only a coss and a half from Avoory, I never heard what the prisoner was accused of.

By the Chief Justice. The land for which I have taken advances to cultivate Indigo belongs to the Bhorbariah Factory. The land is my own, the cultivation is for that Factory. I have never been there since. I did deliver Indigo there but through my brothers who are 7 or 8 years of age. I have received in advance 7 rupees, but the accounts will be made up in Cartick next. I had to receive for two beegahs five coffas. I do not know how much plant I have delivered. I really cannot tell while it is standing in the field. My brother went with the plant and the quantity was marked in the haut-chitta by the Dewan. I leave it to these three. I received my advances from Sartuc Biswass. When I was coming away about 20 days ago he was at Kishnaguras I was informed. I never heard that Yonge was in custody nor Sartuc Biswass; I never heard so from my brother nor any one. Most of us who are illiterate remember well what days we get advances or have to pay money, I therefore recollect it was Friday; it is so marked in the haut-chitta. I have it not with me. I did not know what would be required of me; it was my lot to get the summons and I am come down.

In my family there are three of us, and our mother is alive. My father has been dead ten years. The boys I have spoken of as 7 and 8, are my cousins and not my brothers. I never heard of the Nazeer or Darogah being at Bhorbariah. I did hear of their being at Avoory. I have never been to the Katlamaree Factory since the once I have spoken of.

Tajoo Jemadar sworn. I am the Jemadar attached to the Golgunge Thannah. I am acquainted with the Factories in my village. I was acquainted with the prisoner and Dick. There is a Zemindar called Khollynauth Roy, who has Factories; there are five Factories in my jurisdiction. The Katlamaree factory is not in my district, but I pass it in my rouds. William Thomson has three Factories in my jurisdiction; a fourth Factory belonging to the elder Mr. Thompson is not in my jurisdiction. Avoory is not in my jurisdiction. I was acquainted with Dick, he was servant to Mr. Thompson. I heard of disputes between him and Khollynauth Roy.

By Mr. Cochran. I know of frequent disputes between Mr. Yonge's Factory and Thompson about sowing Indigo lands.

By the Court. I was stationed at Golgunge a few days previous to the Churruck Poojah. I was stationed there in consequence of disputes between the gentlemen; my station was 48 coss from Avoory. I last saw Mr. Dick about 5 months ago when he was going to Kishnagur, two months before the Churruck Poojah. I first heard of this affair on the 10th April (29th of Choitro). It was notoriously public over the whole country. I was not employed in the investigation.

Mr. Jonathan Carey. I am an Attorney of this Court. Looks at No. 5, (some hair.) This is some hair taken out of the wax cloth. It was cleaned in my presence with a handkerchief which was dry. Looks at No. 7, (the hair of the child,) this is not similar.

Cross-examined. I should think hair buried five months retains its colour; that is my theory, I have no experience. People see different shades in different lights.

By the Court. Who took that out.

Mr. Carey. Mr. Clarke.

The Chief Justice remarked that no person had a right to take any of the hair without leave of the Court, it was improper to alter the exhibit without leave of the Court; he did not say it was not done with a laudable intention. The Jury could take it out of Court and examine it as they thought fit.

Mr. Carey by the Court. I look at No. 6, This is hair I brought into Court from my office. A Mr. Gomes gave it to me, not the one which has been examined here; he brought it from a hair dresser. I desired him to bring hair of different colours and this I retained by advice of counsel.

The Counsel for the Defendant called Rajkison Biswas.

Advocate General. My Lords they have called a witness not in their list, if he proves any thing new I have no objection.

Mr. Clark. He will.

Rajkison Biswas sworn. I am a Mohorrrer in the service of Mr. Yonge, I went up the country to Kishnagur to serve a subpoena on the Daroga and one on Mr. James Thomson, I served the Daroga and two others, I did not serve Mr. Thomson or Sate-naut Bonnergee.

By Mr. Cochrane. I heard from the people at Avoory that Mr. Thomson had come to Calcutta, I therefore did not go to any factory, I did not go to Mr. Thomson's house. I have been in Yonge's service 2 months.

By Mr. Clarke. Ramohon Doss went to Avoory, and served subpoenas, he is in Calcutta. I saw him here yesterday and on Saturday, I don't see him here to-day.

By the Court. I can't say whether a subpoena was served on Mr. James Thomson, Ramohon Doss had it; the people in the Bazar told me, he had come to Calcutta. I don't know their name.

Ramohon Doss was called but did not appear.

Mr. Carey. Ramohon Doss is a writer employed by me to serve subpoenas, I desired him to serve Mr. James Thomson, I saw him in Court on Saturday; from the account given to Ramohon Doss by the people at Avoory, I believe he did not serve the subpoena of Thomson.

Mr. Minchin. My Lords I submit that the documents proved by Mr. Shaw to be records of his court should be read; they are to show—

The Advocate General rose to object to the contents being stated till it was decided that they were legal evidence.

The Chief Justice said he would not recommend the Advocate General to object, if he did it would only lead to a long discussion and investigation of the power of the Magistrate.

The Advocate General said that what the presiding Judge suggested to him as Counsel for the prosecution, notwithstanding his own opinion, he would of course accede.

Chief Justice. If you do object you will have the contents brought out in the most irregular way for they must be stated in the discussion.

No. 9, was then read and appeared to be a complaint laid by Mr. Thomson through his Gomasta against Dick, before Mr. Shaw, for leaving his service and collecting large bodies of armed men.

The minute of the Court was, that Mr. Dick is a seditious and riotous person and that he be bound in recognizance of 300 rupees not to commit riot and be admonished.

No. 9, was a similar complaint for his absencing himself and going up and down the river in boats with an armed body of 150 men and helping with them upon the different roads, and threatening Mr. Thomson's men so as to intimidate them from performing their work, whereby Mr. Thomson suffered much loss.

Upon this it was ordered that he, Dick, be arrested.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 were letters signed by a Mr. Robert, directing Dick to proceed with five or six ticcah Burkindosses to meet Mr. Thomson at the Factory of Burgendie.

Mr. Minchin. That my Lords is the case for the Defence.

THE CHARGE.

The Chief Justice commended his charge by stating that he felt sure it was unnecessary for him to make any comments upon the awful solemnity of the case, the Jury had now to decide, which was in one respect, he was sorry to say, too like many of the cases brought into this Court, and they would in consequence have to determine between conflicting and contradictory evidence, where the one set of witnesses or the other must be perjured, for the story of both was perfectly irreconcilable. And in another respect it was unlike these cases for it was hardly susceptible of being arranged under different heads, nor was it perhaps of any importance that he should so arrange it, as there was one main question upon which he considered it would depend and by which it must be decided; and it was this, did the prisoner at the bar on the 8th of April, the 27th of Choitro and three days before the swinging of the Churruck Poojah, enter the house of Aimes and forcibly carry him away? The defence was an utter denial of that fact and the Chief Justice considered he could show that it was necessary the Jury should be satisfied that it was the 8th of April and to that they should apply all their attention.

On the part of the prosecution a great many witnesses had been produced and he thought he would be unnecessarily occupying the attention of the jury, if he were to read over all their evidence; he would however call their attention to the different classes as they had appeared; recapitulate their evidence as to this particular fact; comment upon the nature of it; shew what contradictions or discrepancies there might be, and then leave it to the jury to say, what degree of credence it was entitled to?

The first class of witnesses were the members of the family of Aimes and his domestic servants, and the first was Kallah Anund who had lived with him 8 years. She spoke of his having gone out that morning for the purpose of settling some disputes with Yonge; she did not exactly say it was on the 27th of Choitro but she and all the witnesses agreed, that it was three days before the swinging of the Poojah, and his Lordship felt called upon to tell the jury that they were bound to enquire whether it was the 8th April or not, for that was the day fixed upon before the Magistrate, and where the prosecutors had it in their power to produce such a host of witnesses, that question should not be left open to doubt. It was not necessary in law to fix the day on which the transaction took place; but it became very different when it was a matter of importance to the prisoner; he (the Chief Justice) did not impute neglect to any one, but upon the evidence before them the jury would first have to determine whether that was the day Aimes was carried away, if carried away, by Yonge and his retainers. Kallah Anund said, he, Aimes went out to fight on the morning of that day, and she used the word *equipped*, but of that there did not appear satisfactory proof, and she then goes on to state, that on the morning of the day this outrage is said to have taken place, the Gomees left the house; she does not fix the precise time, but says they were there on the previous evening when the family retired, but not on the next morning. She states that Aimes had returned in the evening. That Aimes had sat down in the Verandah to smoke his hooka, when on sudden the compound was filled with armed men, amongst whom were Mr. Yonge, Elia, and others whom she names, but one European except Yonge who had a *creese* in his hand, which she explained to be a sword; the others were armed with spears. They broke through a fence, and Yonge directed them to seize her master, "and whatever it cost he would pay," that he was on horseback; that Gorah Anund gave the usual cry of do-hoy; that on his asking for "the black woman,"—she the witness hid herself and that Yonge then wounded Gora Anund with a soorkey or spear, which he had taken out of the hands of one of his attendants.

This his Lordship said, was in substance corroborated by Gora Anund, and she being the person wounded speaks as to that fact more particularly, and she says.

His Lordship here read the evidence of the witness Gora Anund.

On her cross examination she states that she had not her senses sufficiently about her to say if Yonge got off his horse when he wounded her; she speaks to the pillage of the house and the robbery of 400 Rs.

The next witness was Richard Dick the son of the person said to have been carried away, and his evidence was objected to by the Prisoner's counsel; but the Court satisfied itself that the boy, considered he was under a religious obligation

when he took an oath, and after the examination had commenced Mr. Clarke considered himself entitled to question him as to his knowledge of a future state of rewards and punishments. The Court considered it improper to subject a boy of his years to such an enquiry and it was obvious, that such an examination, as to the doctrines of the Christian religion in a public Court, would no doubt be highly indecent. The boy said that he knew his prayers, that he could repeat the Lord's prayer, and that he subjected himself to a punishment^{if} he swore falsely; a punishment certainly rather of a temporal than of an eternal nature, but which he considered bound him to tell the truth; this his Lordship considered sufficient, and his brother Judge agreed with him. His Lordship did not make these remarks, that he had any doubt upon his mind as to the correctness of admitting that evidence, but, that the Jury might, if they did not think that the boy felt such an obligation as to make it necessary for him to speak the truth, leave it out of their consideration.

These his Lordship said were the persons from the family who spoke to the transaction, and they had the fullest opportunity of knowing Mr. Yonge; one said she had seen him at the house frequently; the others were so near as to be almost in contact with him, and all spoke to his identity most positively.

The next class of witnesses said his Lordships are the servants, who were either domestics in the family of Aimes or employed in the Factory, and although not in the house at the time of the attack, were sufficiently near, plainly to see all that passed.

His Lordship here read the evidence of these witnesses, and remarked that Goburdun Syce had said, Mr. Yonge had entered Aimes' premises on foot.

The next class of witnesses, his Lordship said, were six villagers resident in Avory; the first of whom did not speak to the person of the prisoner, but stated that which was not spoken to by any of the others, that Dick cried out "I am dead"—and he saw four persons with the party who he knew to be in Yonge's service, although he did not know the prisoner. The second of those witnesses knew the prisoner and identified him, and the third would it seems make out that Elia was a European which could be accounted for perhaps from his being a Portuguese and wearing the European dress. The two next witnesses confirmed each other, and there was another who was not in the village so did not see the attack on the house, but said that while in his field of sugar cane he saw the party returning, having a man in their possession whom they were dragging along. It would, his Lordship thought, at first appear extraordinary that this witness did not see them going to Dick's house but that might be accounted for by the fact, that he had driven cattle away from his field, during which interval they might have passed; however, such was his statement, he saw them returning but could not distinguish their faces.

In addition to these witnesses, the Chokedars of the village were called and contrary to what might have been expected from the situations they held, these men saw least of the transaction.

The first of these went as far as the moota pooka or papal tree on the plain, where it was stated Aimes had been beaten; the other spoke to the same particulars as he did and it appeared extraordinary that they should not have heard of the attack and the noise; it might be that they did hear but were afraid to go, but still, they stated they were in their houses and knew nothing of the transaction until all was over. They stated that they afterwards went to the house of Aimes where they saw a woman wounded and the furniture in disorder.

This his Lordship said was the whole of the direct evidence of the attack, and that appeared to him the question upon which this case must be decided; it was spoken to by eye witnesses; by those who were at the house immediately after it was said to have taken place, and in addition, by a person who said that he was informed that the attack had been made.

The Jury had before them the evidence of Mr. Ebenezer Thompson, which though it was not direct evidence of the attack, yet the Jury must be aware, went to prove one material fact; that about this time Aimes did disappear and there had since been no account of him; and of Mr. Shaw who had considerable means of ascertaining and he said, that he had been unable with all the enquiries he instituted to ascertain where he was.

His Lordship said that there were another set of witnesses, who, if the jury credited their evidence, were of themselves sufficient; and who were eye witnesses to Aimes having been brought into the Factory.

The first of these witnesses was Bubeem Shah the Consumm to Mr. Yonge.

His Lordship here read that part of the evidence of this witness and of Rutten and Doorgee the Sonkey pounders, which applied only to the taking away of Aimes; to which fact solely he wished to confine the attention of the Jury.

His Lordship remarked that between the evidence of Rutten and Doorgee there was, what he at first considered a contradiction; the former had stated that she saw Dick brought into the premises on a Tatty of bamboos and the other gave a different description; she called it the Jamb of a door, and this he was inclined to think was not a contradiction, for he believed doors of the kind to which she alluded, were made of Tatty; the Jury however would decide on the point.

His Lordship said this was all the evidence he would call to the attention of the Jury as to the main point; they would have to give their best attention to the question, whether or not on the 8th of April, Aimes was forcibly taken away to the Bhobarah Factory by the Prisoner Yonge? On this fact they had first the evidence of the members of his family who spoke to it positively and consistently; next, of the servants who gave their evidence clearly and without hesitation as to the violence which had taken place and consistently with the others, and in addition, that of the villagers who were alarmed early enough to witness part of the transaction; some more, some less. Two saw what went on, in the house; they were near but not so close, as the others, and one saw the party returning from Aimes' house. The Chowkedars were examined, who saw the house in confusion, the distress of his family, and Mr. Shaw and Mr. Thompson, who, though they could not fix it upon Yonge, yet materially added to the probability of Aimes' having been carried off as described. And then the Jury had the evidence of the other witnesses, servants of the prisoner, who, if they are to be credited, and unless they have committed foul and deliberate perjury and have entered into a base and horrible conspiracy to deprive an innocent man of life, saw what they represented themselves to have witnessed.

His Lordship said that it was now his duty to observe upon the transaction itself and he would first remark, that there was no supposition that it was untrue, but to make the evidence false it must be met by one of two cases; first if this affair did take place at all, it may, have been in consequence of the wild and turbulent character of the man and disputes with other persons which brought upon him the vengeance of the people, and that if he were taken away by any one, it might have been by Kollonauth Roy or others with whom he had disputed. The other was that this was a most abominable conspiracy against the life of the prisoner at the bar, and that case had been suggested and darkly hinted at.

The defence would seem to suggest that this was a drama got up and acted by certain parties and that Dick, who perhaps is at this moment alive, has been removed for the purpose of the dark and dreadful design of bringing this charge. These were the only suppositions with which the case could be met, but, said his Lordship, these are cases which in our own country would be considered improbable, or impossible, but he would not undertake to say that here they were absolutely impossible where Europeans were so imperfectly acquainted with the state of the country; but he was bound to say it was improbable, for it took place in a village in the presence of hundreds where an investigation took place so soon after. On the other hand there was a great improbability, that any man should be guilty of so foul a crime. It was not permitted, his Lordship said, that previous character should be given in evidence, because it might be found disadvantageous to the prisoner, and the law of England charitably supposed every man innocent until found guilty, and if it had in the cause of this trial, it was irregular and should be laid aside; not, that there did not exist previous quarrels with Dick, for that was legitimate, but the Jury must have the strongest possible evidence, and give it the fullest consideration, when they reflected upon the great improbability of the commission of so foul a crime; but at the same time his Lordship was sorry to say, that it was not improbable that there were frequent quarrels between Indigo Planters and Indigo Planters' Assistants, attended with much violence, but nevertheless, the Jury had still to get over the improbability of the perpetration of so horrible and barbarous a murder.

The next point his Lordship said which was to be taken into consideration, was the difference between the witnesses in relating the same circumstance; he would not call them contradictions; the Jury would decide that. His Lordship had taken down most of them, he trusted the Jury had and if any escaped him he was sure they would remember them.

With respect to the evidence of Kallah and Gorah Anund, they differed in their statements and one was remarkable, Kallah said Yonge had been only once at Dick's house, Gorah said he had been frequently there.

This did not apply to the important point; it had nothing to do with the transaction, but it had been suggested that the whole was a foul conspiracy, and therefore

every test should be used to try the truth of the tale which had been told. There was a second; Kallah Anund stated that the house had been robbed of *two hundred* rupees, while Gorah stated the sum was four hundred; this was of very little moment it was only of importance as being another specimen of the loose manner in which native witnesses give their evidence.

There was a third, as to the communication with Rutton, and this he considered was not so important as it would at first appear. Kallah Anund, who appeared a remarkably intelligent woman; almost too intelligent for one of her class, said, she did not ask Rutton any questions, though she was aware that the woman came from the Factory to which she supposed Aimes had been carried, for fear, as she stated, that Rutton would have absconded; and that Gorah had no conversation with her, because she told her not. Gorah said there was no conversation on the part of the other with Rutton but there she, Gorah, had, and was not cautioned to abstain from it; this might be accounted for by what Rutton stated, that she was spoken to by Gorah in the Bazar when it might have taken place.

There was another trifling difference as to the wound, when at Thompson's Factory Kallah stated that Thomson would not permit her to wash the wound until it had been seen by the Darogah; Gorah said that he had given her Brandy for the purpose of dressing it.

These his Lordship stated were the only differences, nevertheless, he was bound to say, that the evidence of these witnesses was marvelously consistent with each other; but from the nature of the defence made or suggested, though they might be otherwise unimportant, yet when the Jury came to investigate the truth or falsehood of these witnesses, it was of the greatest importance that due consideration should be given to them, and a proper degree of credibility attached to each.

There was another in the evidence of Noboy Shaik when he stated that Dick had been absent from his employment for two or three months, and this his Lordship considered important in a case where the body was not found for evidence had been given of the eccentricities of Dick's character, but his wives who had lived with him, one for a period of twenty years, and the other for twelve, had positively sworn he was never absent from his family for a night. Noboy Shaik said that he had absented himself from his employer for a period of three months, but this his Lordship considered was no contradiction, for he might have been every night during that time present with his family. The women his Lordship said, spoke as to Elias, having been in the compound of Dick's house though they could not positively swear what colour his horse was, but Shaik Shiraz said he was on the outside of the gate, and it may have been; that he went in and came out again; but his Lordship thought it fair to say, that he might have been on the outside of the hedge, which Shaik Shiraz said was only five feet high, and the women might have supposed him inside, but if there, he did not think they could speak so particularly as to the colour of his horse.

There was another between Donan Mullick and Roheem Shaik as to a conversation; the latter said Donan Mullick had told him that Aimes had been taken away, and asked him, "was he not his servant," and the former said "he did not recollect having been told so by any one. Roheem's story, however, was the most likely.

There was another slight difference between Roheem and another person; he said "there were no cows, and why would there be cow keepers?" but it did appear in evidence, that although there were neither cows nor cow keepers, yet there were Bullocks and Ploughmen.

There were the only differences in the evidence for the Prosecution; they were not material, his Lordship had already stated, as applicable to the carrying away of Dick on the night in question.

On the facts which were most material, as to the absolute carrying away, he was bound to say there were no contradiction but a wonderful coincidence, but these differences were material, for the defence went to destroy the truth of the whole, or nearly the whole of the witnesses for the prosecution, and for this reason they were entitled to the best consideration the Jury could give them.

The next point to which his Lordship felt it necessary to draw the attention of the Jury, was the absence of witnesses. In this country there was much more difficulty in procuring their attendance than at home, for here it did not so much depend upon the exertions of the professional gentlemen who conducted the case, as upon the local authorities in the Mofussil, the Magistrates and Collectors to whom in the first instance the matter was left. His Lordship did not mean to attach blame to any one, but in this case the professional gentlemen had ample time and full opportunity to collect the necessary witnesses, for the trial was postponed from a day to a week gone by, and Mr. Shaw the Magistrate by whom the prisoner was committed, and before whom all witnesses in the case were examined was in Cal.

cutta, and his Lordship was bound to bring to the notice of the Jury, the absence of those witnesses of which the counsel for the defence complained.

The counsel said, two of the Soorkey pounders were not brought down, but this did not so much signify, for if they had, it would be a contradiction of one of their own witnesses, Mungun who said there were no Soorkey pounders at the Factory on the night in question. They complain that the Darogah had not been produced and his Lordship thought he should have been brought down, if not very inconvenient but there was one person in particular whose absence he regretted, and that was James Thomson who ought to have been here, for he was the principal person in the management of these Factories; he could have shewn what search had been made for Aimes, and this would have materially assisted in determining and putting beyond a question of doubt, whether the man was really dead, and, also, in deciding whether this violence took place on a Tuesday night or not. It would also be material to shew, what the women told him on their arrival at his Factory; what was their demeanour at the time; the nature of the wound, and if there was anything like a conspiracy, materially to satisfy the Jury as to what Gomes had said about the armed men and the likelihood of that being the case and also relative to the woman who was said to have lived with Yonge, and other matters. But his Lordship was also to tell the Jury, that Thomson had not been subpoenaed; he was said to have been coming down but he had not since arrived, and when on a former occasion this trial was adjourned, the Judges intimated that it would be well to have him and one or two of the managers of these Factories, but none had come and the case was therefore left less satisfactory.

The next point of the case, his Lordship said, which was in favor of the Prisoner, was his voluntary surrender. The day following that on which this transaction was said to have occurred, he went to a different Factory, and it was not until three or four days after that the Nazeer went to Avoory, and during that time he might have made, or at least attempted to make his escape; but here again the Jury were at a loss, for they could not know what facilities were offered to an escape, but the fact was he did not abscond. It was not till the 18th of the month in the evening, that he saw the Nazeer who went over to Bhorbaria on the 19th, but he had not told him the previous evening that such was his intention. Yonge saw him coming attended by Police Peons and Chapprasies, he did not betray any fear; he did not attempt to escape, nor offer any resistance; he did not oppose but assisted him in his search, and when the hair was found, he did not attempt to escape, and notwithstanding all this; notwithstanding he knew this heavy charge was against him, he betrayed no fear; he made no attempt to fly, though at large for several days, and until he voluntarily surrendered himself to the Magistrate; such in ordinary cases was usually considered the conduct of an innocent man.

These his Lordship said were the points in the case for the prosecution to which he wished to call the attention of the Jury, as connected with the first question for their determination. They were; First the degree of probability of the case for the prosecution and the suppositions by which it was met. Secondly, the difference between the statements of the witnesses in relating the same facts. Thirdly, the want of witnesses, and Fourthly the fact of the voluntary surrender.

His Lordship said he would next come to the evidence for the defence, and he would tell the Jury, that they could not reconcile the evidence on both sides; on the one hand or the other the witnesses must be marked with wilful, wicked and corrupt perjury. To meet the case for the prosecution witnesses had been called to shew. First, that Dick had not been violently carried away, although a whole village swore to the fact. Secondly, that the witnesses who had sworn to the identity of Yonge, were mistaken in his person, and Thirdly, that the whole was a dreadful plot; a horrible drama got up and acted for the purpose of taking away the prisoner's life. But if the case for the prosecution was improbable, as to the fact that any man could commit so horrible an offence; it was equally irreconcilable that Dick was not forcibly carried away; that the witnesses who had sworn that Yonge was present at the time, who had the best means of being acquainted with his person, and who had given their evidence unhesitatingly and consistently, were deceived; and still less likely was it, that so dreadful a Drama could have been got up and succeed to the extent that this had gone.

The first witness called for the Defence was Emaum Bux and before his Lordship would comment upon his evidence he would again impress upon the Jury, the necessity of their being convinced that this violence took place, if it took

place at all, on the 27th of Choittro the 8th of April and three days before the Sunday on which the Churruck Poojah swang.

His Lordship here read the evidence of Emaumbuz.

There were two or three points to be considered in that evidence; the parts in which it went to contradict the case for the prosecution were, that he heard no noise at the Factory on the night in question nor any thing of this transaction when he left the village next day. These were the only two points in which there existed any difference with those for the prosecution, and his Lordship did not consider that they amounted to contradictions; for it was not impossible to suppose, that a man who had been travelling about the country all day, as this man had, should have slept so sound as not to have been aroused, and from the other evidence it did not appear impossible that he should have gone away without hearing a word about it. In this way his Lordship said, the evidence on both sides might agree and no one could say there was any high degree of improbability attached to it, but if the Jury considered that he made a mistake as to the date and that it was the night of the 7th and not of the 8th he slept there, then the evidence on both sides was perfectly reconcilable.

The next witness for the defence were the two Gomeses, and the evidence on both sides agreed, that for some reason or other they clandestinely left the house of Aimes but it differs as to the time.

His Lordship here recapitulated the evidence of these witnesses.

In that evidence, said his Lordship, except for the particular time, there is no contradiction of the case for the prosecution, but it is rather confirmatory of it. Both witnesses agree that they were at the house of Aimes the night previous to that on which this occurrence is stated to have taken place; then, the only point in which they contradict the other witnesses is, that they left it on the night of the 8th of April. This his Lordship said was a direct contradiction, for according to their evidence it was impossible the transaction could have taken place on that night; on that point the whole case turned, and to it, the jury should give their best attention. If it was really, as the women had said, the night of the 7th that they left Dick's house, then all the witnesses agreed, and there was no contradiction on this point, but if the Gomeses spoke truly and if it was in reality the night of the 8th then the whole case for the prosecution was gone. But his Lordship said there were two ways in which the effect of this might be taken away. First, that the Gomeses were mistaken in the night, or secondly that they spoke falsely and he thought that if they had only turned their minds to the date sometime after, they might have been mistaken, but their attention was drawn to it within a few days and they appeared intelligent persons and competent to judge; so he thought he must put it to the Jury whether they had spoken falsely or not? and there were circumstances which attached suspicion to their evidence. There existed no doubt some difference between them and Dick, and then it appeared that the elder Gomes passed five houses with a large body of armed men in the Avory Factory of whom he stated he was so much afraid; these circumstances were suspicious. It was true he said he was told to stop with them but even that was not reconcilable with the directions he stated he received from Dick, to order these men to conceal their arms and disperse themselves; yet, his fear of this very body of men, with whom he chose to remain five hours, was the reason he assigned for leaving Dick's Factory.

The son gave an additional reason, that they were used like slaves, and this his Lordship stated to the Jury to shew, that they were adverse to Aimes and there was this, which made it necessary to view their evidence with greater caution, that they were kindly received by Yonge; that they met him at Krishnagur; that they were frequently in communication with him; that they came down to Calcutta but one day previous to him, and that there existed nothing like an obligation for all the attention on the part of Yonge.

There was his Lordship said much looseness in the manner both the Gomeses gave their evidence, and there was a direct contradiction between them which was perfectly irreconcilable. The father stated that he came from Avory in one day, and that he did not first go to Nawab Gunge; the son on the contrary said that it took them 3 or 4 days and that they went to Nawab Gunge before they came to Avory. When they got to Avory on their return they stated that the village was in confusion; the Nazeer was there, and they must have heard the day mentioned on which Dick was said to be carried away, yet they did not go to Aimes' house for their property, or when they heard that the charge was made against Yonge, they did not go before the Nazeer, as they might, and as was natural for them to do, and

say, " Good God ! that cannot be for we were at his factory that night ;" it was extraordinary they did nothing of this kind.

In the evidence of the elder Gomes, his Lordship continued, there was that looseness the jury must have observed with respect to his going to Kishnagur. First he said he arrived there on the 24th, and then being reminded, that such was impossible, considering the day he left Avoory, and the length of time he was upon the road, he corrected himself and stated that it was upon the 20th. There was also his inability to name the villages through which he passed or where he had stopped, and there was this most extraordinary fact, that when he got to Kishnagur he dropped his intention of claiming his clothes, though he stated, that the recovery of his property was the principal motive for his going there. At Johannes' the Father said he only saw Yonge once, the Son said he had seen him there frequently and that his Father was present. There was also a contradiction as to the time of their leaving Kishnagur, and the jury must have observed the anxiety of both to conceal the fact of their connection with Yonge in coming down to Calcutta ; but it was an extraordinary coincidence that these persons, who had lived for months at Kishnagur and were unconnected with Yonge, should have fixed upon that precise time for their departure and should have arrived in Calcutta within a day of each other, and there was this, said his Lordship, which shews, if it is false, how falsehood deceives itself, they said that until after they came to Calcutta they had not been Suborned by Yonge. Now if they were at the Factory on the night in question, and he (Yonge) saw them at Kishnagur, how was it possible to suppose by any inference that he did not use a due regard to his own interests in providing for their attendance here, where their evidence could be of such importance to him, but should have allowed them to go : God knows where ? Then, his Lordship would say, it was most likely they were ordered to come down to Calcutta by Yonge direct, and however it defeated its own purpose ; however foolish it was to deny the truth, they did so, and what confidence could the Jury place on these persons' statements ? The Consummah, reluctantly acknowledged that he had seen the Gomeses at all, but he confessed that they came down the River at the same time, though in a different Boat. This did not agree with the other witnesses, and his Lordship would say with respect to the Gomeses, that they were in a dilemma ; if it was false that they were not called upon to come down by Yonge, then it affected their statement ; if not, it required explanation. His Lordship was strongly inclined to infer that he did ask them to come down, then if it were so, and from folly or a worse motive they denied it, how could the Court or the Jury be satisfied that it was on the night of the 8th April they slept at the Katlamarree Factory ?

The next evidence which his Lordship would class with that, was the testimony of the three Ryots, and they stated positively that it was on Thursday the 8th April they went to the Katlamarree Factory and stopped there during the night.

His Lordship here recapitulated the evidence of these three witnesses and remarked that one of them had stated, that he had a conversation with Yonge at his tent ; the others said that they saw him in his tent, but were prevented from communicating with them.

Now, upon this said his Lordship, I have to state, that with the exception of time there is no contradiction of the evidence for the prosecution, and that there is no improbability that all they say, except as to the precise day, may be true ; his Lordship saw no improbability that they met the Gomeses at the Katlamarree Factory, and that they slept there, but it was most important to this view of the case, whether or not they were there on the 8th April, for if it were true, it would at once put an end to the case for the prosecution, but if it was, as the women had said, on the 7th of April that the Gomeses left Dick's, then the evidence was consistent and perfectly reconcilable.

It did appear extraordinary to his Lordship, that three uninstructed Hindoos, should be unable to define the precise day with such exactness, when it was not until a long time after that their attention was drawn to it ; one called it a Thursday, the others said that it was three days before the swinging of the Churruck ; then, let us said his Lordship, see what was to make these persons more competent than others of the same class, to fix the exact day.

With respect to the first witness, he said that he had heard the Nazeer's coming but it was some months before he endeavoured to ascertain the day on which he was at the Factory. He stated that he had got it written down in his *haw chitta*, and had got it read over to him before he came down to Calcutta. That was not legal evidence, but his Lordship should be sorry the Jury, where it had come out on the examination in a case of this kind, should not take it into consideration, but there was a weak-

ness that this *Haat Chitta*, was not before the Court, nor the person who had read it to the witness, and this improbability, that where the witness knew that the day was the important point, he did not bring it down with him.

The next witness spoke to the time in a different manner; he said it was three days before the swinging of the Poojah, and unless the jury thought that false he did not know what was to induce them to disregard it; but with reference to him it was not till the 4th of Boishankh, he heard of Aimes being carried away; it did not appear that his attention was drawn to the date till a long time after and he, tho' it was put down in his *Haat Chitta* had not brought it down. This also applied to the third of these witnesses.

But, said his lordship, there is this which must not be lost sight of, these men are the Revts of the Factory in charge of which the prisoner was employed, which at least involves the supposition, that they may have been engaged in this very affair, if there is any truth in it, and it ought also to be taken into consideration, whether they have or have not a decided interest in the issue of this trial. There was further, his lordship said, that, in the evidence of the third witness, which appeared very extraordinary; that though he lived within half a coss and was constantly sending plant to the factory, he should never have heard of Yonge's being taken into custody nor of any change in the managers of the factory, and it was extraordinary that he never since should have gone with his plant to that factory but have trusted it to two children and the Ghomasta who was now in custody. His Lordship said, he called these facts to the attention of the Jury, for on the truth of each of these witnesses the case must mainly depend, and he would tell them again, and again, if they believed these persons slept at the Katlamaree Factory on the night of the 8th of April, then the case for the prosecution was destroyed; if not, and they believed it was on the 7th of the month, though it might be truth that they all slept there, it did not affect the case in the least.

We now said his Lordship, come to the evidence of 2 witnesses which is extremely important and whatever we may suppose of the Gomesses and others, as to their evidence being reconcilable with the evidence for the prosecution, there can be none here; they are the Consumma and the Chokedar and if they speak the truth, 3 of the witnesses for the prosecution must speak false; it is admitted that they were at the factory at the time, so no doubt can give evidence as to this matter.

His Lordship here recapitulated the evidence of the Consumma and Chokeydar and remarked that there was a discrepancy between them as to the time of Mr. Yonge taking the medicine.

It is necessary said his Lordship to observe that both these witnesses are in the service of the prisoner and it is open to an observation that they may be implicated in this matter, so may have an interest in the issue of this trial; but what throws the greatest doubt upon the evidence is this, that one of them was in the habit of going to Bhorbaria village and he says he never heard of Aimes having being taken away till 11 days after the transaction occurred while the other witness states that it was notorious all over the Country in a day or so after it occurred; that was an improbability which affected the evidence of the former. But the most material point was, that on the day the Nazeer came, the Consummah was out of the way, but the Chokedar did not give evidence before him nor have either since gone before the Magistrate or been taken before him by Mr. Yonge. His Lordship did not wish in a case of this kind to press this too far, nor should the Jury place too much weight upon it, but it was his duty as a judge, and they had a more delicate task to perform, to bring to their notice the fact, that if these persons had it in their power to exculpate their master by going before the Nazeer or the Magistrate, they did not do so.

His Lordship said he had now gone through the task of recapitulating to the Jury the evidence upon the first point, namely whether or not Aimes was taken out of his house on the 8th of April by Yonge. He had already told them, that the case depended upon that and he had to add, that if they believed the evidence of the women and servants the case was proved, for they had the best means of knowing the facts and they were eye witnesses and knew the person of Yonge, but if they did not speak truly then they had committed the grossest perjury; entered into a foul and black conspiracy and got up a drama of the most unheard of enormity for the purpose of depriving the prisoner of life.

His Lordship said, he had told the Jury, that the offence was improbable in a man who might be supposed to be exempt from feelings which would lead to its commission. He had told them notwithstanding, that the witnesses for the prosecution had given their evidence positively; that they were correct in the main

features, and that they were wonderfully accurate, but when it came to be considered that they may be engaged in a dreadful conspiracy it must be examined with caution.

His Lordship had told them that he considered it improbable such a conspiracy could have been got up and acted with such success; that it would be more satisfactory if Jas. Thomson had been brought down, and further, that which was still more favorable to the prisoner under ordinary circumstances, his voluntary surrender. He had also told the Jury, what 6 of the witnesses for the defence had said, and that except as to date, it did not affect the evidence for the prosecution, and with respect to all, the Jury would have to say whether or not they were the witnesses of truth.

The reason his Lordship said, why he considered that the first point, whether Aimes was taken out of his house on the 8th of April, should determine the rest of the case was, that if Yonge did take him out of his house, he could not collect from the line of defence which had been followed, any thing but that the remainder of the case was true, but he had not admitted that he took Aimes away, his defence was a total denial of fact.

Under ordinary circumstances, his Lordship said, it would be most important that the body should be found and that it had been considered almost necessary that the person should be seen dead and for this purpose officers were appointed. Coroners whose duties were most important, to make immediate enquiries. What the prisoner had stated in his defence was correct and his Lordship would read it with the note of a more recent commentator.

His Lordship read the case cited by the prisoner, the note and also the case of a Sailor who threw his Captain into the sea; there a noise was heard on deck and a witness arrived just in sufficient time to see the Captain in the arms of the prisoner who immediately threw him in the sea; blood was found on a billet of wood and also on the deck and the question was whether the man was dead flung over and there the case was left to the Jury who considered that he was and that man was executed.

His Lordship said he considered that Lord Hale's opinion only went to say, that when the murder was proved by circumstantial evidence the body must be found; but positive evidence of a person who had seen the body would be sufficient though it disappeared, who could say the person was actually dead; upon the authority of the other case it must be left to the Jury to decide that. The rule his Lordship thought was not such as to prevent the Jury from finding a verdict but the question of actual death was one which required their best consideration. They must be satisfied that Dick is dead, for no extent of outrage, if he escaped with life, would warrant them in finding a verdict of Guilty, in most cases it would be most satisfactory that the body should be found, but he would again tell them that they might find a verdict notwithstanding, for there were cases when they might come to a decision by inference that the party was dead.

If they were satisfied that Aimes had been taken away by an armed force to Katlamaree, how were they to account for his never having been since seen out of that Factory, but if it had been acknowledged that he had been taken away and that he had absconded from thence for fear of future violence, or been put away for the purposes of bringing this prosecution, the Jury would have a more difficult task than now where the prisoner had adopted a particular line of defence. But if they were satisfied that he had been taken away by Yonge it was impossible to suppose, that he was alive after the defence which the Prisoner had set up. The prisoner had not attempted by direct evidence to show that he was alive.

His Lordship here recapitulated the evidence of the three witnesses who stated that they saw the prisoner trampling upon Dick.

This his Lordship said was the evidence that he had been seen dead, but it upon that it would be hard to say that he was absolutely dead or even that he had received a mortal injury at that moment, or that there was direct evidence of his being other than in a faint which might have followed such violence as was described. There ended the direct evidence as to that point, but on the day following Yonge went off to another Factory and there was that interval to dispose of the body, but what the prosecution suggested, was that it had been at first disposed of in the Cow-house.

His Lordship said, that the Nazeer and others in examining had at first dug up a horse and that on further examination they went into a Cow-house, where they dug in a part which appeared to them to have been recently excavated and there was a perceptible difference in the ground for about 2 cubits deep and 4 cubits long; they

said the earth smell strong and they found some hair that had a putrid smell. Now the prosecutors wished to shew that this was the hair of Aimes, and that the body had been deposited in that spot. I have, said his Lordship, told you, that it was strongly in favor of Yonge that he knew the Nazeer was coming there, and that he assisted in the search and did not abscond; but it did at the same time show, that he had an opportunity of removing the body if ever it was there, to a place of some more effectual security; but he sat by and assisted in the search and heard the remark of the Nazeer, when the hair was dug up and betrayed no confusion, and this would shew a confidence which lessens the probability of guilt. I do not, said his Lordship think that much reliance can be placed on the smell of the ground, for it is said that the floor of the Cow-house was covered with dung and I do not imagine that one fetid smell could be distinguished from any other. With reference to the hair, his Lordship was far from thinking that it had been proved to be even of the same colour as that of Aimes, and before it was considered it was worthy of observation that it had been very unsatisfactorily brought before the Court, from the time it was dug up it passed through several hands, and at least for 2 days, if there was any evil intention it might have been changed. These conspiracies had been darkly hinted at, it was therefore necessary to examine every circumstance with minute attention; a horse had been previously dug up, and at first he supposed by accident or design some of its hair might have been brought there and he therefore received that part of the evidence with caution, but it was for the jury to say whether or not it was human hair. That hair had been spoken to by the two women and the shaver with certainty, and he must say with too much certainty.

His Lordship here recapitulated the evidence of the Barber as to exhibits, 5, 6, and 7, and said he was sure the jury would agree with him, that it was impossible the witness could speak to the hair as being that of Aimes but if it was human hair though he considered it a strong circumstance, yet when imputations had been thrown out, he did not think the jury were to draw a conclusion that it was that of Aimes.

His Lordship said, that the object of this evidence on the part of the prosecution was to show that Aimes was dead but it did not amount to strong and positive evidence, nor did he think that there was direct evidence of his having been seen dead, nevertheless, he thought that such evidence was not absolutely necessary but that the jury might find that death. If there could be any doubt in law raised upon that point, of which he was not aware, he should have that it argued, and pay to it every attention, but still he was bound to direct the Jury that they could find his death, without having been shewn by direct evidence.

His Lordship said he had now gone so minutely through the whole of the evidence that he thought he would be perplexing the attention of the Jury if he added anything more; both stories could not be true and if the evidence for the prosecution was false, all had sworn falsely and a base conspiracy must have been got up by some unknown parties.

He had commented upon the evidence for the defence; both tales were irreconcilable, any perjury of the blackest kind must attach to the one set of the witnesses or to the other, the Jury would have the dreadful task of deciding which set of witnesses spoke the truth. His Lordship reminded the Jury that if they found the prisoner guilty, where such a horrible offence had been committed, he would most certainly be executed; circumstances called for it and the barbarity of the crime was so enormous that it afforded no hope of mercy. The Jury had a public duty to perform and they should therefore not let a private feeling diminish the awful and solemn responsibility in their hands, for justice would be indeed a mockery if it permitted cases of this kind to go unpunished but the jury should recollect that the life of the prisoner was in their hands and if they had doubt upon their minds they should give him the benefit of it. I should rather, said his Lordship, say, permit it to weigh in your minds in his favor; or if the jury had a feeling that might disturb their consciences hereafter they should acquit him; on the contrary, if they believed the case they would find a verdict of Guilty.

The jury retired at a quarter past 4 P. M. and after an absence of 16 hours and 5 minutes, returned into Court at 20 minutes after 7 on the following morning, when their Foreman pronounced a verdict of NOT GUILTY.

Chief Justice.—Let the prisoner be discharged.

The conclusion of his Lordship's address was delivered in so low a tone as to be almost inaudible.—RECORDED.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

At the meeting of the 3d July, Mr. White, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Service—and Dr. D. M'Leod, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Service, were elected Members—and Dr. La Fontane, of Paris, was elected a Corresponding Member. Mr. Spry's case of Lithotomy, Mr. Chartres' paper on Colica Pictorum, Mr. Raleigh's case of Medullary Sarcoma, and Mr. Twining's account of experiments with the Bengal Extract of Hyoscinus, were then read and discussed by the meeting.

Mr. Spry's case was that of an Indo-Briton boy. The operation was performed successfully—the patient being discharged well on the 21st day afterwards.

Colica Pictorum—or that form of Colic called painters' or white lead, originating from the presence of that mineral in the system, is a disease that does not often fall within the range of the common routine of Indian practice. The circumstances attending the cases detailed by Dr. Chartres, rendered the nature of the complaint, until a fuller development of the symptoms, rather obscure. It was reported to him on his arrival at the station, after a short absence, that two Sowars of Cavalry, who had been his patients for a wholly different complaint a few months before, were suffering from pain in the bowels, attended with obstinate constipation. At this time no particular symptoms presented themselves differing from those of a common attack of Colic. They obtained no relief, however, from the usual remedies, and it was not till two or three days after Dr. Chartres saw them, that the disease assumed an unequivocal form. The symptoms that now supervened, were, cutting pain at the pit of the stomach, extending laterally and to the umbilicus—and which was decidedly increased on pressure—great weakness and pain in the extremities—and a peculiar expression of countenance indicating anxiety and distress. The tongue was perfectly clean and moist—there was no thirst—the skin was cool—the pulse not at all affected—occasional nausea with retching, and bowels obstinately bound. Suspecting, at length, from the nature of the symptoms, that these were occasioned by some preparation of lead or other poison—the men were questioned minutely whether they had received any medicine, or taken any thing else peculiar during Dr. Chartres' absence. They then confessed that they had applied to a Fakcer, who had given them some white powders. This person was sought after, and being found, very readily answered that he had prescribed, as he had often done before in other cases—a nostrum composed principally of litharge. The quantity of this drug swallowed within two or three days was enormous, being about an ounce to each individual. The treatment which appears to have been of a very active and judicious kind, consisted in the steady exhibition of strong purgatives—with occasional opiates as indicated by circumstances. Very decided relief was produced by bleeding.

Mr. Raleigh's case was peculiarly interesting, as affording an instance of recovery from that formidable disease Lock Jaw. The subject was a Native boy of thirteen—the son of a Brahman—who came from his village in the country to Calcutta for advice. On enquiry, it appeared that the boy had enjoyed perfect health until his tenth year, when he became blind of the right eye. In process of time the organ enlarged, protruded beyond its natural limits—and continued to increase slowly in size, although with but little pain. Some three months, however, before admission, the growth had been rapid, accompanied with excruciating pain of the head, face and back—with loss of appetite and generally declining health. On presenting himself to Mr. R. the boy appeared considerably emaciated—and suffered much pain of the right half of the face, head, and dorsal spine. He appeared averse to moving his head—and constantly cried and moaned; his pulse was small, soft, and rather quick. The spine was well shaped, and there was no indication of visceral disease.

The fungous disease appeared in the form of a tumour escaping from the orbit—of considerable dimensions, and carrying before it the palpebræ, detaching the conjunctiva from their inner surfaces, and elongating it into a covering for the whole mass. The tumour descended down the cheek as low as the line of the tip of the

nose, and was of a long spheroidal shape, not unlike the larger half of a pear. And its lower and anterior part, its surface was puckered, and in its centre was indistinctly defined the cornea in a staphylomatous state, forming a dark, rough, irregular spot. At its upper part, the external tumour was about the size of a turkey's egg, and of a bright red purplish hue. On being touched, it felt solid and doughy, and on its outside minute vessels were very conspicuous. On introducing the finger beneath the orbital ridge, the cavity of the orbit was found to be completely filled with a hard mass adapting itself to the former. As nothing but the removal of this sarcomatous fungus offered a chance of respite from misery and speedy death, Mr. Raleigh determined upon the operation.

It was performed accordingly in the usual way, on the 10th of October last—the tumour being excised as far back as possible from its connection with the optic nerve, by means of a pair of curved scissors—the cavity being with some trouble cleared of its contents as far down as the optic foramen. The hæmorrhage was comparatively slight. The patient, on the 11th, had a quiet night. On the 12th, he also rested well, but complained of soreness of the orbit and side of the face—pulse soft but rather quick. From this date to the 19th October—matters continued going on as well as could be expected. During the night of the 19th, however, he suffered much pain in the back part of his head and down the spine—with stiffness of the muscles of the jaw—incapacity of opening the mouth beyond half its extension. The muscles of the right side of the neck and trunk were frequently seized with spasm, and he could not bear the slightest motion of the head, which he kept nearly in contact with the elevated shoulder, pulse quick and small—and countenance anxious. In the evening, the jaws were completely locked, and the masticatory muscles, with those of the back and side of the neck, felt rigid and tense, and there were frequent severe spasms of the muscles of the right half of the neck and trunk. A blister was applied over the head and along the whole length of the spine—and a combination of belladonna, camphor, and quinine ordered every three hours.

On the 20th, he passed a restless night—but the jaws were not so firmly clenched as the previous day—admitting of being opened sufficiently to admit a common black lead pencil to enter between the teeth. The spasms, too, were less frequent, and the interior of the orbit looked well—pulse small—soft—and rather quick. The surface of the rigid muscles was smeared with opium, a fresh blister was applied over the head and spine—and the belladonna, &c. continued—on the 21st, he was considerably improved—the countenance was less anxious—the spasms were less severe and not so frequent—medicines and applications continued. On the 23d, we find reported that there were no spasms through the night. The muscles of the right side of the face appeared somewhat paralysed—but the jaws were sufficiently separable to allow of the thumb being passed into the mouth. On the 27th, he is reported as gradually improving from the last date—still continuing the same remedies, along with others that we have not mentioned. By the 15th of November, he had regained very good health, the natural action of the muscles being nearly restored, and the orbit looking well. He was now allowed to proceed to his home, under promise of returning at the expiration of three months, or earlier, in case of bad symptoms coming on—but he was not afterwards heard of, from which it may be inferred that he is doing well.

The appearance of the Extract of Hyosciamus, prepared at the H. C. Garden at Muscoria Tibbs, Mr. Twining states, in his report of experiments with it, corresponds with that of the best prepared vegetable extracts. The consistence is very uniform, the colour a deep opaque green, inclining to black, the smell peculiar, and not quite resembling that of the best European Extract of Hyosciamus. The Extract was tried in fifty-seven cases, with sufficiently marked beneficial effect as a soothing of pain and irritability, and as a hypnotic. The dose generally was eight grains. The medicine in that proportion had no effect on the pulse, but occasionally induced cold sweat. A dose of twelve grains, in several instances, produced acceleration of the pulse, and sometimes a heavy pain in the back of the head, without anodyne or soporific effect, in a degree corresponding with the increase of the dose.—*Government Gazette.*

ASIATIC SOCIETY—PHYSICAL COMMITTEE.

At the meeting of the Committee held on Thursday, the 19th August, the President, Sir Edward Ryan, in the Chair—a report of the progress of the Boring in the Fort, was presented by Messrs. Strong and Ross, which being read, it was R-solved—that a Sub-Committee of the following gentlemen be appointed to investigate and report upon the Boring now going on in Fort William, and that they meet there at three o'clock P.M. on Tuesday next—viz. Mr. James Prinsep—Mr. Kyd—Mr. Hurry—Mr. Calder—and Captain Forbes.

A series of stalagmitic balls, with some animal remains, were presented by Mr. Swinton, on the part of Mr. Scott—with a short notice of the same. These stalagmitic balls were found in the cave in the Cossyah hills already alluded to at a former Meeting.

A letter was read from the Secretary, stating his inability, from the pressure of public business, to attend to the duties of the office, and begging to be allowed to resign. This request was acceded to, and the thanks of the Meeting were voted to Mr. Ross, for his past conduct in the office of Secretary. It was then moved and unanimously carried, that Mr. James Prinsep be requested to accept the office for the future. Mr. Prinsep being present—expressed his acceptance of the same.

Mr. Hardie's paper, forming a supplement to his Sketch of the Geology of Central India, was then read. In a practical point of view, the Author deems it convenient, in the first place, to separate the older rocks of Central India into three distinct classes—viz. the granite series—the micaceous schist series, and the argillaceous schist series—"Tho' it must be confessed that the rocks of this district are frequently associated together in such a manner as to set all rules of classification at defiance, still when we view the subject on an extended scale, we shall not fail to observe distinct indications of the three successive series above enumerated." Into the details of the super-position of these, and the varieties included in them, we cannot enter. Under one or other of the above three heads, however, he arranges all of the more important of the primordial rocks of Central India. The three series repose on each other, in the order enumerated, though, in as far as the individual members of such series are concerned, there does not appear to be any very uniform or regular order of super-position.

"The absence of deposits of rock salt and gypsum, throughout extensive sandstone tracts of Central India, is a fact which ought not to be lost sight of. I have not heard even of a single specimen of selenite having been met with in this portion of the country, and the saline efflorescences which are frequently observed at the surface of the soil, together with the great beds of alluvium, which are found to be impregnated with chloride of sodium, and from which salt is manufactured for domestic use, afford but very doubtful evidence on this head. Deposits of rock salt, we are aware, occur to the north-west of Ajmere, &c. and the saline soils above alluded to, do not seem to be confined to tracts where the sandstones under consideration are observed, but appears to be most extensively distributed throughout Hindostan, without reference either to the sub-jacent or neighbouring strata. Such soils might have been transported from a distance."

"In constructing a Geological Map of this portion of India, it would require microscopic minuteness to mark out the different belts of rock as they succeed each other, and if neglecting these minuter divisions, we were to lay down any particular portion of country, as a formation of granites or of gneiss for example, we should, in the great majority of instances, convey an incorrect idea of its geology. In almost every case, these rocks are associated with some or with all the formations included in the granite series; and for practical purposes, it will merely be necessary to arrange the different rocks in classes as above, and to appropriate each class a particular colour by which it may be distinguished." The author particularises the geological composition of the different ranges of hills—into the details of which want of space precludes our following him. The tract between Jay-

pore and Bhurtpore is thus generally described. "In travelling from Jaypur to Bhurtpore direct, the route lies over a level platform, covered, to a great depth, in the first instance, by a sandy and afterwards by a calcareous soil. Immediately to the north of (and occasionally traversing) the line of march, occur numerous hill ranges and groups, in which quartz rocks, variously modified, are exceedingly abundant. These are arranged in nearly vertical strata, which in the neighbourhood of Jaypur, bear to the E. of N. though in this last respect, there does not appear to be any uniformity, as the strata are also occasionally seen bearing to the W. of N. and other intermediate points between N. W. and N. E. The hills of this quartz rock formation are generally ridge-shaped, their summits exhibiting a sharp spine, either denticulated or even and uniform in its outline, and they may be distinguished almost at any distance, by the singular and unweathered aspect of their declivities." Speaking very generally, the Author states that we may say the bearing of the strata of Central India is northerly and southerly. In some parts of Central India, Mr. Hardie appears disposed to conclude, that violent convulsions of nature must have occurred posterior to the formation of the new red sandstones, as these rocks are inferior to the overlying traps of their neighbourhood. Of all the formations in the area alluded to, quartz rocks appear to be the most metalliferous. Iron is abundant in almost all the varieties, and is frequently associated with manganese. Lead is also said to occur at the village of Savar, in Meikwar—copper has not yet been found in any great abundance in Central India—and silver, though the Natives mention that it was formerly mined to great advantage in Meikwar, has only been found associated in very small quantities, with the galenas of Ajmere. In a statistical point of view, the marbles of course are the most important of the rock formations of this district. These, generally speaking, are coarse granular, but slabs of a very fine texture and pure alabaster white, are also quarried in some situations. There are various geological facts and interesting speculations founded upon them in Mr. Hardie's paper, which our circumscribed limits prevent our submitting to our readers.—*Govt. Gaz.*

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a special Meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India held within the Town Hall on Monday afternoon the 23d August.

Sir Edward Ryan, President in the Chair.

The following Gentlemen were proposed and duly elected Members of the Society, viz. :—

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta; Captain Parlbay, Bengal Artillery; Baboo Ram Ruten Mookerjee; Major Taylor of Engineers; Captain Alves of Bopaul; Captain Wilkinson, 6th Light Cavalry; Captain Winfield, Bopaul; John Gilmore, Esq. Calcutta; Wm. F. Fergusson, Esq., Calcutta; and William Dampier, Esq. Commissioner of Sunderboons.

Read two letters from Captain Penny of Dinapore, dated 30th July and 17th August; informing the Society that the Dinapore Agricultural and Horticultural branch had duly constituted itself, and elected its office bearers—that it had framed a set of rules for its future guidance, of which a copy was inclosed, and that the office bearers of the Society had been chosen for the following year, viz. :—

Lieut. Col. Sale, C. B. H. M. 13th Regiment, President.

Major J. Thomson, Treasurer and Capt. Wm. Penny, Secretary.

Members.—Rev. W. A. Ruspini; Wm. Lambert, Esq. Captain C. Marshall, 68th Regiment Native Infantry; Captain Sage, Department of public works; Lieut. Wade, H. M. 13th Light Infantry; Captain Steel, D. J. A. General; Captain Chadwick, H. M. 13th Light Infantry; T. P. Woodcock, Esq. Civil Service; Lieut.

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G. P. Brooke, 68th Regiment Native Infantry ; Lieut. Borrodale, 68th Regiment Native Infantry ; Lieutenant Shakespear, H. M. 13th Regiment, Light Infantry ; Lieutenant S. P. Wade, H. M. 13th Regiment, Light Infantry ; Lieutenant Backhouse, 68th Regiment Native Infantry ; S. Harrington, Esq. Civil Service ; Major Dennis, C. B. H. M. 13th Light Infantry ; Lieut. Col. Walker ; Sir Charles Doyle, Baronet ; S. B. Elliott, Esq. Civil Service ; H. Douglas, Esq. Civil Service ; Captain Jeremie ; Captain Wynne ; J. B. Discoe, Esq. Civil Service ; W. St. Quintin Quintin, Esq. Civil Service ; G. Udny, Esq. Civil Service ; Wm. Spence, Esq. and Lieutenant L. Ross.

The Society expressed the most lively satisfaction at Captain Penny's communications, and the above Gentlemen were enrolled Members of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, in terms of the previous correspondence with Captain Sage.

This Meeting being a special one to receive the report of the Agricultural Committee on the subject of an experimental farm, to be recommended to Government in terms of Mr. Officiating Secretary Macnaghten's letter to the Society of the 18th May last.

Read a report presented by the Secretary of the Agricultural Committee, recommending for this purpose a portion of the lands of Akrah or old Powder Mills, 8 miles below Calcutta, which had been offered to the Society by Mr. Myers, at Rs. 3-8 per biggah ; and also an estimate of the probable expence of insulating and carrying on such an establishment.

Resolved that the Report and estimates be approved of, and that a letter be addressed to Government in terms of this resolution.

Read a letter from George A. Prinsep, Esq. forwarding a parcel of Cuba and Guatamala Indigo Seed ; the thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Prinsep, and the Secretary was requested to distribute the seed to such Members as applied for it.

Read a letter from Messrs. Smithson and Holdsworth, forwarding samples of Bowed and Demerara Cotton and also some of the seed.

The thanks of the Meeting were voted to these gentlemen, and it was resolved to retain the seed for experiment by the Society.

Read a letter from Mr. Officiating Secretary Macnaghten intimating that a further supply of Tenasereem Cotton seed had been received by Government and placed at the disposal of the Society.

Read letters from Mr. Sheppard, of Liverpool, intimating the dispatch of the Society's indent of garden seeds on the ship *Calcutta*, and a further supply of grafted fruit trees, on the *Frances Anne*.

The Secretary informed the Meeting that the seeds had been received from the ship apparently in good order, but that he had not yet been able to procure delivery of all the boxes of fruit trees by the *Frances Anne*.

Resolved that the seeds and fruit trees be placed at the disposal of the Garden Committee in terms of previous resolutions.

Read a letter from Mr. Newman of the Royal Botanical Garden of the Mauritius expressing a wish to open a correspondence with this Society.

Resolved, that the Secretary be requested to write to Mr. Newman, expressing the satisfaction of this Society of the proposal, and endeavour to ascertain in what manner the two Institutions can best assist each other.

Read a letter from Mr. Neve, of Sheerghatty, dated 17th July last, pointing out that district as very favorable for the cultivation of foreign Fruit trees, and offering to bestow his personal attention on any imported or other trees, with which the Society might be pleased to supply him. Also applying for a small portion of the foreign Cotton Seed, to be cultivated under his own inspection.

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The Secretary was requested to send Mr. Neave a supply of the Cotton Seed ; and the matter of the supplying Mr. Neave, with imported Fruit trees was referred to the Garden Committee.

Read a paper by Rajah Kaleekrishen Bahaddoor on the Cultivation of Sugar and Silk.

These were referred to the Agricultural Committee, and the thanks of the Meeting were voted to the Rajah.—*Hurk.*

At the meeting held within the Town Hall, on the 8th September, the President, Sir Edward Ryan, in the chair,—Mr. Boyd, of Kishnaghur, and Mr. Bagshaw, of Calcutta, were elected Members. Letters were read from the Secretaries of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, of the Horticultural Society of London, of the Geological Society of London, and of the Royal Asiatic Society, acknowledging receipt of the first Volume of the Transactions. A letter was read from H. H. Wilson, Esq. Secretary to the Asiatic Society, referring to "the Agricultural and Horticultural Society a letter on the rearing of silk worms, and a specimen of silk, which had been transmitted to that Society, by "*A Friend to Industry*," at Kamp-tee, near Nagpore ; and also one from a Lady to the Secretary of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, giving her real name, and stating herself to be the "*Friend to Industry*"—and soliciting a pecuniary loan, and a donation of silk worms. A communication, it was determined, should be sent to the writer, stating, that some silk worms should be sent, but expressing the inability of the Society to make any pecuniary advances. A letter was read from R. S. Græme, Esq. Resident at Nagpore, recommending Nagpore as a fit place for the rearing of fruit trees and exotics, and offering to bestow attention on any which the Society might be willing to send there for cultivation. Also requesting a supply of American cotton and tobacco seeds. The Secretary was requested to reply to Mr. Græme, and to express the anxiety of the Society to comply with his wishes. The Secretary submitted a list of applications for garden seeds, which had been complied with, including packages, sent by the Society, on a large scale, to Dinapore, Poosah, Saharunpore, Nipal, Almorah, Simlah, Sylhet, and Moumrien, amounting to ninety-three packages, and nearly exhausting the stock in hand. A letter was read from Mr. Calder, offering to the Society, at prime cost, a quantity of Garden and flower seeds, also of marrow-fat peas, grapes, and oats, just arrived from Aberdeen, and supplied by Mr. Gibbon, formerly an Indigo Planter at Tirhoot—Resolved, that the seeds be taken on the terms proposed, and that they be made over to the Garden Committee, with instructions to dispose of the flower seeds, grapes, and oats, and to retain the garden seeds for further distribution to Members of the Society and Native Malles. The following donation of books was received from Mr. Robison ; *Deewan Pusind*, a treatise on Agriculture, translated by Mr. Lewis Da Costa ; a Treatise on the cultivation of Sugar, Indigo, &c. by Mr. Fitzmaurice ; *American Gardener's Calendar*, by Bernard MacMahon ; *Speechly on the Vine*, and the *Pine-apple* ; Ditto on *Rural Economy*. A letter was read from Rajah Kalee Kissen Bahadur, submitting a treatise by him on the cultivation of tobacco. A letter was read from Mr. Hill, of Madras, transmitting a small quantity of the seeds of the umbrella tree, which had lately been introduced there. Sir Robert Colquhoun informed the meeting, that Mr. Patullo, of Pinang, had just brought with him from that place, and presented to the Society's Garden, a number of Mangosteen trees, Orange, Dooreans, Nam Nam, and variegated Pine-apple Plants. Mr. Abbot presented six boxes of Virginian tobacco, grown in the Society's Garden, and made up after the fashion of Havannah Segars ; by Mr. Van Zandyk, of Chinsurah. The Secretary was requested to transmit four of those boxes to the Honorable the Court of Directors, with a letter, explanatory of their history. It was resolved, that Mr. Patrick be invited to make trial of the Cotton Saw Gin at Gloster Works for a month, and be requested to report the result of the trial to the Secretary. A list was submitted by the Secretary of eighty-five applicants for the American cotton and tobacco seeds, lately furnished by Government, shewing delivery and transmission to almost every part of this Presidency.

With reference to Mr. Græme's letter, the several peculiarities of Nagpore, as to temperature, &c. are adverted to. From about the middle of June to the middle of October, the weather is rainy or cloudy, and the temperature moderate—from that period to the end of February, it is cold; March, April, May, and the middle of June, are exceedingly dry and hot months. At a distance of seventy-five miles north of Nagpore, Sindwund, above the Deogurh mountains, in an elevation about one thousand feet higher, or two thousand above the level of the sea—and in a well cultivated country—presents even a more favourable climate than Nagpore for European products, and they might also be introduced, it is suggested, into Puchmuree, which is about sixty miles from Chindwara, and the table land about one thousand miles higher. It is not difficult of access, but not well peopled, and horticulture might not advance very rapidly, unless from its salubrity it became to be a station for Europeans; but in Nagpore itself, the orange, the peach, the cabbage and the cauliflower thrive well, and the apple promises favourably with a little care. The orange in particular is celebrated. It was introduced from Aurungabad, and is supposed to have come originally from China. It is called always the Cintra by Europeans, and Srintra by the Natives, and the same kind is thought to be in Portugal.

The Lady who signed herself "a Friend to Industry"—notwithstanding that she had no previous instruction respecting the care of them, or experience of their habits, appears to have taken a very great interest in observing the manufacturing labours, &c. of those diligent insects—silk worms. She was, however very limited in her means of keeping them, and found that they had many enemies to contend with, particularly ants. With a little assistance, she seems to indulge sanguine hopes of extending the pursuit, and making it a very profitable one. A specimen of the silk produced, accompanied her communication.

In his observation on the culture of tobacco, Rajah Kallee Kishen remarks, that it appears from a proclamation of the Emperor Jehangeer, that the plant was introduced by Europeans into India, either in his own reign, (the beginning of the 17th century) or during that of his father Akber. From that period it has gradually extended over India. Its culture has succeeded more in the northern than the southern quarters of Bengal. The Zillahs which produce the largest quantity, are those of Nuddea, Burdwan, Dacca, Bhagulpore, Dinagapore and Rungpoor. After the conclusion of the rains, or in the month of September, October and November, tobacco is cultivated to a considerable extent on the low and loamy soils. Previous to its cultivation, a small piece of ground must be repeatedly ploughed to pulverize the clods, and destroy the large quantity of weeds, which usually spring up after the rains, and are extremely injurious to the young plants if allowed to remain—when the land is properly ploughed, cleared, manured, and harrowed, the seeds of the plant, (which are reddish,) are carefully scattered over the prepared soil. The husbandman has next to labour incessantly, from morning till evening, in gently watering the seed, in shading the young plants when they first appear, and in clearing it from weeds. Small frogs frequently come in large numbers from adjacent places, and destroy the seeds, to prevent which the husbandman pours hooks, or tobacco-water on the balk, or border which surrounds the field. The seeds spring up in the beginning of December, and great care must then be taken. The young plants, when they become large enough, are to be transplanted in rows to another field, which is also to be well ploughed and manured. When these plants begin to grow after being transplanted, great care is required in loosening the soil near the roots and applying at some little distance all round the plant a quantity of *Kole*,* to increase its growth. Tobacco plants grow generally two cubits in height, and their leaves are one cubit in breadth, but those which are of the best quality, rise to no less than three cubits in height, with leaves nearly two cubits in breadth. At the end of December, when they attain their greatest height, they begin to flower, and on their leaves are seen innumerable small spots. When the flowers appear, they must be plucked off, as otherwise the strength of the plant will be much diminished. About this time it is generally understood that the plant is ripe, and the leaves only are cut. This method differs a little from what is practised in the northern parts of Bengal. There the husbandman generally cuts the leaves together with the stalks, and leaves them to be

* *Kole*, oil cake made of the refuse of mustard, when the oil is expressed.

dried in the sun. Afterwards they are kept for some time in water, in order that they may have a strong scent. At length they are tied, as in other parts of the country, in small bundles. The Tobacco in the northern districts of Bengal, is of a superior quality. It is used by the Natives as medicine, and is called by the name of *Ducats*, or *Ingly*."

At a special meeting of the Society, held on the 13th September, Sir Edward Ryan in the Chair. Mr. W. Hickey, of Tirhoot, and Mr. Henley, were elected members. A letter was read from the Secretaries to the Royal Society, and to the Linnean Society of London, acknowledging receipt of the first vol. of the Society's Transactions.

A letter was read from Mr. W. H. Macnaghten, Deputy Secretary to Government, dated 7th September, acknowledging receipt of the Secretary's letter of the 26th August, and stating that, under the circumstances therein mentioned, the Governor General in Council approved of the suggestions of the Society, respecting an experimental plantation to be conducted by the Society—and authorised the acceptance of Mr. Myers' offer of 500 biggahs of land at Akrah, at the rate of Rs. 3-8 per biggah, for three years,—the Society reserving the right of continuing to occupy the ground from year to year thereafter, on the same terms; and that Government had further sanctioned, for the same period, an annual disbursement of 10,000 Rupees for all charges of cultivation and superintendence, together with the sum of 4,500 Rupees for the erection of buildings and the provision of stock suitable to each farm. It was resolved, that the Society be requested to reply to the letter of Mr. Macnaghten to the Society, and express their grateful acknowledgment of the liberality with which Government have complied with their suggestions—and to assure the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council of the earnest and anxious desire of the Society, by every means in their power, to further the objects in view, and for which Government have assisted them in making experiments in the cultivation of cotton and other articles of raw produce.

A letter was read from Mr. Smoult, forwarding an account of the expense incurred by him, since last December, in forming a cotton and tobacco plantation at Akrah, of between 60 and 70 biggahs, (amounting to 566 rupees, including rent)—and which plantation he was willing to hand over to the Society, as, it now stood, upon being reimbursed his outlay: also offering for the acceptance of the Society a machine for cleaning cotton, sent to him from the Isle of France by Mr. Telfer—a specimen of Mr. Smoult's tobacco was submitted. It was resolved, that as the abovementioned plantation forms a portion of the ground which the Society wished to rent from Mr. Myers, Mr. Smoult's offer be accepted on the terms stated by him—the management of the plantation to be placed in the hands of the Committee. Resolved, that Mr. C. F. Hunter be added to the Agricultural Committee.

A letter was read from Mr. Biscoe, of Chuprah, presenting three varieties of pears, reared at the station, and varying from 2½ sicca weight to 12, and measuring some of them 10½ inches in circumference.

A letter was read from Mr. Blacquire, presenting a sample of Nankeen cotton, and a piece of cloth made from it, of a beautiful texture and great strength. A few years ago, Dr. Wallich supplied Mr. Blacquire with a few plants, among which was one said to be the plant which produced the cotton from which Nankeen had its origin. The plant is the *gossypium religiosum* of Roxburgh. In due time it produced pods in a considerable number, and cotton in a fair quantity with reference to their size. At length, from repeated sowings the cotton accumulated to a sufficient quantity to encourage an experiment of manufacturing it. It was spun into the thread of different degrees of fineness, out of which pieces of cloth of different widths were woven, which looked like dark Nankeen. Four of the pieces of cloth have been woven, and found to be durable and pleasant, and to retain the colour under constant and repeated washings.—*Govt. Gazette*.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

At the meeting of 4th September, Sir-Gilbert Blane was elected an Honorary Member of the Society. A letter was read from Mr. Royle, submitting an account of the Senna produced at the Saharunpore gardens, as well as a specimen of the plant. A letter was read from the Secretary to the Physical Committee of the Asiatic Society, accompanying a specimen of the Morungpoison, and requesting that its properties should be investigated. Mr. Hutchinson's paper on Alvine fluxes of the natives of Hindoostan, was then read and discussed. From the commencement of the year till June, the number and severity of the diseases in Native Hospitals, Mr. Hutchinson states, to be few and unimportant. From July to the end of the year, however, there is a great increase of disease, consisting principally, in the early part of that time, of remittent fevers; while from September to the end of the year, bowel complaints prevail with increased frequency and severity, attended with a proportionate mortality. The fluxes of the Natives are in many instances, ascribed to imperfect convalescence, after the fevers, at the early period of the rains. The author states his experience of the remote evils arising from the frequent use of mercury, and the unfavourable state in which the constitution remains after free use of it, which produces a tendency to the worst and most protracted forms of Alvine flux. Numerous observations on the subject induced him to adopt another method, which was so generally successful, that he strongly recommends it. His treatment of the fevers of the Natives is upon an Emeto-Cathartic plan, followed, when necessary, by a light tonic. These remedies, however, are inadmissible, while determinations exist to particular organs—when the chief reliance is to be placed in blood-letting, by means of leeches or the lancet. The author then points out five different species of Alvine flux. The first is the simple diarrhoea, by the severe and protracted form of which, the patient is often exhausted and sinks. The second is the true dysentery. The third is indicated by a sullen pasty countenance, and slight swelling of the abdomen. The fourth species runs a very rapid course, and there are indications of considerable putrefactive action. The fifth species happens in patients with livid cachectic countenances; they have slight fever, with some tumefaction of the abdomen. This form of the disease is supposed to be connected with splenic cachexia. The nature of the subject precludes our entering into the details of each variety. The author acknowledges, that, the data on which some of these species are founded, are too slight to be absolutely depended upon. Ipecacuanha is the principal remedy on which he relies for the cure of these bowel complaints, and this medicine is modified, and combined in various ways. Inflammatory action is to be obviated in some cases by leeches and venesection.—Opium, he generally disapproves of, although under some circumstances, recourse to it occasionally cannot be avoided. Calomel, he considers objectionable, as a general remedy, especially at the close of the rains and commencement of the cold season.

At the Meeting of the 2d October, Mr. Ogilvy, the President, in the Chair—the following communications were laid before the Society. A letter from Mr. R. Frith, requesting his name to be withdrawn from the list of Members, on account of his proceeding to sea. A case of laceration of intestine, from external violence, causing death, by Mr. Hutchinson. A letter from Mr. Burnard, relative to several cases of operation of Lithotomy performed successfully by himself on Natives at Benares; and also an account of amputation at the hip joint on a Native. An account of the medical purposes to which the Natives of Bengal apply the Docata or Ingly, by Rajah Kalee Kishen, communicated by Mr. Grant. The Society then proceeded to ballot for a Secretary, and Mr. Twining was declared duly elected to that office. Baboo Ram Comul Sen, a member of the Society, was appointed Collector. Mr. Tytler now called the attention of the Meeting to the necessity of making some addition to the Library, stating that it was expedient to possess

complete copies of the works of the Greek and Arabian Physicians, and the principal medical works of Hindoostan. Dr. R. Tytler's case of Fungus Hæmatodes—Dr. Mackinnon's medical and surgical cases—Dr. Gilmore's case of Traumatic Tetanus—and Mr. Royle's letter concerning the Senna grown at the H. C. Gardens at Saharunpore, were then read and discussed by the Meeting.

Dr. Tytler's case of Fungus Hæmatodes, was the first of that formidable disease he had witnessed in this country in a Native. The patient was a Gowallah, and came to Dr. Tytler to implore his professional assistance. The tumour had all the characters of the genuine Fungus Hæmatodes—and was as large as a child's head, being apparently attached by a narrow base to the integuments and cellular substance covering the Biceps muscle of the right arm. The excrescence was first noticed by the patient about a twelve month previous to his presenting himself to Dr. Tytler. At first, it was about the size of an ordinary gram seed, unaccompanied with pain, and arose without any obvious cause, gradually increasing to the size mentioned. The man was about thirty years of age, and, with the exception of the tumour, in good health. As the only chance of relief, Dr. Tytler lost no time in performing the necessary operation for the removal of the tumour, which was speedily and happily effected—and the case was going on well at the date of Dr. Tytler's writing.

Dr. Mackinnon's cases include one of fracture of the fibula—dislocation of the shoulder joint—encysted tumours of the scalp—traumatic tetanus, &c. The tumours of the scalp were removed by operation—and the patient did well. The traumatic tetanus followed a wound in the neck received by a Native in an affray. There was no lock jaw—but general spasms came on over the whole body. Latterly, however, the complaint was confined to the back, and back of the neck. The treatment consisted of opiates with occasional purgatives.

Dr. Gilmore's case of traumatic tetanus occurred in a well formed muscular native of middle age, who had received a severe sword-cut down to the bone, about four inches above the right knee. He first began to complain of stiffness in the neck, pain in the throat, and difficulty of swallowing. These symptoms yielded to calomel and opium, &c. but in two or three days afterwards Dr. Gilmore found his patient labouring under violent spasms, affecting principally the wounded thigh, the abdomen, and the chest, during the paroxysm of which the man was, as it were, doubled up, sitting forward and grasping the bedstead convulsively with his hands, bathed in a profuse cold sweat—the pulse being quick, small, and frequent—an antispasmodic draught was immediately administered, and a vein opened in the arm, whence the blood was allowed to flow freely, until the spasms were somewhat alleviated, and the man became faint. The draught was repeated, and active purgatives afterwards administered. Next day, though the cathartics had acted well, the spasms of the muscles of the trunk, and right thigh, remained unabated. Calomel, opium, and camphor were administered in combination, and the thigh was enveloped in a large cataplasm. Next day the bowels and stomach were actively moved by an emetic mixture—and from this time the case assumed a more favourable aspect—for on the same evening, the man was decidedly better—and he gradually became convalescent.

Dr. Royle's communication referred to a small box of dried Senna leaves, grown at the Saharunpore Gardens, (partly from some seed derived from the Calcutta Botanic Garden—but chiefly from seed picked out of the Senna sold in the Saharunpore bazar) dispatched to the Medical Board, and described as perfectly dry, and of a fine light green colour.—*Government Gazette*.

ENGLISH PROTESTANT NUNNERIES.

Our notice having been drawn to a late report of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, which stated that a Miss Davy had submitted a plan for a Protestant Nunnery to be supported by the cultivation of the Mulberry Tree and rearing the

Silk-worm, we applied to the Secretary, and obtained a sight of Miss Davy's plan, which had been rejected by the Society as not coming within the scope of its means or objects.

We do not pretend to have considered Miss Davy's plan with very minute attention, but it appears to us, from a cursory consideration of the subject, that with a little patronage and encouragement from a few Ladies of rank and influence in this community, her suggestions might be acted upon with a fair prospect of the most desirable results. The funds requisite in the first instance for the establishment of a Silk Factory and an Asylum for the employment of females in distress, might we think, very speedily be raised, if a proper appeal were made to the Indian Public, which there is no reason to suppose would be backward in contributing to such a purpose. We have no doubt, there are numbers of English and British Indian females in this country who are living in a state of penury and dependence, exposed to all those miseries and temptations, which so fearfully assail the gentler sex in the hour of distress, who would grasp at any means of gaining a respectable livelihood, and who would fly to such a refuge as that now proposed, with eagerness and gratitude.

We shall not here enter into any minute particulars as to the general management and the various regulations of such an Establishment, but we may observe *en passant* that the employment of the females need not be wholly confined to the silk factory. For instance, young Ladies might be boarded and educated in the same institution upon a plan and in a manner that would be both creditable and advantageous to all concerned.

Under the severe system of retrenchment that now pervades every department of Government, we could not expect that much effective pecuniary aid would be granted to the institution, but a small annual donation from the Public Treasury, and the expressed sanction of the Ruling Powers, could very possibly be procured by any influential patron. We have heard indeed, that one Lady, who is still more distinguished for her humanity and condescension than her exalted rank,—has expressed her concurrence in Miss Davy's wishes, though she has some doubts of the practicability of her plan, chiefly, we believe, on account of the probable difficulty of raising sufficient funds for the purpose. As however, very small sums, from a great number of individuals, would answer the purpose, and the nature of the appeal would come home to the bosoms of the whole community, we should hardly anticipate failure on pecuniary grounds.

The first difficulty would be to convince the public of the necessity or propriety of the proposed asylum, for there may be many of our countrymen in India, particularly in the Mofussil, who, having but seldom met with instances of female destitution in this country, may be slow to credit the existence of that extensive distress among the gentler sex which would warrant their support of such an institution. Others again might doubt whether respectable females accustomed to an Indian life, would not soon grow weary of the proposed employments; and the rigid regularity of a secluded nunnery-like establishment; the result of which might be quarrels among themselves or with those placed in authority over them.

These points should be perspicuously explained, and Miss Davy, from her talents and good sense, we should suppose well qualified to enter into a more elaborate statement and consideration of her plans, their prospective advantages, and possible obstacles than she has yet offered.

From her letter to the President of the Horticultural Society, we extract the following paragraphs illustrative of her views, and to these we have annexed an article on the subject of Protestant Nunneries, from a London Periodical, which should be read by those who take any interest in Miss Davy's propositions.—*Bengal Hurkuru*, Oct. 19.

[EXTRACTS FROM MISS DAVY'S LETTER.]

I have the honor to transmit herewith two treatises—one on the Chinese and another on the French method of rearing the Silk worm. The latter is, I understand, the only one in the country, and is in the hands of the Company's Agents in the Mofussil.

It must be obvious to the most superficial person, that the French is vastly inferior to the Chinese method, which is more analogous to the soil, and climate of India: for instance; the Mulberry tree in France, is of one hundred years' duration; in India, they are past service in three, in the way they are managed; and the directions for feeding, and rearing the silk worm, are very vague, and imperfect, whereas, the Chinese, describes the most minute details, and turns every thing to account.

My motive for laying the treatise before the Society, is with the hope of obtaining support for myself, and other destitute females, of the better classes of Society by the establishment of a PROTESTANT NUNNERY. The outline of my plan I have now the honor to forward to you,* and you will thereby perceive that I have adapted the regulations, to the state of Society in India.

As there are no Ladies of fortune in India, who would by spending a large income, in such an asylum, enable the managers, to receive those persons who could not pay, I propose annexing an extensive Silk Factory to the establishment, for rearing the Silk worm, and out of the profits of the Silk, to allow to each Lady, so employed, a small monthly payment.

Rearing the Silk worm, has been the occupation of the Chinese Ladies, from the earliest records of their history, and might with great advantage be introduced in India: it would be the means of giving assistance to numbers, who are at this time, languishing in obscurity and want.

Doubtless it would be very difficult by individual exertion to raise funds for such an undertaking, but a wise government, extends its justice, and its benefits, alike, to all descriptions of people; surely the Widows and Orphans, of the natural born subjects of Great Britain, whose Fathers, and relatives, have rendered good service to the state, have some claims upon the sympathies of Englishmen, and the protecting care of the British Government. While Colleges are erected, and enclosed, and Schools established, for the population, and for those of the Chinese and Malay, no funds can be found for the shelter, and protection, of the destitute females of British parentage, who, when their Fathers or Husbands have departed this life, their Widows and Children, if without fortune, are left in a state of earthly purgatory, without the possibility, from the state of Indian Society, of being able to earn an honourable support for themselves. Their wants and miseries, so far from meeting with commiseration, are repelled with insult and contempt, by a new set of public functionaries, and past services are forgotten. I speak from sorrowful experience. If the Government, would give its sanction, to a lottery on the same principle as that for the improvement of Calcutta, sufficient funds might be raised, in three successive years, to furnish the means of carrying so desirable an object into execution.

It is not Charity I am soliciting, on my own behalf, and that of other distressed ladies, who would be thankful in being allowed to earn a subsistence for themselves, if the means were within their power to obtain it. We have a stronger claim on the Government. The Portuguese, our predecessors in the East, although their conquests, were made in a semi barbarous age, have set us a noble example of public institutions; in their confraternity of the Misericordias, which has been extended to all their Colonies, and is exempt from the law of mortmain; they erect hospitals for the sick, they bury the dead, and relieve the widow and orphan: in the lapse of years, they have saved thousands of Chinese infants from destruction. Their services, are extended alike to the mariners of all nations. Not long since an English country ship was wrecked in the Chinese seas; the crew, with a lady, the wife of an officer of the ship, were picked up in an open boat, by a Chinese Junk, bound for Canton, where the British factory, those dignified personages, living under the influence of the Celestial Empire, being elevated above the common feelings of humanity, did not think proper, to give her the protection of a British subject; the Chinese Mandarin was in consequence, obliged to deliver her over to the Portuguese, with a ship to the senate in Macao, by whom, she was hospitably entertained, and clothed until her return to Bombay: they also supported the Frenchman, who had the good fortune to escape

being murdered, on board the Chin Chew Junck, and enabled him to prosecute the destroyers of his countrymen, when such a terrible instance of Chinese justice, was given to the European nations. They likewise assist young men, with money on respondentia, for commercial adventure; they have an institution for merchant's daughters, and others, whose Fathers, have held respectable stations in their settlements, and likewise convents; for those who are religiously disposed. The Portuguese power and dominion in the East, has now past away, but their institutions, having permanent funds for their support, have survived the wreck of their fortunes, and afford the means of subsistence, to their impoverished descendants.

The English, with all the power and wealth of India at command, have not a single institution established on a permanent basis; they are all supported by annual voluntary subscription, excepting the Upper Military Orphan School, for the support of which, the pay of the officers, is deducted by the pay master of the forces, but by the existing regulations numbers of Officer's daughters, are without the means of support. A Government and community, purely commercial, such as British India, must be subject to great vicissitudes of fortune, and individuals, who are in affluence, and splendour to day, may be involved in utter ruin to-morrow; the general distress which at present prevails from the extensive bankruptcies, that have taken place, has involved numbers of Widows and Orphans in one general ruin, and as the numbers of cases of distress, have increased tenfold, the means of affording relief, has decreased in the same proportion; which would not be the case, if there were established funds, to support public institutions.

* ENGLISH PROTESTANT NUNNERIES.

In the wholesale extirpation of monastic institutions, the nunneries were swept away. The good which would have resulted from converting them into Protestant establishments is so obvious, that few persons can have regarded the present state of society in these kingdoms as it affects women, without regretting that an opportunity for alleviating so much evil should have been neglected.

Women in the lower classes take their full share of occupation, and there is always occupation for them. But in all the intermediate stages between low and high life they feel the effects of a crowded population far more severely than the other sex, and more in England than in any other countries, for many reasons. Great part of the shop business on the continent is carried on by women, in England very little; partly because the spirit wherewith trade is carried on requires, in most branches, an exertion of strength and activity which they are not able to sustain; and partly also because men have intruded themselves into those branches in which women might more fittingly be employed. In no other country is the general character of society so ambitious as in this, or the general habits so expensive. They have become so during the present reign in consequence of the extraordinary impulse communicated to industry and enterprise by the calls which the state has made upon them, and by the improvements in machinery. As the value of money lessened and the demand for it increased owing to the exigencies of the state, it was both a heartless and a hopeless attempt for individuals to accommodate their manner of living to the altered circumstances of the age by retrenchment; the severest economy was insufficient for this. The whole pressure of the times fell upon those who had no other resource, persons who had retired from business with what had been a fair competence when they withdrew; widows and single women who had no opportunity of improving their limited means, the most suffering but always the most uncomplaining part of the community. Upon the stirring and active members of society who had hope to aid them, the effect was like that of task-work upon the willing labourer; every man increased his exertions, widened his views, and extended his concerns. The natural consequence of this was a liberal or rather a profuse expenditure. Frugality is the virtue of a quiet age, when men are contented with small and regular gains. Speculation leads to extravagance, and when expensive habits become prevalent, and the rank which individuals hold in society is chiefly determined by the appearance which they make, many persons from policy as well as from pride, think it necessary to make an appearance beyond their means. In this state of things throughout literally the middle and lower classes of society, children have been educated for a stage and

in which they were born. And now when the peace which we have won so bravely has put an end to our extraordinary exertions, as well as to the dreadful expenditure of human life, the evil of a redundant population in the educated classes becomes every year more and more apparent and the consequences more and more distressing; every profession and every way of business is overstocked, nor can there be any other remedy than colonization. But modern governments have not been accustomed to consider colonization as a necessary part of their economy; and it cannot be expected that the best means of relieving the country from its surcharge should be devised at once, nor that the public feeling should accommodate itself immediately to regular migrations of this kind, which are absolutely indispensable for the general good.

All these changes have had an unfavourable effect upon the condition of women. They also, throughout the intermediate classes, have been educated for refined life. But it is in refined life that the moral checks to population operate with full force—with such force indeed as to make celibacy the lot of far the greater number of females who have little or no fortune. Foreigners used to say of England that it was the paradise of women and the hell of horses. It is more the hell of horses at this time than it could possibly have been before mail-coaches were invented, and it is less the paradise of women. For though domestic happiness is both higher in kind and greater in degree than it possibly can be in countries where morals are at a lower standard, manners more frivolous, and minds less cultivated, that happiness is comparatively the lot of few; and the condition of unprotected women is perhaps the greatest evil in our present system of society. The man who is cast upon the world has many chances; he can bestir himself to better his fortunes, or, at the worst, *Omne solum fortipatru*, the world is all before him where to chuse; if he fail of in success his own country, other countries are open which want inhabitants, where he may find sure subsistence for himself, and reasonably hope to form an establishment for a family. But how many daughters of the clergy, of military and naval officers, of that numerous class who derive their support from life-incomes, and of those whom the vicissitudes which are always occurring in commercial countries have reduced from affluence to distress, are yearly left with a scanty provision, or with none! All the circumstances and all the prejudices of society are against them. Of the few employments which are left for them, there is not one to which they can betake themselves without a certain degree of degradation, and all are overstocked. They are fallen from the rank in which they have grown up, and they wither on the stalk, not in single blessedness, but in forlorn desertion; with no other joys than what religion can bestow, and no hope in this life except the prospect of the next, and the belief that an all-wise and almighty Creator, who has made none of his creatures to be miserable, will reward them in a better world for the privations and trials which are their portion in this!

As a remedy for this evil, though it was far less in his days than in ours, Richardson suggested the establishment of Protestant Nunneries in every country, "in which single women of small, or no fortunes might live with all manner of freedom, under such regulations as it would be a disgrace for a modest or good woman not to comply with, were she absolutely on her own hands; and to be allowed to quit whenever they pleased. The governesses," he would have had, to be women of family, of unblameable characters from infancy, and noted equally for their prudence, good nature, and gentleness of manners. The attendants for the slighter services should be the hopeful female children of the honest poor. "Do you not imagine," he continues, "that such a society as this, all women of unblemished reputation, employing themselves as each (consulting her own genius) at her admission shall undertake to employ herself, and supported genteelly, some at more some at less expence to the foundation, according to their circumstances, might become a national good; and particularly a seminary for good wives, and the institution a stand for virtue in an age given up to luxury, extravagance, and amusements little less than riotous?"

Richardson's scheme proceeded no farther than this suggestion; but even this, as coming from a man of such deserved celebrity, is interesting. Among the attempts which have been made to institute something like a Protestant nunnery, Mr. Fosbrook mentions the curious establishment of the Ferrar family at Little Gidding. He is mistaken in calling it a nunnery, because it contained persons of both sexes; and he is mistaken also in saying that "this Protestant nunnery was no other than the old quines." The house at Little Gidding bore no resemblance whatever to a beguine. A more plausible scheme was proposed in 1674, for "an academy, or college, of women," says the programme, "young ladies may, at a very moderate expence, be instructed in the true Protestant religion, and in all virtuous qualities that

may adorn that sex; also be carefully preserved and secured till the day of their marriage, under the tuition of a lady governess, and grave society of widows and virgins, who have resolved to lead the rest of their lives in a single, retired, religious way, according to the pattern of some Protestant colleges in Germany."

A similar establishment was instituted in 1816, under the sanction of her late Majesty; nor has there ever been any institution more worthy of the attention and the liberal patronage of the public.

In the spring of 1815, the Dowager Duchess of Buccleugh, Lady Carysfoot, Lady Anson, Lady Willoughby, and Lady Clonbrook, having taken into consideration the plan of an institution calculated to afford the comforts of life at a moderate expense to ladies of respectability and small fortunes, agreed to form an association for the purpose of promoting establishments of that nature. Lady Isabella King is the person to whom the merit of having originated this association is due, and the still higher merit of having hitherto superintended the institution which by her means was formed. The most frequent objections which she had heard advanced against her favourite object were, that a society of women—*English* women, belonging to the church of England, could never be expected to live together in peace. With the fervent hope of proving that these reflexions on her sex, her country, and her religion were unfounded, Lady Isabella quitted a life more congenial with her taste and inclinations, and engaged in this undertaking.

The general object of the plan as first proposed, was the promotion of societies so regulated that the larger payments of one part of the community thrown into a joint stock, should reduce the payments of the remainder to a convenient limit, without subjecting them to any unpleasant feeling of pecuniary obligation; and that all should engage themselves, as far as their situation would admit, in benevolent and useful occupation; their agreements in such pursuits serving as a bond of union. It was thought, however, upon further consideration, that no institution ought to rest wholly for support on an arrangement which would expose it to great inconvenience, perhaps total failure, on the removal of the richer members. It was agreed, therefore, that a sum of from ten to fifteen thousand pounds should be raised by the association as an endowment for the primary establishment; and that, as an additional support, a limited number of apartments should be allotted to such ladies, friends of the undertaking, as would agree to reside there, paying a high yearly rent for their rooms to the funds of the establishment, and conforming equally with the other inmates to the rules of the institution. The Queen contributed £300, and signified her intention of subscribing £100 annually. The late Princess Charlotte, and the other Princesses, contributed £50 each. But notwithstanding this distinguished patronage, the whole sum which could be collected in the course of a year fell considerably short of five thousand pounds, whereas it had been hoped that from ten to fifteen thousand pounds might be raised, and less could not suffice for putting the institution upon a permanent establishment. Anxious, however, that the institution should be no longer delayed, and hoping that when its practicability should have been tried and proved, the good would be so manifest as to ensure success in a future appeal for public support, Lady Isabella King offered to take upon herself whatever risk or responsibility might attend it, and proposed to give £200 a year for a furnished house in Derbyshire. Lady Willoughby was of opinion that it would be better to have the institution in the immediate vicinity of Bath, and offered to pay the difference of rent which this arrangement would occasion. Accordingly a lease of Braybrook House near that city, was taken for three years, at a rent of £400 a year.

It had originally been designed that for each £50 accruing yearly to the institution from the interest of the collected fund, one lady should be admitted, paying on her part £50 annually for her apartment and board. But the first step taken by the residing managers was to make known their determination of not drawing upon the fund, but leaving it to accumulate for three years, during which time the society engaged to defray every expence of the establishment, rent and taxes included.

The three years devoted to the experiment have elapsed. To those who consider the formation of such institutions as desirable, it will be gratifying to learn that all who are personally concerned in promoting this undertaking, all who have actually visited the establishment and made themselves thoroughly acquainted with its arrangements, are cordially desirous of its continuance. The experiment was fairly tried, and it succeeded perfectly. No lady quitted the society who was elected after the first year that is after the principles of the society were more generally

known, and its regular and retired habits fully understood. It has been proved that such a society of ladies may live in harmony; that they can consider themselves fixed though bound by no vows; and be contented and happy in their retirement, though not upon compulsion. The late excellent Queen inspected the establishment in person during the last year of her life. She expressed the most unqualified approbation of its principles and regulations, and emphatically pronounced it "a blessed asylum." Though nothing was drawn from the fund, eight lady associates had been received on the original plan. The establishment was enabled to afford this by the ladies president and vice-president residing in it at considerable expence; but it is observed that such a mode of upholding it cannot be rested upon as permanent: and it was soon found that many ladies looked with an anxious but hopeless eye to this retreat, because their total want of fortune precluded their admission, though for all circumstances of manners, birth, education, and principles, they would be peculiarly desirable as inmates. A few official situations in the establishment were therefore instituted within the last year for ladies thus circumstanced, and they were admitted gratuitously.

There is no want of money among the Catholics for any object connected with the propagation of their doctrine. They can erect colleges and purchase estates for their support. Means are never wanting where there is zeal. And can there be none excited for this Protestant institution, the purport of which is rational, its intention pure, its principles just—and which is so excellently adapted to its object, and so worthy of an enlightened age and country? It is no doubtful benefit which is proposed, no untried theory, no project of visionary benevolence, no narrow or confined advantage. And when we consider the crying necessity for such institutions, and the great and certain good which they would produce, we cannot but feel that we are performing a public duty in thus endeavouring to excite public attention to the subject.

LUCKNOW AFFAIRS.

LUCKNOW.—A file of translated Akbharis from this quarter shows little worth extracting; much speculation appears to be entertained as to the probability of the King's succeeding in detaining Aga Meer in continued imprisonment; a proclamation had invited all classes to prefer claims on that individual. Numerous and multifarious demands had accordingly been preferred. "The life of Noah (says the news writer) would not suffice for the investigation and determination of these and the other various claims, which have been set up on the part of the king."

The zeal of the Nawab Muntazin-ul-mulk for economy had exposed him to rather a discouraging reproof. He had selected the old bullocks and horses attached to the royal establishment at Lucknow for the purpose of being sent into the interior to graze, on hearing this His Majesty observed, that these old servants had passed their youth in the service of the state and were now in their old age unable to subsist by grazing. Besides observed His Majesty, "if this is the order of the day, let all the old in our employ return to their homes." The veteran Nawab was abashed. An act of His Majesty not exactly in the spirit of this sentimental benevolence is mentioned. The Police had been seizing in all directions the daughters of the sweepers, for distribution in the different female establishments of His Majesty. This proceeding had given a favourable opportunity for contention to those employed in carrying it into effect. The king had rewarded those who had brought him a girl of peculiar beauty belonging to this class.—*Bengal Hurkaru, August 28.*

To the Editor of the John Bull.

SIR,—Having lately perused much in the columns of your contemporary, on the subject of Lucknow affairs, and particularly in reference to the virtues of Hukeem Mehdee Uly Khan, I cannot help remarking, that your contemporary must be unaware of the following passages, in print, in the 17th No. of the Asiatic Journal for January 1826, under the head of "The Oude Papers," "Original Correspondence," submitted to the Proprietors of East India Stock.

"Hukeem Mehdee Uly Khan, was originally the Amil of an extensive district, Kyrabad; the talents of this person seems to have recommended him at Court, but

no distinct complaint of his influence has appeared to us, in the correspondence of the Resident there (Colonel Baillie) till the month of December, 1813, when he is described as a person, "whose disaffection to the British Government, and the general vices of his character have frequently fallen under his (Colonel Baillie's) observation, and have been brought to the notice of Government by his predecessor, as well as by himself," and whose pernicious counsels, as well as the false reports of intriguing agents employed by the Hakeem at the Presidency, as well as in the city of Lucknow, induced the Vizier to depart from his promise of regarding the measures of reform. Upon his Excellency's wishes (the Nuwab Vizier's) being consulted as to his ministers, he desired that Hukeem Mehdee might be Parsikar to his son, the nominal minister, and on His Lordship (the Governor General) remarking, that the Hukeem had not the confidence of the British Government, the Vizier replied he had his confidence."

In another passage an answer to a minute of the Governor General in Council, "Colonel Baillie begins by adverting to the introduction of Hukeem Mehdee at the late Vizier's (Tandut Ullly's) Court in 1811, and ascribes to that person the obstruction of the reform, and every untoward circumstance, which took place at Lucknow. One of his first devices was to excite a personal enmity in the Vizier towards the Resident, whom he desired to remove from his Post. He endeavoured to intrigue by means of Agents in Calcutta, and when Capt. McLeod arrived in Lucknow in 1811, Colonel Baillie was informed, that the Hukeem endeavoured to open an intercourse with him; and as Capt. McLeod was on intimate terms with the Resident, the latter cautioned him against the Hukeem. The Vizier's reconciliation with the Resident, took place on the 2d October 1813, when Hukeem Mehdee had been banished from "His Excellency's Councils, and treated as an enemy and a traitor !!!!!!!" The grounds of the Hukeem's animosity to the Resident must be obvious; he had opposed his accession to power; he had disappointed his views of proceeding to Lord Hastings with treasure, and he had urged a reform which must prejudice his interests. Hukeem Mehdee's Amilship must have been valuable, the district he farmed yielded a revenue of thirty lacs per annum."

I have no wish, Mr. Editor, to enter the arena of contest with one, so versed in the wiles of court intrigue as the gentleman whose praises occupy so large a space in the columns of a cotemporary, but printed documents are like facts, stubborn things; besides, we know it to be a favorite "ruse" of this hoary headed politician to send remarks upon himself to the Editors of public journals.

Your's obedient servant,

In the neighbourhood of Lucknow, 14th August, 1830.

PAUL PRY.

REPLY TO THE ABOVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU AND CHRONICLE.

SIR,—PAUL PRY of Lucknow, a splenetic correspondent of the *Bull*, appears offended by the able and lively delineation of the character of Hakeem Mehdi Ali Khan, by a correspondent of yours. With amusing naivete, he would have the public condemn that individual, because, forsooth, Colonel Baillie, a former Resident, denounced his disaffection to the British Government, "and the general vices of his character," and that denunciation too is in print! Think of that Mr. Editor!!

Disaffection to the British Government represented by Colonel Baillie!! In the hideous enormity of this offence "the general vices" sink into insignificance, or probably Colonel Baillie would have condescended to particularize. Until something specific is shewn it will be not unreasonable to value this sweeping charge at exactly what it is worth—nothing.

The Hakeem is said to have been guilty of "*Lese-Majeste*" in aiding and abetting his Master to oppose what he deemed (of course without reason) encroachments on his legitimate authority and thus rendered himself obnoxious to Colonel Baillie, on whose representation an order was issued by Lord Minto's Government for the Hakeem's banishment from Lucknow. This is the truth, but not the whole truth.

PAUL PRY should have added another "*stubborn fact*," Lord Hastings reversed this order as unjust.

I think it likely enough that "*this hoary headed politician*" is practised in the intrigues which are a necessary part of the game of ambition. What aspiring politician of what country is not? But I think it unlikely that he would resort to the bungling "*ruse*" of puffing himself in the Newspapers. His talents and qualifications for administration are confessed, and since Lord Hastings corrected the injustice which had been done him, he could have no motive to employ so stale a trick.

Calcutta; August 31st, 1830.

FAIR PLAY.

We publish a letter signed FAIR PLAY, which replies to a letter from PAUL PRY in the *John Bull*, by which Hakim Mehdi Ali Khan, the present Minister of Oude, is condemned as disaffected to the British Government. FAIR PLAY meets the "*stubborn facts*" of PAUL PRY by facts as stubborn. We take no interest in the discussion and beg to assure PAUL that we are indifferent as to the virtues or the vices of the individual in question with whom we have never directly or indirectly exchanged communication. We believe, his character so graphically drawn by a correspondent of ours, to be just and correct. For the accuracy of the panegyrical notices of the Nawab, which we have transplanted from the native papers, we are not responsible; we believe them however to be well deserved, and are confirmed by the opinions of European officers who have witnessed the condition of the part of the country formerly administered by this veteran Statesman.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, September 1.

LUCKNOW:—Notices from this quarter speculate on the probabilities that Mehdi Ali Khan, will be finally and formally confirmed in the office of Minister, and that Agha Meer will be released; or otherwise. Though not obviously related, these events, it would seem, are in some degree connected.

The King is stated to have written to the Resident, proposing a particular day for the formal investiture (in his presence) of Mehdi Ali Khan with the Robe and other insignia of the office of Minister.

As no notice had been taken of this communication, inferences were drawn, that the measure was one on which the British Government had not finally decided, and the Nawab is stated in consequence to have withdrawn, for the present, from interference in public affairs. The sentiments of the English Government on the question were expected with considerable anxiety.

The guards of the King, (previously removed from the house of Aga Meer) had been also removed from those of his dependants in consequence of a communication on the part of the British Government. Aga Meer had made successively several large deposits of money in the Treasury of the Resident to meet eventually any part of the various claims which had been set up against him on the part of the King and others, means of conveyance for a journey had also been collected. Such are the circumstances mentioned indicating the probability of his departure: and of these it would seem, his rivals had adroitly availed themselves to injure Mehdi Ali Khan with the King. They are stated to have urged that their efforts during two and half years had detained the object of H. M.'s hatred and his dependants in confinement, but that Mehdi Ali Khan in a few weeks had allowed the withdrawal of the King's guards and contributed to the enlargement of Aga Meer; events which under their management would never have taken place. It is mentioned that these representations had made some impression on the mind of his Majesty and that the party by whom they were made had prepared for His Majesty a letter of remonstrance to the Governor General which the King had forwarded to the Resident. Subsequently however it would seem from the same cause, Sabit Ali the unfortunate Moonshi who drafted this letter had been placed by the King in arrest.

"Nothing (says the news-writer) is fixed or settled in this country. God only knows what will be presented to our eyes from behind the Curtain of Mystery." Ram Dyal it was expected would be soon enlarged. Subsequent to his examination at the Residency he is said to have addressed an aza to the Resident on the subject of his imprisonment and to have received a reply that he was not confined at the instance of, or for any offence towards, the British Government; to whom his release was a matter of indifference.

The King had added to his establishment another Lady denominated the *Mahinow* and a suitable retinue had been assigned her.—*Bengal Hurkaru, September 7.*

LUCKNOW.—The complexion of affairs in this quarter appears unaltered. A serious difference is mentioned as existing between the King and the Resident, in consequence of the letter of complaint addressed by the former to the Governor General. The writer of this letter Moushi Sahib Ali (as stated in our last notice of Lucknow news,) had been confined by the King. It was reported to His Majesty that the writers in the Residency Persian Office had openly repeated the tenor of an order received from Calcutta, viz. "That whenever the individual who had created the difference and ill will between the Resident and the King was expelled from the Court of the latter, the intercourse between the Resident and the King would be resumed: otherwise there was no necessity for the same."

Mehdi Ali Khan is understood to be the individual here glanced at. The News-writer accordingly observes, that this individual was singularly unfortunate. "The King is displeased with him on account of the relaxation of securities in respect to Aga Meer and the approaching release of that person; while the Resident apparently is offended by a remonstrance on this subject addressed by the King to the Governor General. True it is, that that Mehdi Ali Khan had come very inopportunistically. The Resident had required from the King the surrender of the English Writer of Mehdi Ali Khan, an European, and had dismissed him after the confinement of two days. The ground of his arrest and detention are not stated.

Sonaullah, and the other eight Mircarrahs of the Residency who were imprisoned a year ago when Colonel Lockett had taken charge of the Residency, have been lately sent by the King to the Resident. "People are inquisitive as to the nature of the offence charged against them which has subjected them to so severe a punishment. It must have been great, otherwise complaisance has been pushed to its utmost."

A reconciliation had been effected between the King and his Uncles who had been released from arrest. It is also mentioned that the King had ordered a Crore of the old Treasure to be disbursed for the payment of their Stipend and other arrears.—*Bengal Hurkaru, September 13.*

LUCKNOW.—The Nawab has not yet been invested with the *Khilat* and it is probable he must wait for some time before he regularly assumes the Oude Ministry. Mr. Maddock the Resident objects, it is understood, to his entering into office until the Ex-minister leaves Lucknow; when this will take place, it is impossible to say. Aga Meer has however, got his Majesty's permission to leave the Oude Territories, with the whole of his family, whenever he pleases, and the Nuwab is doing all he can to expedite his (Aga Meer's) removal from hence. The Nuwab is in great favor with the King, and since his arrival at Lucknow has done great service to the state. He is at present very busy regulating the Financial departments, and the result of his labours will, ere long, exhibit a most flattering view of the improvement brought about in so short a time. Most of the troops which were 12, 14 and some 20 months in arrears have been paid up, and a number of reductions have been made in the public establishment. The Police system has also been materially improved, and tumult and bloodshed have been completely done away with.—*Cawnpore, 14th Sept.—Bengal Hurkaru, October 2.*

LUCKNOW.—A mass of these Akhbars as usual afford little worth extracting. The most prominent topic is the expected release of the long imprisoned Agha Meer. His family and effects had been conveyed to Cawnpore under charge of a strong escort of Dragoons and Infantry. The Resident is stated to have adopted this precaution on an apprehension that some attempt might be made to intercept the party on its route. It was expected that Agha Meer would follow immediately.

These events are stated as very unpalatable to the king who had calculated on the indefinite detention of the prisoner. The party at Court opposed to Muntazim-ud-Dowlah, were taking advantage of these occurrences to divert from the Nawab the Royal favor by representing that his bad management and interference had caused what was so offensive to his Majesty. The Nawab however appears to be

still in possession of the Royal confidence, but it is anticipated that the expected release of the favorite Ram Dyal would impair his influence. This individual had again been at the Residency, and he and his party were much elated since the assurance of the Resident that his enlargement would not be displeasing to the British government. "God alone is omniscient (says the pious news writer) and we his creatures can only admire the strange vicissitudes in human affairs."

Munim Khan and Mohamud Bukhsh who performed certain useful administrative offices for his Majesty, had been punished and disgraced. It would seem that they had erroneously deemed it part of their duty to take a foretaste of the delicacies which they catered for the Royal appetite.

Janki Purshad who transacted the pecuniary affairs of the deceased Minister Fazl Ali had withdrawn from Lucknow.

The Resident had made a written communication to the king to release Jafr-ooz-Zuman. This individual had originally been confined at the Residency as implicated in a forgery connected with the case of Ram Dyal and thence transferred to the king, under the influence of Montazim-ud-Doulab.

Great progress had been made towards the liquidation of the long arrears due to the servants of the State and the relations of the king. For this purpose the Nawab had raised a large sum on his personal credit. He had also undertaken for the punctual collection of the public revenues for five years at a considerable advance. From this arrangement which appears to have occasioned general satisfaction, extensive benefit was anticipated. It placed the public receipts on a secure footing, and at the same time relieved the agricultural population from the oppressive exactions of numerous and constantly changing independent Amils. It appears to be understood that the arrangement now made with the Nawab is a preliminary to the general introduction of a direct settlement with the individual Zemindars and occupants of the soil.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Oct. 15.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALCUTTA LITERARY GAZETTE.

SIR,—As I do not observe any communications purely of an epistolary nature in the Literary Gazette, I know not whether you will admit one. Mine however claims a place in your columns from its reference to an article in your last Sunday's journal, giving necessarily an extensive circulation to an anecdote which has evidently been written under some misapprehension.

I allude to the story told of Hakim Mhaindee in the lately published life of the lamented Heber, wherein an atrocious abuse of power is attributed to that personage, in the case of an Engineer: who had succeeded in engaging the King's notice and patronage.

The Hakim is stated to have been the Minister of the late King. He never was so. He was his father, Saadut Ally's favorite, but that was such a number of years back that the Bishop could never have intended to allude to him as the *actual* possessor of power at Lucknow at the time he wrote, nor could Mrs. Heber who edits the work, have spoken of her unwillingness to publish that which could be injurious to Hakim Mhaindee the Minister *then* at the head of affairs, when it is known that until the last few months, the Hakim has been living for many years in retirement at Furruckabad.

But there is other evidence of error in the union of Hakim Mhaindee's name with this very *abominable* story.

The unfortunate Engineer is stated to have become obnoxious to the minister (Hakim Mhaindee Aly Khan) because that person "feared a rising competitor; as well knowing that the meanness of his own birth and functions had been no obstacle to his advancement."

Now if you will look into Vol. 2, of the late Bishop's interesting journal you will find that he states distinctly that the Hakim is a man of great *hereditary affluence and influence*, a statement quite incompatible with that above recorded of his supposed "birth and functions."

It seems clear therefore that Bishop Heber alluded to Aga Meer, the late minister to the late King, who was a man of low birth, and functions, and who was Minister at the period when the Bishop wrote; and in all probability at the time when his correspondence was prepared for the press by his widow.

I am Sir, your obedient Servant,

A FRIEND OF HEBER AND THE HAKEEM.

SUPREME COURT,—NOVEMBER 4, 1836.

C. MARTIN AND OTHERS, *versus* R. SPANKIE, ESQ. AND OTHERS.*Before the Chief Justice and Justice Ryan.*

In the case of the Will of General Martin, the three suits consolidated in 1819, came on for hearing this day upon further direction.

We do not pretend to give at length the arguments of the learned Counsel in this case, they would not in full be generally interesting to our readers, they would be far beyond what our limits could afford, and we shall therefore confine ourselves to a general view of the points upon which they rested their clients' interests and the arguments urged in support of them.

The Advocate General, after Mr. Cochrane had opened the case, said, that notwithstanding its importance he trusted he should not be compelled to go at length into the entire case, stating its different details, but that it would be sufficient for him in the first instance, to address himself to the principal points, for he would be followed by his learned friends for the City of Lyons, whose interests were nearly connected with his own, and they would fill up any omissions which he might make.

The Advocate General first addressed his remarks, to the domicile of the testator, urging that it was English, or at least such as rendered it impossible, that his property and effects, could under the will, be otherwise distributed than by English law. The next point he took was as to the residue, which with the exception of four lacs and half, he might perhaps feel it his duty to claim on behalf of the Crown, he considered should be distributed according to the will of the testator, or his meaning as it could be collected from it, and go amongst the different charities mentioned in that will. With reference to the first point, the domicile, he would look to the evidence which had been given before the Master on the reference and from that he collected; that General Martin was a Frenchman and had come out to Pondicherry at an early age in the service of his country; that he subsequently entered the service of the United Company as a Cadet and rose through its different gradations till he arrived at the rank of a Major General; that he lived for some time at Lucknow where he died and now lies buried, and then urging such arguments as he could advance, leave it open to the Court to determine, where his domicile was, but he would contend, that from the time of his first being a Cadet till the period of his death, he was under the controul, and entire political controul, of the United Company; receiving, though for a number of years in the service of a foreign state then in alliance with it, his half-pay, all he was entitled to under existing regulations; that he took no office though in the service of that country, except by consent already obtained, and was appointed to his command there at the recommendation of the United Company.

In proof of these facts, the Advocate General first referred to the evidence of Col. Imlack, who stated, that the testator had lived at Lucknow and commanded the Vizier's troops in the Mysore; that he continued in his service till his death, and could only have taken that command by consent of the British Government.

The next evidence to which the Advocate General referred, was a letter from Government in January 1786, which shewed that General Martin then went into the service of Oude, on an application from the Vizier to the British Government, to have a proper officer appointed to the superintendence of his arsenal and only by the consent or rather the appointment of the British Government.

The next was a letter to the Resident at the Vizier's Court acquainting him with the appointment of Captain Martin, and then a letter of a subsequent date to the Resident from Lord Cornwallis, requesting him personally to explain to Col. Martin, in answer to his remonstrance, that according to stipulation, he could only have half-pay and should look for the rest to the Vizier; and the next piece

of evidence was an extract of a letter from the Resident to Lord Mornington, stating the appointment of the testator to the command of the Vizier's troops in the field, dated in December, 1798, a few months before his demise, together with the consent of government that he should assume that command, (and then follows the material part) from his known zeal and activity in the service of the *United Company*.

The Advocate General did not know that, in the first instance he would be required to show, that the testator had an English domicile, but he considered that his taking office in the service of the British Government was sufficient to prove that; in this opinion the Chief Justice agreed, and the Advocate General cited the case of an Alderman of the Mayor's Court of Calcutta a German, to show that a foreigner having ever taken upon himself the legal character of an Englishman, could not plead that he was a foreigner; and also, the case of Bruce and Bruce, where it was decided, that a Scotchman, when he was in the Company's service in India, had acquired an English domicile, though he had remitted home funds to the country of his birth, and stated, that it was his intention to reside there, and that his property and effects should be administered according to the English law, and stated that it was supposed the testator had died at sea, yet the place of demise formed no part of the consideration in determining that case.

The Chief Justice remarked that there could be no doubt, that in the Mofussil a Scotchman was subject to English laws, but he believed foreigners were not considered in the same light as Englishmen, unless resident in Calcutta. In the Upper Provinces a Scotchman would no doubt have the same rights as an English or an Irishman, a Frenchman he thought would not.

The Advocate General thought that, this distinction, in the present case, had been done away with, in consequence of the testator's having entered the military service of the United Company, which has been decided to give an English domicile; and therefore, though he might be a foreigner, he would be still subject to the jurisdiction of this Court, then if General Martin had by such service acquired an English domicile, he contended that such was his domicile when he died, for, from the cases which he cited it appeared, that no person could abandon an old domicile till he had regularly acquired a new one; that the original domicile continued in this instance was plain indeed, for he never divested himself of the controul of the British government, up to the time of his death he received half-pay as an officer from the East India Company, and never assumed command in any other service, except by their consent first had; for these reasons he contended the testator had acquired an Indian domicile, which was in effect the same as an English. India for that purpose being considered within Canterbury, and not such a domicile as would affect the distribution of his property according to his will under the English law.

The Advocate General next referred to the evidence of a Mussulman taken before the Master, from which it appeared, that the testator according to the Mahomedan law could have had no domicile, under the circumstances, in a Mahomedan country, and further that after his death his will should be carried into effect, not according to the laws of that country but his own, for he says, a Mustameen he considers not to be a subject; he can leave the country when he likes, and go where he pleases; if he dies, his property will go to his christian relatives, and if sent to a christian country, will be divided according to the law of that country; but if those relatives went into the Mussulman country, it would be divided according to Mahomedan law; but in case it got into the hands of persons residing in Calcutta, it was his opinion it would be divided according to the laws prevalent there, unless the Court wished it to be divided according to the Mussulman law. This witness considered an officer lent to the Prince of a Mussulman country, where he resided, to be a Mustameen and not a subject.

The Chief Justice here remarked, that the only point upon which he felt any doubt, for he was sure the Company had taken care to place their officers above the native or any Mahomedan laws, was as to the manner of disposing of the property of foreigners who died in the Mofussil.

In the case of an Armenian he was sure the property would be distributed by the Provincial Courts, according to the Armenian law, and then putting the case

of a Frenchman not a British subject, how would it be disposed of and what was the usage? on this point his Lordship appeared to think it would be necessary to have a reference.

The Advocate General feared that nothing satisfactory could be obtained from such a reference, as to the practice of the Mofussil Courts; but the Chief Justice remarked that the Master had not informed the Court whether any cases of that kind had been brought before it, and if so what had been the practice and all this he could have ascertained by examining the Ecclesiastical Register, and then the Court could, if the case were carried further, be able to furnish the authorities at home with all information in their power, as to what had hitherto been the practice in such cases in this country.

The Advocate General felt so strongly the weight of the cases he had cited, and he knew it would be so much to the benefit of his friends for that next of kin to press that investigation that he should not be disposed to occupy further their Lordships' attention upon it, but he would submit that unless it were uninterrupted usage recognized by law, it would be of little weight.

The Advocate General next came to the question of the residue, and he was informed that his learned friends for the next of kin would claim that part of it unappropriated under the will, but this he contended could not have been the intention of the testator, for charity seemed to have been the object continually in his view and from his own words it might be collected, that he wished to be remembered by his charity in the world as the great benefactor of man. The Advocate General read sections from the will to show, that he had directed certain funds to be invested, and Indigo Factories to be carried on, and when the profits increased above a certain sum they were to go to the benefit of charities and could it at the same time he contended, that he intended to leave these sums to those to whom he had bequeathed certain specific legacies; then if such was not the intention of the testator and that any of these proposed charities or establishments could not be carried into effect, their Lordships would appropriate the Funds to the credit of those charities in such a way as would, as nearly as possible come within the intention of the testator, and he, the Advocate General, would contend that they should be distributed between the other charities.

Mr. Advocate General concluded by stating, that he did not abandon, but might perhaps feel it his duty to lay claim on behalf of the Crown, to the real estate in Calcutta and its proceeds, amounting in all to four lacs and a half of rupees, on the ground of General Martin having been an alien.

Mr. Cochrane followed and went into a lengthened history of the proceedings in the case, from the death of General Martin to the consolidation of the three suits in 1819, and subsequently from that year to the present time, and stated that some unaccountable delay marked the entire proceedings. He contended that the question of domicile had already been decided; it was argued on exceptions to the Master's report and determined, and against that decree the parties interested had not appealed or taken any further proceedings, and he therefore considered that they were now bound by it and that the Court could not alter it if there was to be any consistency in judicial investigations, and if the public had any right to see their Lordships' decrees supported, and what he asked would be the consequence if the doctrine was to be now raised, that the Court was not to be bound by these decrees, and that the domicile of the testator should be found to be in Oude? why that all the money which had been expended under the will was illegally paid out, for the testator was a Mussulman.

Mr. Cochrane next applied his arguments to the residue and contended that the great principle, throughout the different clauses of the will, was charity, in the testator's own words "that the donor might be known after his death" for he ordered the funds for the charitable bequests and pensions to be set aside from the best part of his fortune and deposited in the safest possible security.

The Learned Gentleman here cited cases to show that the Court was empowered, where they could not give full effect to a charity mentioned in the will, to carry the testator's intention into operation in some manner, as nearly as possible approaching to his expressed wishes. That charity was his grand object he contended from various parts of the will upon which he relied, so if the Court could

not carry into effect the Lucknow charity, it would not give the funds appropriated to that, to the next of kin, for such could not have been his intention, where he gave them specific legacies; the question would then be, in what manner it was to be applied? and he should contend that the Calcutta charity was best entitled to it, as the most beneficial institution.

The Chief Justice stated that he thought at present that there should be a further investigation, first upon the point, whether any qualification of his naturalization as alien born, took place from his long service in this country; secondly, how the effects of an alien born officer in the service have hitherto been disposed of; thirdly, what was the whole estate of Louis Martin which went to his children.

There was also another point which we did not exactly collect, as to the application by Louis Martin of a certain fund.

Mr. Dickens handed to the Bench reports of the cases decided in the Sudder Dewany as to the distributions of the property of foreigners. The Court adjourned at four o'clock.

NOVEMBER 5, 1830.

SECOND DAY.

On the Chief Justice taking his seat this day, he observed, with reference to the first point which he thought yesterday evening would require further investigation, that taking into consideration the fact, that at the time of the testator's death, England was at war with France, in which country a system of government and laws existed to which the testator owed no allegiance, and which were never recognised by England, or any rule, other than that of the exiled King, the only protection the Government could hold out to the testator was the English law and that coupled with his long service, he considered sufficient to show his domicile to be in England.

Mr. Minchin wished his friends for the City of Lyons to address the Court first.

Mr. Prinsep had no objection, and after what had fallen from the Court in the course of yesterday, the remarks he should have to offer would not occupy much of their Lordships' attention. What he should first observe, was, that he had not been instructed to oppose the interests of the next of kin, but rather the contrary; however, at the same time he should not neglect the interests of those he represented. Upon the question of domicile, Mr. Prinsep would have little to say after the intimation which had been given by the Court, but would first draw their Lordships' attention to the treaties by which Europeans were permitted to reside in Oude. The first to which Mr. Prinsep alluded was the treaty between the Vizier and Sir John Shore on the part of the United Company, dated 21st February, 1790, by the fifteenth clause of which the terms were provided in these words, "The Nabob Saudut Ali Khan engages and promises, that he will not entertain any Europeans of any description in his service, nor allow them to settle in his country without the consent of the Company," and next cited part of the second article of the treaty between the Company and the Vizier of the 21st of May, 1775, which ran thus: "He also engages, not for any cause, or under any pretence, to entertain Europeans of any nation in his service without the consent of the English company; that he will prevent, oppose, and send back, such as offer to come into, pass through, or remain, or shall be in his dominions without the perwannah of the English Company. The Europeans of every nation in the service of the said Nabob are hereby dismissed; and now, and in the future, he engages never to entertain the said Europeans, and to deliver up to the English Company such of their servants who have deserted, or may desert; in case of his apprehending them."

There was a subsequent treaty after the death of General Martin to which it was unnecessary to allude but from these documents Mr. Prinsep argued, that the testator could have had no domicile in Oude, and though he might have resided there for a number of years and until his death, he was still subject to the United Company, if whose service he was. Then, if his domicile was not in Oude, he contended it could not be in France, for the original government under which he was

born, was no longer in existence there, and he could therefore only owe allegiance to the British Crown, holding as he did, whilst it was at war with France, a commission in the service of the United Company, which upon the authority of cases already cited, gave him a domicile in England.

Mr. Prinsep considered that in this country there existed no power, for the crown could not delegate it, to naturalize foreign subjects, though it might to a certain extent make a denizen, and he apprehended the court would not, from the circumstances, look at denizens here in the same light as in other places, for this country was acquired by conquest, and then it was an admitted principle, that in all such cases, the old law must prevail unless new ones are introduced, now in the Mofussil no law of escheat existed but Magistrates tried all cases of escheats under the Mahomedan law, and if it were so, then in this case all property went as directed by the will, and did not revert to the crown, but to his relatives in his native country. If the Mahomedan law of escheats prevailed in this case, it would go far to settle the question, for then all property went under the will, which the court had declared to be good and sufficient, and put at once an end to any claim on the part of the crown for these provinces had been conquered, and the government have no rights, but what had been given by the Mahomedan law, and for this reason it was important to decide the question, by what law the real property in Calcutta was to be distributed; it would come to the point, does property granted to aliens revert to the crown after their death? this was of great importance, for nothing could be more dangerous than the principle contended for when so much land was held by foreigners in this country.

Mr. Prinsep next remarked, that he had been given to understand, the next kin claimed the unapplied residue and the legacy left for the establishment of the Lucknow charity, because it could not be carried into effect. To such claims he was not instructed to offer any opposition, but he should imagine their Lordships were not inclined to raise any new charities, and would therefore divide these sums amongst those already in existence, for to his relations, the testator left specific legacies, while the absolute sum to charities could not be well ascertained as it was to go on increasing and being applied to the enlargement of them, and this showed that such charity was the object, principally kept in view by the testator and for this reason the residue ought to be divided between the Calcutta and City of Lyons Charities.

Mr. Prinsep said it had been referred to the Master to enquire as to the will of Louis Martin, with a view to ascertaining the residue, and beyond this, with the exception of the practice in the Mofussil of distributing the property of foreigners, there appeared nothing to be referred back and he thought that the Court was in such a situation, as to determine most of the points and settle whether all the property was to pass under the will or a part was to revert to the Company as the delegated Sovereigns of the country. If the testator had a right to hold land in the Mofussil by deed, he might pass it to another, by will to his Trustee, as was meant to be done in this case, and it had been decided by the Court in a former instance, that in the case of an alien holding lands in Calcutta, the widow was entitled to her dower, so that the son of an alien, he being born in Calcutta, might inherit.

The Chief Justice remarked that it had been also decided, that an alien the son of an alien could not inherit.

Mr. Cleland followed Mr. Prinsep on the same side, and he contended for two points: first, that the testator at the time of his death had an English domicile; secondly, that the residue, as the Lucknow charity could not be effected, must go to the other charities and that the doctrine of cypre did not apply to it. Upon the first point the case of Bruce and Bruce was strong, as he held a commission in the Company's Service, and the case of Munro and Douglas was also worthy of much attention; in that case the testator died in Scotland. Mrs. Munro claimed that his domicile was Scotch, which if she could maintain, by the law of that country she would be entitled to half his property and she founded her claim upon the principle of Scotch law, that when a man has acquired a new domicile and loses it, he is considered to belong to his domicile in origin; in England he is considered to belong to the second till he has regularly acquired a new one; and in

that case it was decided, that Munro, holding a commission, had acquired an English domicile and where he died did not signify. The case of the Indian Chief showed that a foreigner residing within any of the Factories of the East, was subject to the British law; and that an Indian domicile was in fact an English one, the case of Bruce and Bruce was an express authority.

Mr. Cleland contended, that the Court would not consider this as a case of intestacy, where the testator had put himself under the protection of the British law and wished, as was evident from his will, his domicile to be considered as English; and this he considered took it out of the cases of intestacy. It appeared from the will, (part of which he here read at length) that the intention of the testator was, that the residue should be kept till it amounted to ten lacks, and then be distributed amongst the Calcutta and Lyons charity, and as that in Oude could not be established, it must revert to the other two mentioned. The court could only appropriate the fund for Lucknow in the way stated in the will, for though the general rule was as laid down by Mr. Roper, that where a charitable bequest could not be given effect to in the way stated in the will, the doctrine *cypre* applied and the funds, should be appropriated as nearly as possible in accordance with the wishes of the testator; but there was an exception to this where a specific not a general charity was the intention, as in the case before the court, where the clear object was to gratify his ambition by the establishments and support of particular institutions.

Mr. Cleland cited several cases to shew first that, where a bequest was left for a specific charitable purpose, that to apply it to any other was a bad bequest; secondly, that where a charity was left for a particular purpose, it could not be given to the poor at large; thirdly, that if it was the intention of the testator to give charity generally, the rule was the Court could apply it, but not unless it appeared so clearly from the will, so that, the Lucknow charity having been given for the establishment of a College, the Court could apply it in no other way, but the funds must go with the residue to the other charities, as they appeared from the will to be the great objects of the testator's care. With reference to the landed property in Oude, under the Musselman Law, he had a right to distribute that under his will.

Mr. Minchin began by stating to the Court, on the part of one of the next of kin, who had sent out a power of Attorney to Mr. Abbott with directions to bring his interests forward, his right, on the authority of a case in England, to be allowed to come in now, though at a late period, consenting to be bound by the decree.

The Chief Justice remarked that he might, but it should be brought forward by a specific motion and it might, he thought, be done after the hearing.

The Chief Justice enquired who was the attorney for the city of Lyons and was informed that Mr. Abbott had a power of Attorney for both the City of Lyons and the next of kin, and that Messrs. Ronald and Master were the Attornies in both cases.

Mr. Minchin began by stating, that if General Martin had not been a Christian, residing in the kingdom of Oude, he should have held that he had, at the time of his death, a Mahomedan domicile, but he felt the weight of that fact, and would not press it, but would apply his arguments to the charities.

Mr. Minchin in his remarks, took four different points, upon which he argued with great talent; the first was, that where the charity was to be established out of the jurisdiction of the Court, in a foreign country, the Court had no power over the funds to distribute them, and he cited in support, the case of the Provost of Edinburgh versus Aubry, by which it appeared, that where a bequest was made in England for the establishment of a charity in Scotland, the Court of Chancery had no power to distribute it, but must pay it over to the Scottish Court to be by them applied.

The Chief Justice remarked, that this was a christian charity, and asked if its distribution was to be left to the Mahomedan Government of Oude, and was Constantia House to be kept up for no purpose?

Mr. Minchin observed, that he was for that reason to consider it void, and even if the Court felt itself bound to keep up the House where the testator lies buried, the other parts were void; he next came to the second part of his argument which

was; that there being a particular mode of distribution pointed out by the will of the testator, which formed the essence of the bequest; that it could not be distributed in any other way than that pointed out, or the bequest was void. The testator in his will, at great length pointed out, the manner in which the building was to be carried on, and it could hardly be denied that the great object and essence was the establishment of a College for christian education within the walls of Constantia, and the release of prisoners; from the Report of the Master, it appeared that effect could be given to neither of the objects, those were therefore void; but beyond this, there was the fact of their being in a foreign country, and their Lordships had therefore no jurisdiction over the funds to distribute them.

The Chief Justice remarked, that there was no finding in the report of the Master, that the House of Constantia could not be kept up, and the Court might still appropriate funds for that purpose, but was not some beneficial use to be made of it?

Mr. Minchin contended, that if the charity could not be carried fully into effect, in all particulars, that being void in part, it was void in all; but the doctrine of *cypre* or the argument that their Lordships could apply it in any other way was of no weight in the case before the Court; there was no doubt they would when the charity was given for a general purpose, and if there were no trustees, the King as *parens patrie* could distribute the funds in any charity he pleased. He cited the case of *Maurice versus the Bishop of Durham*, and contended that the Court had no power to distribute the funds in a foreign country, and provided the bequest failed by the law of that country, it was void, and then went to the third point; that where there was a bequest which could not be carried into effect, it goes to the next of kin and not into the residue. This Mr. Minchin contended he would show from the will itself, and for this purpose he read the first clause by which it appeared the testator had applied a specific sum to it, and the last to show that he had not provided for it in the residuary clause, as he never contemplated a failure of the charity, and cited a case where the testator directed, that after the payment of all debts and legacies, the residue should be given so and so, but one of the sons dying it was decided that his legacy should be divided between the next of kin, and not go into the general residue.

Mr. Minchin came lastly to the point; where by the residuary clause, it was provided, that the residue, if it amounted to ten lacks was to be divided, if the third of that sum, in consequence of the inability of the Court to give effect to the Lucknow charity, be carried to the credit of the others, that would be a residue upon a residue and must therefore go to the next of kin, and thus he supported upon a case cited from first Swanson. Mr. Minchin also claimed the legacy which had been left by the testator to Pere Martin, and there was no doubt that it had lapsed, as he died in the life time of the testator, and this amounted to forty thousand rupees with interest. With reference to the question whether or not the general residue had been disposed of by the will, he had felt the force of it very strongly, and he should not press it, but he claimed on behalf of the next of kin, the entire amount of the bequest to the Lucknow charity, which could not be carried into effect; the sum which was to be invested, sufficient to realise four thousand rupees a year, to be paid for the release of prisoners in Oude, which could not be done; the third of the residue of ten lacks which was to go to the Lucknow charity, and the lapsed legacy of Pere Martin.

NOVEMBER 6, 1830.

THIRD DAY.

Mr. Dickens appeared on behalf of the next of kin, and supported the arguments of Mr. Minchin; the first question to be considered was the domicile of testator, and upon this point he would not go over the ground nor cite the authorities which had, in the course of this case, been so frequently discussed; but he contended that if it had not been for the religion of General Martin, his domicile would have been *ex-facto* in Lucknow, and held that if a European foreigner, dying in the Mofussil, had other than a British domicile, which was an important consideration in the present case, it would depend upon the powers

of the Governor General in Council, to make regulations. The first act which gave him that power was the 13 of G. III. chap. 63; Mr. Dickens then cited the 21 G. III. chap. 70; the 33 G. III.; the 37 G. III. chap. 143, which brought him down to the year 1797, when the state of Factories in the East might have been pretty well considered to have ceased; then the 37, and 40 of G. III. chap. 73, in which nothing was said of Factories and brought the time down to 1800, in which year the testator died; and then the 47 G. III. chap. 78 sec. 2 which fixed the powers of legislation of the Governor General in Council up to 1807, and he said; that from a careful consideration of these different acts, it was his opinion, that the point rested thus; if a European foreigner, residing in India, had an English domicile, no regulation of the Governor General in Council had power to alter it, except that regulation was duly registered in the Supreme Court; certainly not if unregistered. Mr. Dickens said, that the reason he was anxious to have the testator still considered a Frenchman, and that he had an English domicile, was simply that he was ignorant what harm he might be doing to some of his clients, if it were determined otherwise by the Court, for he could not say by what law, these funds, which were now litigating in France, might there be distributed. In this country, he said, all foreigners required the licence of the United Company.

The Chief Justice knew of no act of Parliament, which required a foreigner to have a licence.

Mr. Dickens said, perhaps not to come to Bengal, but the Governor General in Council, had power to remove a foreigner for a reasonable cause; now in Blackstone, it was laid down as a principle, that in a country where the laws and usages were inapplicable to the foreigner, he took with him so much of the common law of his own country as was necessary for his government; so a foreigner could not be compelled to adopt the British Law, if it did not hold out to him its benefits; if he had not the advantages of that law, he could not be made to suffer by its disabilities, so in the case before the Court the doctrine of escheat could not apply, and he used this argument with reference to the claim which had been set up by the Advocate General, to a portion of the testator's property, on behalf of the crown.

Mr. Dickens next referred to the will, and argued from different clauses of it, that the next of kin were entitled to the residue, and then argued, that the bequest to the Lucknow establishment should go to them also, as the Court had decided it could not give it effect; he contended that the doctrine of cypres did not apply, and that it being a bequest for a particular purpose if it failed in part, it failed in the whole, and the fund would fall into the general residue of the estate, or go to the next of kin, to the latter he should contend.

The Chief Justice remarked, that the Master in his report had not taken into consideration, the assistance which might be received from the Supreme Government of this country, and his Lordship did not think it was impossible to have it carried into effect through their assistant.

Mr. Dickens showed that the King of Oude would not permit the liberation of prisoners, and that though he might sanction the establishment of a College, it was not of such a nature as the one contemplated by the testator, the object of which was conversion to Christianity. The testator never intended to devote Constantia House for a tomb only, but to provide a residence for a limited period for European gentlemen, and when his long residence in the country and the inconveniences which were experienced by Europeans in Oude were considered, he did not know that the plan was an irrational one, considering the prejudices of the East. The Chief Justice said it would be a strange combination; a Tomb, a School, a Hotel and a Zenanah.

Mr. Dickens showed from the will, that each was to be separate and distinct; and said, that the school was to be one for the instruction of youth in the principles of the Christian religion, under the superintendence of the King of Oude, and from the correspondence which had been given in evidence before the Master, it was evident such an establishment would never be sanctioned at Lucknow.

The Counsel were referred to letters from the Resident at Oude to Mr. Swinton, and one from the same to Mr. Stirling, forwarding a letter from the King declin-

ing the money for the release of prisoners, alleging that most of those in jail were for murder or theft, but stating that he had no objection to the erection of a college; the Resident in his letter seemed to despair of the success of such an institution.

The Chief Justice thought it most extraordinary, that the testator who resided so long in Lucknow, should have made so great a mistake, as to leave a large sum of money to be appropriated in a manner which no Court could ever carry into effect; still he was no doubt a man of intelligence and must have been well acquainted with the customs of that country.

Mr. Dickens said, that at the time of the testator's death, the Government of Oude was in different hands, and its Councils were marked with a spirit of comparatively great liberality; he considered that the Court had sufficient evidence now to show, that the Lucknow charity could not be carried into effect, and if not, then it went to the next of kin.

The reference to the Master was under the decree of 1822, to report whether it could be carried into effect with the approbation of the Government of Oude, and it was impossible to suppose a christian college could ever be established with the concurrence of a Mahomedan King, and it would not be contended, be sufficient to establish a school, for the bequest of the testator was specific and if it could not be carried into effect, it was void and must go to the next of kin, on the authority of the case of Maurice against the Bishop of Durham, and he contended that the cases cited by the Advocate General and others, applied only to a general charity, where, no doubt, if it failed the King, as *parens patrias* could distribute it, but the one in question was specific for a college for the instruction of youth, in the principles of the christian religion.

Mr. Dickens then claimed on the authority of cases which he cited, the third of the residue of ten lacs which could not be applied to the Lucknow charity, on the ground, that to divide it as a residue, would make it a residue, upon a residue, which must go to the next of kin, and he further claimed the lapsed legacy left to Pere Martin.

Mr. Advocate General replied in a short address, in which he regretted that the leader for the City of Lyons, whose interests he conceived were nearly connected with his own, had afforded him so little assistance; he had been told that the Government had no power of escheats, but it had nevertheless, he said, been exercised, and in all cases the property had been restored on petition; he denied that the power of Government in the Mofussil was drawn from any Mahomedan power, but was vested in it by act of Parliament, and then took a review of the different arguments which had been brought forward by the counsel for the next of kin and said, Mr. Minchin had stated that the doctrine of escheats did not apply to the establishment of a new charity at Lucknow, but where the bequest appeared to have been given in a spirit of general charity and for the purpose of handing down his name to posterity, he, the Advocate General, appearing for the public, did not desire to have it established there. The College was to be for a particular purpose, and where it could not be carried into effect in Oude the establishment of such an institution for the instruction of youth in christian knowledge within the territories of the United Company, would come nearer the intention of the testator, than that the funds should go to those to whom he had left specific legacies. The King of Oude had objected to such an establishment within his territories, and he did not think that the difficulty could be overcome by any application to the Supreme Government; the Governor General had no doubt a great control over the Military establishments in Oude, but he did not think he had ever attempted to contend for a supremacy in the municipal government of that country, and for this reason he did not think Government would interfere; this he begged to say was only his private opinion drawn from the circumstances. The great object of the testator, he contended, was charity, and for that reason the funds left to Lucknow should go to the other charities, and as he had left a larger sum to that of Calcutta than any other, he considered it should be carried to the credit of that, as it appeared to be the great object of the testator's care.

The Chief Justice, after some consultation with Mr. Justice Ryan, said that the Court would take time to consider what judgment it would give, and what

it was to do, as effect, it appeared, could not be given to the charitable bequest of the testator made to Lucknow, and upon this he felt quite at a loss, what course to pursue. He did not think the Court could refuse to keep up the house of Constantia and an establishment of persons for lighting and taking care the tomb, as directed, then if the house was to be kept up, was no other use to be made of it, and were others to be prevented from employing it to any good purpose? Then how was the sum left for charity to Lucknow to be employed? upon this, his Lordship felt quite at a loss after the opinion which had just been given by the Advocate General. If the Court found it could not apply the fund as directed, it should go to make up the sum of ten lacs and then the first thing, he thought, that should be done, was to be distributed, one-third each to the charities at Lyons and Calcutta, and then one-third would go to the residue which should be divided; still one-third for Lucknow would remain unappropriated and then Mr. Dickens' case would apply; but the question would then arise, whether it should fall back or be given to the next of the kin. The Court, his Lordship said, should endeavour to find out a proper person to keep up the house at Constantia as the executor would clearly be bound to do so, and now that Court had taken that office upon itself, it became equally imperative upon it, and he considered it would be wrong to abandon it; but how on earth to effect the rest of the bequest, he felt, he confessed, quite at a loss; this was the great difficulty, and though there were other points, requiring consideration, he did not apprehend he should find much difficulty in making up his mind upon them. As to the question of the heir-at-law, he felt that the court was in a situation to declare there was none according to the English Law, after the commissions to France and the lapse of thirty years.

NOVEMBER 8, 1830.

The arguments upon the Will of General Martin closed yesterday, Mr. Dickens having been heard for the next of kin, and the Advocate General, in reply for the Informant.

The Court delivered no decision but the Chief Justice said, that the case was one of very great importance, and the Judges would take some time to consider upon it, as it involved several important matters which required much consideration; but upon these, he would feel no difficulty, he apprehended, in making up his mind, but a great difficulty presented itself upon which he felt quite at a loss, the inability of the Court to carry into effect the testator's intentions as to the Charity at Lucknow, in consequence of the refusal of the King of Oude to permit the contemplated establishment in his dominions.

COURT MARTIAL AT BOMBAY.

EXTRACT FROM GENERAL ORDERS, HEAD-QUARTERS, BOMBAY, THURSDAY, 6TH APRIL, 1830.

At a General Court Martial, held at Bombay on Monday the 22d of March 1830, and at which Colonel H. Sullivan, of H. M. 6th Regiment of Foot, is President; Captain William Spiller, of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, was tried on the following Charge:

Captain William Spiller, of the 5th Regiment of Native Infantry, placed in arrest by order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, on the following Charge; viz.

For highly scandalous and disgraceful conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman in the following instances:

1st Instance.—In having permitted himself to be most grossly insulted on the public stage at Bombay, on the 30th of January 1830, by words expressed to him by Philip Baron, Esquire, of the Hon'ble Company's Civil Service, without resenting such insult at the time, or taking any steps for the vindication of his character, until six days after the said occurrence had taken place.

2d Instance.—For having in a letter, addressed to Captain T. R. Billamore, of the 1st Grenadier Regiment, and dated the 4th February 1830, and on other occasions

given knowingly a false account of the occurrence referred to in the preceding instance, and assigned false and unfounded reasons for his not having immediately resented the insult therein specified.

3d instance.—For having by such conduct justly exposed himself to the opprobrium of being informed by the copy of a paper writing, the original of which bears date the 9th February 1830, and is signed in the names and by the desire of a number of gentlemen after they were made fully acquainted with the circumstances of the case, that Mr. Bacon was not bound, after what had passed, to afford him the satisfaction for the insult offered to him, due from one gentleman to another.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

(Signed) J. W. AYLIFERSON,
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Bombay, 8th March, 1830.

Upon which Charge the Court came to the following decision:

Finding and Sentence.—The Court having maturely weighed and considered all that has been adduced in support of the prosecution, as well as what has been brought forward on the defence, are of opinion, that the Prisoner, Captain William Spiller, of the 5th Regiment of Native Infantry, is guilty of all and every part of the Charge which has been preferred against him, with exception of the first part of the second instance—viz. "in having in a letter addressed to Captain T. R. Bismore, of the 1st Grenadier Regiment, and dated the 4th of February, 1830, and on other occasions, given knowingly a false account of the occurrence referred to in the preceding instance," of which they do therefore acquit him.

The Court having found the Prisoner guilty to the extent above specified, in breach of the Articles of War in such cases made and provided, do therefore adjudge him, Captain William Spiller, to be dismissed from the Honourable Company's Service.

(Signed) HENRY SULLIVAN,

Col. and Lieut.-Col. H. M. 6th Foot, President.

(Signed) VANS KENNEDY,

Judge Advocate General.

Approved,

(Signed)

SIDNEY BECKWITH, Lieut. General.

The Court having performed a painful but imperative duty in finding the Prisoner guilty, beg respectfully to recommend him to the clemency of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

In thus expressing a wish that mercy may be extended in the present case, the Court are impressed with the hope that the gallantry so frequently displayed by the Prisoner, and the high and apparently merited character which he has hitherto borne, will appear to His Excellency sufficient grounds for the Court thus earnestly interesting themselves in the Prisoner's fate.

(Signed) H. SULLIVAN,

Col. and Lieut.-Col. H. M. 6th Foot.

The Commander in Chief approves the sentence, but in consideration of the strong recommendation of the Court, remits the punishment.

The pain that has been given the Court to pass the sentence they have done on Captain Spiller is not greater than that which the Commander-in-Chief feels in publishing it to the Army. That an officer, distinguished through a career of long and arduous service, by zeal, activity, and valour, and who has received in high employment such marks of confidence and approbation from the Government he serves, should have forgotten that the strict maintenance of the high character of an officer and a gentleman was a duty on which no reliance on established reputation, much less the sordid calculation of questionable pecuniary transactions, can admit of being compromised for one moment, is a melancholy reflection. Captain Spiller has transgressed against this principle, and subjected himself to the consequent punishment.

The Commander-in-Chief cannot desire to conceal the feeling excited in his mind by the perusal of the Court Martial. He can discover nothing in the conduct of any individual connected with the transaction which he can mark by his approbation. There is much which perhaps it was his duty to comment upon with severity; but he refrains, and also from instituting farther proceedings from a wish to protect the honour of the army and harmony of society, from the injury both might sustain by the further agitation of an affair, the recollection of which should only exist to warn all from future concern in such matters.

With this impression, the Commander-in-Chief deems it his duty to publish to those under his command, that the re-agitation or revival, in any shape, of the proceedings which have led to this trial, will be visited by his severest displeasure. Captain William Spiller is released from arrest and is to return to his duty.

The General Court Martial, of which Colonel H. Sullivan, of H. M. 6th Regiment of Foot, is President, is dissolved.

S. POWELL,

Depty. Adj. Genl. of the Army.

MR. BACON'S ADDRESS AT THE END OF THE PRINTED TRIAL.

In the publication of these proceedings, circulated by him, I have taken upon myself to leave out a few of the words I made use of during the altercation with (between?) Captain Spiller and myself. I acknowledge that they were of the grossest nature, and nothing but the extreme state of irritation I was in at the moment could have induced me so far to have forgotten myself, and I trust that by thus frankly confessing my error it may plead as an excuse for not publishing that language, which I must ever regret having made use of.

I have omitted publishing the names of the gentlemen* who gave their opinions, that I was not bound to give Captain Spiller the satisfaction he required out of delicacy, wishing to connect as few individuals as possible with such extraordinary proceedings.

(Signed) P. BACON.

EXTRACT FROM THE COPY OF THE TRIAL, PRINTED AT THE SUMMACHAR PRESS—
PAGE 33.

Philip Bacon, Esq., H. C. Service, examined by the Judge Advocate.

Q. On the race course on the morning of the 30th January, did some words pass between you and Captain Spiller?

A. Yes.

Q. State what these words were?

A. When I got down to the race course, I heard Captain Spiller talking about his horse *Benedict* being distanced, when he said "it was principally done through the evidence of Mr. Bacon's Jockey, whose master I had beaten both here and at Poona, and who would, in all probability, if he had been asked the question, have declared that my horse *Benedict* was never on the course at all." These words naturally incensed me, and I exclaimed, "I'll be damned if he would have said so. I do not know what right you have to come down on the course insulting every body. You are a damned dirty fellow." Captain Spiller then said, "A dirty fellow!" I replied, "Yes, a damned dirty fellow," and then followed the words which I must ever regret having made use of "You may cram that!"

Q. In what tone and manner did you address these words to Captain Spiller?

A. In a very incensed manner, feeling so much incensed at the insult offered to me, as I could not but fancy, through my servant.

Q. Was your language intended as an insult?

A. It was intended to convey my thorough disgust at the imputation, and I considered it as an insult on account of the words made use of.

Q. Did Captain Spiller in any manner resent the language addressed by you to him?

A. Not in any way.

Q. Did you afterwards receive a message on the subject from Captain Spiller?

A. Captain Billamore called upon me, Captain Spiller's friend, on Sunday the 7th February, but no message was delivered.

Q. Did you, or a friend on your part, afterwards receive a message from Captain Spiller?

A. Yes, on Monday afternoon a friend on my part received one.

Q. By whom was this message delivered?

A. By Captain Brough.

Then follows this witness's account of the money transactions between him and the accused, and that officer's confederates at the Poona and Bombay Races.—*From a Correspondent.—Bombay Courier.*

* Above twenty-five convened on the — February, at the house of one of the first gentlemen in the Civil Service. On the trial sat Colonels Sullivan, (President,) a, Whish, and Goodfellow; Majors Green, J. W. Dursterville, and Nixon; Messrs Bolton, Manson, Hickes, Stevenson, Schuler, Sterling, Fawcett, and Cooke, Lieut. Col. Vane Kennedy, J. A. G.

LUCKNOW.

Lucknow is a large, irregular, dirty town, extending along the south side of a small stream called from its serpentine course, the Goomutic or Aleander, and decorated with a number of beautiful gardens laid out on its banks. The Palace of the King, lies towards the eastward of the town, on the river side and fronting it. It consists of six principal Courts—the first is an area called Puteh Myhlāh for his Majesty's equipage and attendants. The entrance to this place is through two lofty gateways, over the first is a room called the Nowbut Khānā or Orchestra for martial music, which plays morning and evening. The second is the state apartments encompassing a square garden, together with an external enclosure for smaller rooms. This is called Bowlie, from a large well within it, which includes a stair case and smaller recesses, with openings in the well from top to bottom. These rooms are calculated for cool retirement during the hot weather—the apertures through the wall of the well, and the dripping of water renders the air quite refreshing. At the corner opposite the Bowlie, is an arcaded chamber with a piazza for sleeping in during the solstitial months, the dimension of it are about 18 feet square, with a boarded floor—purdas, (falling curtains) of khus khus and crimson velvet superbly embroidered fill up the arcades. All round the piazza are fountains falling into a carved marble basin from whence servants continually sprinkle the khus-khus purdahs.

Parallel to the second Court, and to the eastward of it, is a handsome edifice raised on an arched terrace, entirely of stone. This building called Sungee Dalaun (or Stone Court) comprises a grand hall, surrounded with a double arcade crowned with four cupolas at the Corners and one at the principal front, covered with silver doubly gilt, at the extremity of the terrace are two wings for morning and evening resort. From both fronts extends a long, flower garden beautifully laid out, and divided into parterres by walks and fountains—along the side walls runs a corridor, forming one continued arbour of vines, which shades its whole roof. To this garden there are four entrances, one on the North side, through a covered passage for the access of the ladies, two others through spacious gateways on the east and west; and a fourth on the south. Within the precincts of this garden is a small mosque with gilt minarets, commodious offices, and swings for ladies exercise.

To the north of the Sungee Dalaun is another garden Court containing public offices erected by Shujā Dowlah called Mutchee Bhowan, remarkable for nothing further than being the first structure of the Subahs of Lucknow. In a line with Mutchee Bhowan and to the west of it lies the Zunanah, three heavy piles of unshapely houses called Sheesh Muhul, Khoord Muhul, and Rung Muhul, the walls thereof being high, with few windows, and those small and latticed, nothing of course can be discerned within them.

Separated from the palace by a street only is a flower garden called Hoosin Baug bordering on the river, and enclosed with a brick wall covered with vines. In its front stands three stone bastions, the two corner ones supporting on arches, two oval fluted cupolas covered with silver, gilt.

On the centre bastion stands an octagon summer house with a flat roof, and within the Garden are parterres, fountains, baths and dressing rooms. Before all the gateways of the palace and Zunanahs, are sareens, or small walls, which conceal the entrances.

On the summit of almost all the roofs of the palace (particularly the Zunanahs) are bred flocks of pigeons, to the number of about an hundred in each flock. They are selected for the beauty of their plumage and those of similar colour (such as white with black heads, black with white tails, all brown, all mottled &c. &c.) are kept together. Boys are employed to feed and teach them variety of flights. When on the wing they keep in a cluster, and at a whistle fly either away, ascend, descend, or return home according to the signal.

During the whole day and night elephants, camels, and horses, all accoutred, with palkees, guards, and all sorts of attendants ready at hand, remain in constant waiting before the gates of the palace. Boats are always in the same readiness too at the water side.

His Majesty seldom moves out of his Palace till after candle light, he is then dressed in the English fashion and attended by European Aids-de-Camp. During the greater part of the day he diverts himself in his Zunanabs with the Ladies. His usual conveyance from one Zunanab to another, when cool, is a gold Tonjohn carried by women.

There are few Sovereigns whose retinues and equipages are more sumptuous. Besides a numerous train of elephants, camels, draught cattle of various species, the King of Oude possesses a stud of above two thousand horses, a thousand of which are, perhaps paragons of their kind. On processional festivals two or three hundred are frequently seen together, magnificently caparisoned, and his elephants, palankeens and carriages, resplendent with cloth of gold and embroidery. Contiguous to the palace there is a museum, a menagerie, and an armoury all worthy of observation.—*Bengal Hurk. and Chron. Nov. 1.*

Agha Meer was released from confinement on the 23d Rubi oos-sani and proceeded to join his family at Cawnpore. Out of the sums deposited by him at the Residency to meet claims, considerable sums had been disbursed by the Resident to those whose demands were proved to be just.

Chuprassets on the part of the English Government had been put in charge of the different houses and gardens of Agha Meer. On the occasion of the Resident's visiting one of the gardens, trays in the usual form had been offered on the part of Agha Meer and accepted.

Mohammud Mah, a rebellious chief who had gained some advantages over the King's Troops, had been subdued and slain. His head was exposed on the City Gate.—Sheoddeen a noted outlaw Robber had been apprehended.

Bagum Gardener had paid a complimentary visit to the King, at Shah Bagh, and was received with attention. The Colonel was also a visitor at Lucknow.

Ram Dyal, who is still under arrest, had had other interviews with the Resident, and is mentioned as having been examined amongst other matters regarding five hundred gold mohurs, which Thukoor Hurkarah had taken from him in the King's name and the application of which was involved in some mystery. Thukoor Hurkaru was in confinement at the residency.

The King is represented as in great grief at the departure of Agha Meer. This, and some events preceding it, are surmised as the cause of diminished cordiality between the two states; indicated (among other signs) by the non-reception at the residency of the trays, which had been usually presented on the part of the King, in observance of an estimated complimentary custom.—*Bengal Hurk. and Chron. Nov. 2.*

PROTESTANT NUNNERIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU AND CHRONICLE.

SIR,—From the observations which have appeared in the columns of your paper on the subject of my proposed plan of establishing an asylum for the assistance of females of the better classes of society in Bengal, I consider myself called upon to enter more fully on the subject. I am aware that monastic retirement, and hard labour, would not be considered as relief, to necessitous ladies, whether English, or British Indian, but an increase of evils. The management of a Silk Factory for feeding and rearing the Silk Worm, and winding off the Silk, would involve no such necessity, for when the superintendence is divided among a number of ladies, the confinement and attendance which fall lightly on each individual; all that would be required of them, would be to see that the lower classes performed their duty, and that the worms were fed, and cleansed at stated hours, and to superintend the children, who must be employed in winding off the Silk. Such a mode of supporting themselves, would be the least irksome, that could be offered to ladies desirous of earning a subsistence for themselves, and would give them four months in the year for visiting their friends and relatives. If the more opulent, and influential ladies of the Presidency could be induced to come forward, and give their assistance towards such an establishment, it would be the means of relieving much real misery, and rescuing many of their own sex from destruction. To enter into the details, necessary for the management and government of an in-

stitution of this kind, would be swelling the columns of a newspaper too much. In a committee of ladies, rules and regulations, might be drawn up, to which such ladies as wished to benefit by the institution should be bound to attend, under the forfeiture of their monthly payments, or expectations from the society. I flatter myself, from the experiment made in England, by Lady Isabella King, that the same plans might be carried into effect in this Country for the Protestant Ladies of the East as well disposed to regulate their conduct, by the rules of good manners, and live in the harmony with each other, as those in England. I propose, to assimilate the establishment, as near as possible to that of a Convent near Oporto, where three hundred ladies of the first families in Portugal, but of small fortunes, are received as boarders, but are at liberty, to remove at pleasure, and who are admitted into the first Society in Oporto. As the greatest proportion of the Widows, and Orphans, Civil and Military, have only small pensions to support them, a respectable residence, suited to the circumstances of all those admitted to the establishment, (every Lady being treated with the same respect, whether assisting in the factory, or received as boarders,) would be of the greatest benefit to all; the Widows of Subaltern Officers, and other Ladies in the Army, whose husbands being on service in the field, are left exposed and unprotected in forts, I propose to admit; as boarders, at the rate of their husbands' pay; and the widows according to the amount of their pensions. I apprehend the Hoogly district, in or near Bandel would be the most eligible place for an establishment of the kind, as being but a short distance from the Presidency, and in the neighbourhood of good Society.

There has been hitherto but little encouragement given to ladies, who have established Schools in India, as all who have the means, send their children to England for education, while those who place them in Seminaries here, pay so irregularly, and there are so many children left, in a state of destitution on the hands of the Ladies who have establishments of the kind, that it is not in their power, to pay assistants, properly qualified for the task of tuition. From the information I have received, for the last twenty years, there have been only two Ladies, who have engaged in the Scholastic line, that have realized a competency to retire on. From the retrenchments, that have taken place, in every department, and the agents not being disposed to make advances, as heretofore, a new order of things, must take place, which will oblige parents to educate their female children at least, in the country. If the Officers of the Bengal Army, who constitute the greatest proportion of the Company's covenanted servants in this Presidency, would give their support to the annexing a school to the establishment, much good might arise from such an arrangement, as one of the heaviest burthens on a junior Officer, without Staff appointment, is the expence attending the education of his children. If regular payments were made, it would be in the power, of the Lady managers, of such an institution, as is now submitted to the public consideration, and more especially to the Officers of the Bengal Army, to educate children at a less expence, and at the same time, give them the advantage of every accomplishment they could acquire in England. I am of opinion, if the Government would give its support to the undertaking, that the public contributions should be paid into the hands of trustees, appointed by the Supreme Court. No doubt there are many gentlemen attached to it, who would receive the contribution, without charging commission, and appoint a committee to settle in what manner, it should be appropriated: the expence of furnishing a house, for such an establishment, would be much less in India, than in England, as every Lady here, is expected to furnish her own apartment.

Your's obediently,

Sudder Street, Chowringhee, }
Nov. 1, 1830.

Z. DAVY.

In our Correspondence department will be found a letter from Miss Davy having reference to some remarks of ours on her plan of a proposed Asylum in this country for respectable females of straitened or distressed circumstances. We have already expressed our general approbation of her scheme, though we suggested the probability of any thing like monastic seclusion or severe manual exercise being considered an insuperable objection to females in this country, accustomed to an indolent and easy life, as far as corporeal exertions are concerned. This objectionable point

Miss Davy has satisfactorily explained. No employment of a trying nature would be required, and the retirement would by no means be rigid, as for four months the management of the Silk Factory attached to the establishment, and which would be the principal labour, would be almost suspended, and during this period the ladies might occupy their time as they pleased, in visits to their friends or home occupations and amusements. The proposal of attaching a school to the Asylum for the education of children is one that has our hearty approbation, for in no way could necessitous ladies more gracefully and usefully employ themselves than in teaching the "young idea how to shoot." The time is fast approaching, we fear when many of our countrymen, who in happier days would never have thought of educating their children any where but in England, will be compelled by the narrowness of their means to educate them in this country.

It is therefore highly desirable, that schools should be established on a footing at once reasonable and respectable, and if the proposed asylum should be carried into effect, we have every reason to suppose that a scholastic institution connected with it, might be the means of increasing the fund of the general establishment, and adding to the comforts of the females, at the same time that many officers and others in limited circumstances might be enabled to rear their children in a decent and creditable manner at a small expense.

We recommend Miss Davy to make her plan somewhat more decisive and explicit, and distribute printed copies of it with applications for patronage and support.—*Bengal Hurk. and Chron.* Nov. 5.

ASIATIC SOCIETY—PHYSICAL COMMITTEE.

At the meeting of the Committee, held on Wednesday evening, the 27th October, 1830—the following communications were read :

A letter from the Resident at Nagpore, requesting information on the subject of the experiment of boring for water.

A letter from the Russian Resident Minister at Harburgh, Baron Struve, communicated through Mr. H. Velthousen, presenting to the Society a selection of rare Norwegian Minerals, and requesting in return a series of Oriental specimens from the Society's Cabinet.

A letter from the Secretary to the Royal Society, acknowledging the receipt of the First Part of the Asiatic Researches, Physical Class, for 1829.

A letter from Dr. Gerard, of Soobathoo, transferred from the General Secretary, descriptive of some fossil remains of shells, discovered by him in the Himalayan range.

The lofty position in which the Doctor so unexpectedly encountered an extensive tract of shell formations, was ascertained by himself to have an elevation of 15,000 feet above the sea. One of the larger blocks, composed of a multitude of shells of different sizes, imbedded in a matrix of calcareous tufa, was broken off from a solid mass of 150 cubic feet, apparently all of the same structure.

Upon an examination of these fossils, four classes of shell formation were distinguished.

1st. A bivalve, varying in size from a quarter of an inch to two inches, very closely resembling the *Unio*, a fresh water shell which exists in great abundance in the plains, at the foot of the lower hills, and throughout the Dooab.

2nd. Varieties of the *Cardium*: the matrix in which these are imbedded differs from the former in being more calcareous. Many of the shells are lined with crystals of carbonate of lime.

3rd. Varieties of the *Ammonite*, *Nautilus*, and *Gryphite* genera. Most of them mineralized by iron, clay and pyrites, some enclosing calcareous crystals.

4th. *Belemnites* and *Orthoceratites*, mineralized by the same material as the *Ammonites*. Of the two latter classes of fossils, Dr. Gerard had, on a former occasion, presented a rich assortment to the Society. Their abundance in the beds of various mountainous torrents especially the Gunduk, had been long known, as they form an indispensable article in the Sacra of the Hindu Thakoorwaree, under the name of the *Saligram*. The occurrence, however, of the fresh water

shell Unio, at the elevation of 15,000 feet, has been first brought to light by Dr. Gerard's enterprising visit to these lofty regions.

The following contributions to the Museum were laid on the table :

1. Specimens of Anthracite Coal, from the Kurukpoor hills, near Baghulpoor, by the Secretary.

2. Bituminous Coal, from the banks of the Warda river, near Chanda, by the Secretary.

3. Specimens of the coal from the coal-field at Palamoo, recently opened by Captain Sage, Barrack-master at Dinapoor, whose report on the subject, together with the previous official correspondence of Captain Franklin, during his visit thither in 1829, formed the subject of a Note drawn up by Captain Herbert, and read to the Society.

4. Specimens of the Garnet Sand from Cape Comorin, and some Fossil Seeds from a stratum of brown coal at Wuckelly, in Travancore—from Colonel W. Morrison.

The stratum is stated to have a depth of fifty feet, and to be situated 1-2 feet below the surface of the ground. The over-lying rock is laterite succeeded by strata of friable sand stone, aluminous clay, and bituminous shale. The strata are exposed to view by the encroachment of the sea. The seeds are supposed by Mr. Potter, of the Botanical Garden, to belong to the genus *Casuarina* of the natural order Terebinthaceæ. Seeds are frequently received from Penang and Madras, exactly resembling the fossil specimen.

5. Specimens of the Turquois and of the Rocks whence it is derived,—collected at the mines near Nishapoor, in Persia, by E. Stirling, Esq.

The Turquois occurs in veins or small conchoidal clusters in a matrix of iron clay, accompanied with pyrites, jasper, limonarge, sulphate, and carbonate of lime, hornblende, quartz, and felspar. It varies in colour from white earthy, yellow to light blue, and green of different shades. The blue appears to be the most rare variety.

On an examination of these genuine specimens, it was ascertained that their colouring matter was oxide of copper united with silice, alumine, iron, water, and sulphuric acid. They did not contain phosphoric acid, nor any material per centage of lime. A more complete analysis was promised to the class hereafter.

6. Specimen of sandstone from Agra, exhibiting a striking picture of ferruginous arborescence, presented by Major Jos. Stewart.

7. The progress of the Experimental Boring in the Fort was explained to the meeting, and specimens were produced of the several strata of clay down to the depth of 199 feet. No accident has hitherto occurred to impede the works, owing to the effective apparatus fitted up by Mr. Kyd for lifting the rods.

8. An examination of several bottles of water from the Hot Springs on the Aracan Coast, was communicated by the Secretary. The specimens were as follows :—

	<i>Specific gravity.</i>
1. Hot fountain at Eubien in Tavoy, ..	1001.7
2. Hot well at Lankven, ditto,	1002.4
3. Hot fountain at Sienlee, in Martaban,	1000.8
4. Petrifying rivulet at Mergui,	1000.7

Sulphate of Lime was the only salt present in an appreciable quantity in any of these specimens: in No. 2, it subsided in pearly spicular crystals, on boiling down the water to concentration.

9. Some discussion took place on the enlargement of the Mineralogical Department of the Society's Cabinet, and a resolution was passed, that steps should be taken to procure specimens of the crystalline gems of Ceylon, and the South of India.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

At the meeting of the 6th November, Mr. Allingham was elected a Member of the Society—and Mr. C. C. Egerton, Assistant Secretary. The following communications received since the last meeting, were laid before the Society. Notes of a case of Lithotomy with remarks, by Mr. Lindsay, Assistant Surgeon, Kamaoun. Two cases of Abscess of the Liver, communicated by the Medical Board. A letter from the Members of the Medical Society, belonging to the Bombay Presidency, expressing their warm approbation of the proceedings of the Society on the occasion of the death of the late Dr. Adam.

Mr. Burnard's account of amputation of the hip joint, and remarks on Lithotomy; Mr. Thomson's case of wounded abdomen; Mr. Hutchinson's communication on laceration of the small intestine, from eternal violence; Rajah Kaleekissen's letter on the Medical purpose to which Docata is applied by the Natives of Bengal; and Mr. Lindsay's notes on a case of Lithotomy, were then read and discussed by the meeting.

The subject of Mr. Burnard's operation on the hip joint, was a Native boy about twelve years of age, who, by a fall from a tree, had sustained a very severe compound fracture of the right thigh bone, some two inches below its neck. When called to the boy, Mr. Burnard found that the limb up to the fracture, was in a state of mortification. Above the fracture, there was a small extension of mortification—but there appeared no disposition of it to spread higher, and nearly the whole of the parts affected could be included in the incisions forming the flap. The hope of safety in this case was of course very faint, but even this Mr. B. considered it his duty not to abandon, and he performed the operation accordingly. The whole hæmorrhage did not exceed three or four ounces. The operation and dressing occupied about twenty minutes. The boy bore it well, and was returned to his bed very little exhausted. Symptoms of Tetanus, however, supervened—and his life was three days afterwards terminated by the disease.

Mr. Thomson's (of Malacca) case of wound of the abdomen was that of a young Malayan, who was reported to have been stabbed through the body with a spear on the 29th of April, 1830. Mr. Thomson was called to see the man next day. He found him laying on his right side with his legs drawn up, complaining of violent pain in his bowels, with urgent thirst and vomiting. Countenance anxious, skin clammy, respiration difficult, and pulse small and weak. It is unnecessary in this place to particularly describe the wound—suffice it, that it was apparently of a very serious nature, it was carefully and judiciously treated, and that the man was quite well again by the 14th June.

Mr. Hutchinson's case was one of post mortem examination, for judicial investigation. A Native have been beaten and kicked about the stomach, breast, &c. An irregular jagged rent or hole was found in one of the small intestines, which at once pointed out the cause of death.

Rajah Kaleekissen's letter stated that Docata, Ingly, or Tobacco, is used by the Natives as a Narcotic in Toothach. It is so used in Catarrh, and in both instances in the form of cigar. In cases of hoarseness, a little of the leaf is administered in a *pauw*, or in combination with Betel. Accordingly, Native singers use it on this account. It is also taken as a Sternutatory, in the form of powder—and in doses of three or four grains is given as a purgative.

Mr. Lindsay's operation of Lithotomy was performed on a Brahmin boy six years old. Mr. Lindsay proceeded upon the principle of what is called the Celsian operation—and the boy did well.—*Government Gazette.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

[FROM 1ST TO 29TH JANUARY 1830.]

- Drummond, C. G. : Asst. to the Magistrate and to the Collector of Land Revenue at Tipperah, Jan. 12.
- Harding, Charles ; Judge and Magistrate of the Northern Division of Bundelcund, January 12.
- La Touche, C. Asst. to the Collector of Land Revenue, and Customs at Mirzapore, January 12.
- McFarlan, D. ; Magistrate and Collector of Land Revenue, District of Jessore, January 16.
- Maxwell, R. W. ; Collector of Rajshahce, January 16.
- Pringle, J. A. ; Judge of the Zillah Court of Jessore, January 12.
- Sandys, T. ; Asst. to the Magistrate and to the Collector of Land Revenue at Shahabad, January 29.
- Trovelyan, C. E. ; Second Assistant to the Resident at Delhi, January 15.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.

[FROM 1ST JANUARY 1830.]

- Aldous, William, Captain ; 38th Regt. N. I. Furlough to Europe for private affairs, January 15.
- Alderson, J. C. Ensign ; appointed to do duty with 54th Regt. N. I. at Benares, and directed to join by water, Jan. 28.
- Alexander, J. Lieut. Col. removed from 69th to 19th Regt. N. I. Jan. 13.
- Allan, J. Surgeon, 69th Regt. N. I. Leave from 28th Feb. to 28th Octr. on Med. Cer. to visit Presidency, and afterwards to Europe, Jan. 7.
- Anderson, J. Lieut. to act as Adj. to 2d Brig. Horse Artillery vice Lieut. Dashwood, absent, Jan. 28.
- Anson, George Edward, Cornet ; 3d Regt. Light Cavalry at his own request resigned the Service of the Honble Company, Jan. 15.
- Barron, Thomas ; Lieut. Col ; 55th Regt. N. I. Furlough to Europe for health, Jan. 11.
- Bell, C. H. Capt ; removed from 1st Com. 1st Batt. to 3d Com. 3d Batt. Jan. 13.
- Bell, B. Assistant Surgeon ; 10th Regt. N. I. Leave from 27th Aug. to 12th Novr. 1828, on Med. Cer. to remain at Presidency, Jan. 15.
- Beavan, Robert, Supernumerary Lieut. , 31st Regiment N. I. brought on the effective strength of the Regt. vice A. Lee, deceased, Jan. 22.
- Bennett, Thomas, Ensign ; 9th Regt. N. I. Furlough, to Eur. for health, Jan. 15.
- Bolton, T. Captain ; Com. 2d Nuss. Batt. appointed an Extra A. D. C. to H. E. the Com. in Chief, Jan. 25.
- Brown, P. Lieut ; 29th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th March to 15th July, to visit Hills North of Deyrah, on private affairs, Jan. 23.
- Broome, A. 2d Lieut ; removed from 3d Com. 6th Batt. to 4th Troop 1st Brigade, Jan. 13.
- Burton, Richard, Capt ; 39th Regt. N. I. Furlough to Europe. for health, Jan. 12.
- Burnett, F. C. 2d Lieut ; removed from 4th Com. 2d Batt. to 4th Troop, 2d Brigade, Jan. 13.
- Burgh, W. Colonel ; removed from 19th to 69th Regt. N. I. Jan. 13.
- Byrne, John, Captain ; His Majesty's 31st Regt. to be Aid-de-Camp to the Com. in Chief, Jan. 1.

Cameron, W. Assistant Surgeon ; to be superintendant General of Vaccine Inoculation, vice Grant, January 15.
Campbell, Thomas Mackenzie, Lieut. and Brevet Capt. ; 29th Regt. N. I. to be Capt. of a Com. vice C. H. Morley, transferred to the Invalid Estab. Jan. 22.
Carnegy, A. Capt. ; Sub-Assistant, attached to Haupper stud, on Med. Cer. from 1st April, to 1st Nov. 1830, to visit the Hill Provinces, Jan. 15.
Chalmers, R. Capt. ; 22d Regt. N. I. ; Leave from 1st Feb. to 31st Dec. ; on Med. Cer. to visit Almorah, Jan. 7.
Chalmers, J.W. C. Ensign ; 43d Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st Jan. to 30th Feb. to enable him to rejoin, Jan. 12.
Christie, A. Assist. Surg. ; removed from 65th to the 69th Reg. N. I. ; Jan. 26.
Coke, J. Ensign ; 10th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th April to 15th Oct. to visit Hills North of Deyrah, on private affairs, Jan. 19.
Colnett, J. R. Capt. ; 17th Regt. N. I. Leave from 6th Jan. to 6th June, to visit Presidency, for settling accounts, Jan. 26.
Cooper, W. G. Captain, General Staff ; Major of Brigade, Leave, to visit Dacca, on urgent private affairs, from 15th Dec. to 10th Feb. January 2.
Cooke, B. W. D. Lieut. ; 56th Regt. N. I. to act as Adjutant to a Detachment of two Companies of Infantry and two Troops of Cavalry, Jan. 5.
Corfield, Joseph, Lieut. ; 1st Regt. N. I. Furl. to Eur. for health, Jan. 21.
Cornish, F.W. 2d Lieut ; removed from the 2d Company 4th Battalion to 2d Troop, 3d Brigade, Jan. 13.
Coventry, F. Lieut. ; Inter. and Quar.-Master, 6th Light Cavalry, Leave from 10th Jan. to 31st August, to visit Bareilly and Hills near Deyrah, on private affairs, Jan. 7th.
Crommelin, C. Lieut. ; 13th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th Jan. to 20th Feb. to enable to rejoin, Jan. 8.
Cump, Joseph Sergeant ; Eur. Regt. appointed Qr. Mr. Sergeant to the 29th Regt. N. I. ; Jan. 27.
Cunning, W. F. Assistant Surgeon ; 2d Batt. Artill. Leave from 1st Jan. to 31st March, on Med. Cer. to visit Presidency, Jan. 11.
D'Aguila, G. T. Lieut. Col. 2d Batt, Invalids ; Leave from 20th Jan. to 20th May, to visit Balasore, on private affairs, Jan. 19.
Dade, J. Lieut. 56th Regt. N. I. Leave from 16th Feb. to 16th Sept. on private affairs, to visit Simlah, Jan. 12.
Daniell, J. H. 1st. Lieut. ; removed from 2d to 1st Troop, 3d Brig. Horse Artillery, Jan. 13.
Davis, J. S. Lieut. 32d Regt. N. I. Leave from 5th March to 5th Sept. to visit Presidency, on private affairs, Jan. 18.
Davidson, F. R. Ensign ; 41st Regt. N. I. (doing duty with 49th Regt.) Leave from 15th Jan. to 15th March to visit Presidency, Jan. 18.
Debrett, J. E. Capt. removed from 3d Company 3d Batt. to 1st Company 1st Batt. Jan. 13.
Delamain, J. Lieut.-Col. ; C. B. Genl. Staff, Commandant of Agra, Leave from 31st Jan. to 1st March, to enable to rejoin, Jan. 14.
Dennis, G. G. Capt. ; 2d Batt. Artill. Leave from 7th Feb. to 7th June, to visit Patna, on private affairs, Jan. 14.
Dogherty, David, Sergeant ; Eur. Regt. appointed Qr. Mr. Sergeant to the 30th Regt. N. I. Jan. 27.
Douglas, John, Assistant Apothecary ; to be Apothecary, from 9th Jan 1830 vice Harris, resigned, Jan. 15.
Douglas, J. D. Lieut. ; 3d Local Horse, 2d in command, Leave from 1st Jan. to 2d April to visit Presidency, on private affairs, Jan. 14.
Duncan, A. D. Lieut. ; 43d Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th Jan. to 1st March, to remain at Presidency, Jan. 15.
Duncan, J. Asst. Surg. ; Med. Dept. Leave from 15th Dec. to 15th April 1830, to visit Presidency, on private affairs, Jan. 26.
Edwards, William, Supernumerary Lieut. ; 18th Regt. N. I. brought on the effective strength of the Regt. vice H. Cuming, dec. Jan. 5.
Erskine, Erskine Thomas, Lieut ; 63d Regt. N. I. Furl. to Eur. for health, Jan. 22.
Evans, D. F. Lieut ; 16th Regt. N. I. Leave from 2d March to 2d Nov. to visit the Presidency, on private affairs, Jan. 22.
Fagan, C. S. Colonel ; removed from 50th to 73d Regt. N. I. Jan. 13.
Farrell, Henry, Quarter Master Sergeant ; 3d N. I. app. Sergeant Major to the Regt. vice Bickers, deceased, Jan. 27.
Fraser, A. J. Lieut ; 56th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th Feb. to 15th Sept. on private affairs to visit Simlah, Jan. 12.
Franklin, James, Capt ; of the 1st Regt. Light Cavalry. Furl. to Eur. for health, Jan. 5.

Gaitskell, Frederick, Supernumerary Lieut; Regt. of Artill, brought on the effective strength of the Regt. vice J. S. Rotton, dec. Jan. 15.
Glegg, Henry Vibart, Capt; 32d Regt. N. I. Furl. to Eur. for health, Jan. 22.
Glass, W. M. D. Assistant Surgeon; app. to 65th Regt. N. I. Jan. 26.
Gordon, J. T. Lieut; to act as Adjutant to the Right Wing during its separation from the Head Quarters, Jan. 28.
Gouldhawke, J. Capt; 1st Bat. Native Invalids, Leave from 2d Feb. to 2d Aug. to visit Presidency, on private affairs, Jan. 28.
Gowan, G. E. Major; Horse Artillery, Leave from 1st Feb. to 1st May, to enable to rejoin, Jan. 22.
Grant, J. Surgeon; to be Presidency Surgeon, vice Mellis, Jan. 15.
Graham, G. T. 1st Lieut, removed from 8th Com. 7th Batt. to 4th Com. 3d Batt. Jan. 13.
Greene, G. Lieut; to officiate as Adjutant to the 48th Regt. N. I. vice Lieut. and Adjutant Smith, absent on Med. Cer. Jan. 2.
Hackerdon, Marcus, Hospital Apprentice; of the 5th Hospital Batt. Artill. app. to H. M. Depot, at Chinsurah, Jan. 18.
Hag, Charles William, Lieut; 5th Regt. N. I. to the Cape of Good Hope, for health, Jan. 15.
Hannington, John Caulfield, Lieut; 24th Regt. N. I. Furl. to Eur. for health, Jan. 11.
Hardy, Abraham, Major; 56th Regt. N. I. Furl. to Eur. for health, Jan. 25.
Hawkes, R. Capt; 9th Regt. Light Cavalry, Leave from 28th Feb. to 28th March, to enable to rejoin, Jan. 11.
Hay, J. Lieut; 40th Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st Feb. to 1st July, to enable to rejoin, Jan. 19.
Hay, P. M. Major; 66th Regt. N. I. (in charge of 29th Regt.) Leave from 15th May to 15th Oct. to visit Hills, North of Deyrah, on priv. affairs, Jan. 23.
Heath, J. Conductor; Arsenal of Fort William vice Conductor H. Fensley, of the Magazine at Mhow, exchanges, Jan. 25.
Hoine, A. Lieut; 62d Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st Jan. to 12th April, on Med. Cer. to visit Meerut, Jan. 7.
Houghton, R. Lieut. and Adj; 63d Regt. N. I. Leave from 30th Jan. to 15th March, on Med. Cer. to visit Sand Heads, Jan. 28.
Howard, W. H. Capt; European Regt. Leave from 25th Jan. to 25th Sept. to visit Presidency, on private affairs, Jan. 14.
Hughes, Peter, Bombardier; 4th Com. 1st Batt. Artillery, prom. to the rank of Sergeant and app. to the Pioneers, Jan. 27.
Huish, A. 2d Lieut; 1st Ben. Artillery, Leave from 1st Oct. to 5th Jan. 1830, to enable to join, Jan. 26.
Huish, M. Lieut. 74th Regt. N. I. to be Inter. and Qr. Mr. Jan. 20.
Huish, A. 2d Lieut; removed from 1st Com. 1st Batt. to 4th Troop 3d Brigade, Jan. 13.
Hutchins, G. H. Capt, 30th Regt. N. I. to New South Wales via Cape, for health, Jan. 22.
Innes, P. Lieut. and Adj; 14th Regt. N. I. Leave from 20th March to 20th Sept. to visit Presidency, on private affairs, Jan. 19.
Irvine, G. Sub-Conductor; of the Arsenal of Fort William, vice W. Cox, of the Allahabad Magazine, exchanges, Jan. 18.
Ivers, John, Apprentice; to be Assistant Apothecary from 9th Jan. 1830, vice Harris, resigned, Jan. 15.
Johnstone, G. D. Lieut; 25th Regt. N. I. Leave from 26th Jan. to 6th Feb. to re-man at the Presidency, Jan. 26.
Jordon, C. Lieut; European Regt. Leave from 1st Nov. to 25th June, 1830, to visit Presidency, on private affairs, Jan. 18.
Jordon, Patrick, Sergeant Major; 1st European Regt. app. Sergeant Major and Qr. Mr. Sergeant to the Depot at Landour, Jan. 1.
Kavanagh, Bombardier, 4th Com. 1st Batt. of Artillery, prom. to the rank of Sergeant and app. to the 8th Com. of Pioneers, Jan. 5.
Kerr, W. Cornet, 7th Regt. Light Cavalry, Leave from 1st Feb. to 1st April, to visit Presidency on private affairs, Jan. 7.
Key, Alexander Maxwell, Lieut.; 9th Regt. Light Cavalry, to be Capt. of a Troop, from the 6th Jan. 1830, vice Lumsdaine, dec. Jan. 15.
Kingston, G. Capt.; 52d Regt. N. I. Leave from 25th Feb. to 25th July, to visit Hills Provinces in the vicinity of Deyrah, on private affairs, Jan. 20.
Knyvett, A. Lieut.; 64th Regt. N. I. further Leave for ten months, Jan. 5.

- Jeddie**, Robert, Capt. ; Hon'ble Company's European Regiment, Furl. to Eur. for private affairs, Jan. 17.
- Lee**, John, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, Furl. to Eur. for private affairs, Jan. 15.
- Lockett**, A. Lieut. Col. ; removed from 19th to 69th Regt. N. I. Jan. 13.
- Longhnan**, Cornet ; 10th Regt. Light Cavalry, to Bombay, for private affairs, for 4 months, Jan. 15.
- Lewis**, J. T. Captain ; officiating regulating officer, Shahabad, to the charge of the Burdwan Provincial Battalion, Jan. 15.
- Ludlow**, E. H. 1st Lieut. , removed to 3d Com. 7th Batt. Jan. 13.
- Lumsden**, David, Ensign ; app. to do duty with 63d Regt. N. I. at Berhampore, Jan. 25.
- Macqueen**, T. R. Capt. ; 45th Regt. N. I. Leave from 10th Feb. to 10th August, to visit Lucknow and Sultanpore, on private affairs, Jan. 22.
- Macgregor**, J. A. P. Col. ; 22d Regt. N. I. Leave from 10th Jyn. to 10th July, to remain at the Presidency, Jan. 23.
- Madden**, E. Lieut. , 1st Com. 4th Batt. Artill. Leave from 15th Jan. to 15th Sept. on Med. Cer. to visit Hills North of Deyrah, Jan. 19.
- Manly**, J. Surgeon , Medical Department. Furl. to Eur. for health, Jan. 15.
- Martin**, J. R. Surgeon ; to officiate as Surgeon to the General Hospital, vice Surgeon John Turner, absent on duty, Jan. 15.
- Martin**, William, Sergeant ; European Regt. app. Quarter Master Sergeant to 23d Regt. N. I. Jan. 27.
- Marshall**, J. N. Ensign , 73d Regt. N. I. Leave from 25th Oct. to 25th Jan. 1830, to remain at Meerut on Med. Cer. Jan. 15.
- Marsden**, Frederick Carleton, Supernumerary Lieut. ; 29th Regt. N. I. brought on the effective strength of the Regt. Jan. 22.
- Master**, R. A. Lieut. ; 7th Regt. Light Cavalry, to be Adj. vice Phillips, resigned, Jan. 24.
- May**, J. F. Lieut. and Adj. ; 72d Regt. N. I. Leave from 5th Feb. to 5th March, to enable to rejoin, Jan. 15.
- McLachlan**, Alexander, Captain ; Royal Artillery, to be Aid-de-Camp to the Commander in Chief, Jan. 1.
- McMahon**, Henry, Ensign ; rem. from 68th Regt. to the 11th N. I. Jan. 7.
- McLean**, G. 1st Lieut. ; rem. from 3d to 2d Troop, 3d Bng. Horse Artill. Jan. 13.
- McCoy**, William, Sergeant ; Commissariat Department, to be Sub-Conductor, vice Hamilton, dec. Jan. 15.
- Meade**, E. Lieut. and Adjutant ; to act as 2d in Command of the 3d Local Horse, vice Lieut. Douglass, absent on leave, Jan. 18.
- Meer**, H. S. Surgeon ; to be Marine Surgeon, vice Mellis, Jan. 15.
- Mesham**, T. G. Ensign ; to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to 38th Regt. N. I. vice Lieut. Burney, nominated, Jan. 18.
- Morgan**, T. W. Lieut. , 14th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th Dec. 1829 to 15th November 1830, on Med. Cer. to visit Subatoo and Kanour, Jan. 6.
- Mowatt**, J. L. Lieut. ; Artillery, to be Interpreter and Quarter Master to 6th Battalion, vice Rotton, deceased, Jan. 14.
- Murray**, W. Lieut. and Adj. ; 22d Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st March to 1st Sept. to visit Almora on private affairs, Jan. 7.
- Murray**, D. M. D. Assistant Surgeon ; His Majesty's 16th Lancers, to be Surgeon to the Commander in Chief, Jan. 1.
- Nash**, J. D. Lieut. ; 33d Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st Jan. to 1st April, to enable to rejoin, Jan. 7.
- Nash**, W. D. Lieut. ; 46th Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st Jan. to 2d March, to enable to rejoin, Jan. 11.
- Nesbitt**, N. S. Lieut. ; Interpreter and Quarter Master, 22d Regt. N. I. Leave from 25th Dec. to 1st April 1830, to enable to rejoin Jan. 11.
- Nesbitt**, A. B. Lieut. ; 10th Regt. N. I. Leave from 31st Oct. to 15th Feb. 1830, on Med. Cer. to visit Presidency, Jan. 12.
- Nesbitt**, Andrew Bell, Lieut. ; 10th Regt. N. I. Furl. to Europe, for health, Jan. 15. •
- O'Beirne**, T. O. Ensign ; 25th Regt. N. I. Leave from 31st Oct. to 7th Nov. 1829, to enable to rejoin, Jan. 9.
- O'Donoghue**, M. M. D. Assistant Surgeon ; 68th Regt. N. I. Leave from 26th Dec. 1829, to 26th June 1830, on Med. Cer. to visit Presidency, Jan. 9.
- O'Dwyer**, John, Assistant Surgeon ; Medical Department. Furlough to Europe for health, Jan. 11.

Odell, J. C. Major ; 41st Regt. N. I. Leave from 26th Nov. to 26th Sept. 1830, on Medical Certificate to visit Hills in the vicinity of Simla, Jan. 22.
Ogilvy, M. N. Lieutenant ; 2d Regiment Light Cavalry. Leave from 1st Jan. to 15th April, on Medical Certificate to visit the Presidency, Jan. 19.
Oldham, William, Color Sergeant ; European Regiment, appointed Quarter Master Sergeant to the 3d Regt. N. I. Jan. 27.
Oliver, J. Captain ; 17th Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st Dec. 1829 to 22d Jan. 1830, to enable to rejoin, Jan. 6.
Parlby, Samuel, Captain ; Regiment of Artillery, Furlough to Europe for private affairs, Jan. 27.
Paul, M. C. Major ; 9th Regt. N. I. Leave from 28th Jan. to 10th April on private affairs, to visit Deyrah, Jan. 5.
Penson, T. Colonel, removed from 73d to 50th Regt. N. I. Jan. 13.
Phillips, Benjamin Trarell, Lieutenant ; 7th Regiment Light Cavalry, Furlough to Europe for health, Jan. 21.
Pratt, J. B. Captain ; 7th Regt. N. I. to the Cape of Good Hope, for health, for 18 months, Jan. 15.
Ramsay, George, Earl of Dalhousie ; General the Right Honorable, Commander in Chief of all the Company's Forces in India, and also to be a Member of the Supreme Council at Fort William, April 3, 1829.
Ramsay, John, Colonel the Honorable ; His Majesty's Half Pay, to be Military Secretary to the Commander in Chief, Jan. 1.
Ramsay, Lord, Lieutenant, His Majesty's 26th Regiment, to be Aid-de-Camp to the Commander in Chief January 1.
Ramsay, W. M. Lieutenant, 62d Regt. N. I. to be Persian Interpreter, to the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief, January 1.
Reilly, Nicholas, Sergeant, European Regiment, appointed Quarter Master Sergeant to 16th Regt. N. I. vice Sergeant Spearman, to remain with the European Regiment, January 14.
Revell, J. L. Lieutenant ; 17th Regt. N. I. Leave from 20th Jan. to 2d Feb. to enable to rejoin, January 19.
Roberts, T. Lieutenant and Adjutant ; 51st Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st Feb. to 1st Dec. on Medical Certificate to visit Hills north of Deyrah, January 26.
Robertson, T. Col. Engineers. Leave from 15th Jan. to 15th July on Medical Certificate, to remain at the Presidency, January 9.
Ross, Robert, Sergeant, appointed Quarter Master Sergeant, to the Pioneer Corps, vice Gorman, transferred to the Pension Establishment, January 11.
Rvley, J. S. G. Cornet, to officiate as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 2d Regiment Light Cavalry, vice Lieutenant Wheeler, absent on duty, January 8.
Sage, J. C. Lieut. ; 72d Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st Jan. to 1st Feb. to proceed to the Presidency, Jan. 11.
Sage, J. C. Lieut. ; 72d Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st Feb. to 1st April to remain at Benares, Jan. 22.
Sargent, G. Colonel, removed from 69th to 19th Regt. N. I. Jan. 13.
Seaton, T. Lieut. ; appointed to act as Adj. to the Right Wing 35th Regt. N. I. during its separation from Regimental Head Quarters, Jan. 7.
Seaton, F. Lieut. 66th Regt. N. I. Leave from 20th Dec. to 10th Feb. 1830, to remain at the Presidency, on private affairs, Jan. 22.
Seaton, F. Lieut. ; 66th Regt. N. I. to be Interpreter and Quarter Master, Jan. 27.
Shakespeare, W. M. Lieut. ; Horse Artillery, Leave from 20th Decr. 1829, to 31st Decr. 1829, to enable to rejoin, Jan. 7.
Shottland, Vincent, Lieut. ; 36th Regt. N. I. Furl. to Europe for private affairs, Jan. 11.
Showers, St. George Daniel, Lieut. ; 72d Regt, N. I. Leave for 6 months to visit Madras, on private affairs, Jan. 5.
Shouldham, T. H. Lieut. Intr. and Qr. Mr. 52d Regt. N. I. Leave from 25th Feb. to 15th Oct. on Med. Cer. to visit Hills in the vicinity of Deyrah, Jan. 20.
Singer, Alexander Stewart, Lieut. ; 24th Regt. N. I. Furl. to Europe, for health, Jan. 22.
Simons, Edward, Lieut. Colonel ; 12th Regt. N. I. Furlough to Europe, for health, Jan. 11.
Smith, F. C. Lieutenant and Adjutant ; 48th Regt N. I. Leave from 30th Dec. to 30th Jan., 1830, on Medical Certificate to visit the Presidency, Jan. 2.
Smith, H. B. Lieut. ; 37th Regt. N. I. Leave from 23d Decr. 1829, to 23d April 1830 on Med. Cer. to visit Presidency, Jan. 9.
Smith, L. 2d Lieut. ; removed from 4th Com. 3d Batt. to 4th Com. 2d Battalion, Jan. 13.

Smith, J. W. Capt.; 35th Regt. N. I. Leave from 22d Jan. to 30th March on Med. Cer. to remain at the Presidency, Jan. 22.
Spens, A. Lieut.; 74th Regt. N. I. Leave from 16th Decr. 1829, to 16th Jan. 1830, to enable to rejoin, Jan. 7.
Stevenson, W. Assist. Surg. 33d Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th Jan. to 15th May on Med. Cer. to visit Presidency, Jan. 15.
Sterens, J. Lieut.; 6th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th March to 15th May to enable to rejoin Jan. 22.
Sturt, F. St. John, Lieut.; 10th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th April to 15th Octr. to visit Hills in the vicinity of Simlah, on private affairs, Jan. 25.
Sturt, W. M. N. Capt.; 10th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th April to 15th Oct. to visit Hills in the vicinity of Simlah, on private affairs, Jan. 19.
Sturrock, H. 2d Lieut.; removed from the 1st Company 2d Batt. to 3d Troop 1st Brigade, Jan. 13.
Sunderland, E. 1st Lieut.; removed from 4th to 3d Com. 3d Batt., Jan. 13.
Swayne, S. Capt.; 5th Regt. N. I. Leave from 5th Jan. to 1st June, on Med. Cer. to remain at Presidency, Jan. 8.
Thornton, S. L. Capt.; 13th Regt. N. I. Leave from 5th Feb. to 5th Aug. to visit the Presidency on private affairs, Jan. 8.
Thorpe, R. Capt.; 14th Regt. N. I. Leave from 2d March to 2d Nov. on Medical Certificate, to visit Hills North of Deyrah, Jan. 19.
Thompson, J. Capt.; 68th Regt. N. I. Leave from 10th Feb. to 1st April, to enable to rejoin, Jan. 28.
Thompson, Henry S. Sergeant; app. Quarter Master Sergeant 8th Regt. Light Cavalry, vice Porter, app. Sergeant Major, Jan. 11.
Tombs, John, Colonel, 6th Regt. Light Cavalry. Furlough to Europe for private affairs, Jan. 11.
Torckler, P. A. 1st Lieut.; 3d Battalion Artillery, Leave from 5th Jan. to 5th March in extension to remain at Cawnpore, Jan. 5.
Tucker, Auchmuty, Supernumerary Lieut.; brought on the effective strength of the Regiment, Jan. 15.
Turnbull, R. H. Lieut.; to act as Adjutant to the 24th Regt. N. I. Jan. 19.
Turnbull, R. H. Lieut.; 24th Regt. N. I. to be Adjutant, vice Singer, who has resigned the appointment, Jan. 14.
Twemlow, G. Capt.; (new promotion) to the 6th Com. 6th Batt. Jan. 13.
Urquhart, C. F. Capt.; 54th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th March to 1st May, to remain at Presidency, Jan. 15.
Wakefield, J. H. Lieut. 17th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th Dec. to 1st Jan. in extension to enable him to rejoin, Jan. 5.
Watson, W. Surgeon; Garrison Surgeon of Allahabad, Leave from 25th Jan. to 10th April, to enable him to rejoin, Jan. 25.
Webster, A. B. Assistant Surgeon; Med. Dept. removed from 70th Regt. N. I. to the Hills Rangers, Jan. 23.
White, C. H. Lieut.; 8th Regt. Light Cavalry, Leave from 15th Feb. to 15th Aug. to visit Presidency, on private affairs, Jan. 26.
White, M. Colonel; 70th Regt. N. I. Leave from 24th Dec. to 24th June, 1830, on private affairs, to remain at Presidency, Jan. 13.
White, J. K. H. 2d Lieut.; 7th Batt. Artillery, Leave to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs, from 15th Jan. to 15th July, Jan. 2.
White, M. T. Ensign; 37th Regt. N. I. Leave from Nov. 16 to March 16, 1830, on Med. Certificate to visit the Presidency, Jan. 2.
Wiggins, F. S. Capt.; 31st Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st Feb. to 1st Sept. on Med. Cer. to visit the Presidency, Jan. 11.
Williamson, F. A. Lieut.; to act as Intr. and Qr. Mas. to 63d Regt. N. I. vice Lieut. Int. and Qr. Mr. Bignell, absent on duty, Jan. 14.
Woodburn, J. Lieut. and Adj.; 44th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th Feb. to 15th Aug. on private affairs, to visit Shergotty, Jan. 15.
Wollaston, C. Cornet; 8th Regt. Light Cavalry. Leave from 1st Feb. to 15th June on urgent private affairs, to visit Mhow, Jan. 6th.
Wotherspoon, John Corse, Capt.; 70th Regt. N. I. Furlough to Europe for health, Jan. 15.
Wyndham, C. Lieutenant and Adj.; 2d Nusseree Batt. ap. to do duty with Right Wing, 58th Regt. N. I. at Almorah, Jan. 23.
Young, K. Lieut.; 50th Regt. N. I. to act as Inter. and Qr. Mr. Jan. 27.

THE COMMERCIAL PRICE CURRENT.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 30, 1830.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.—*Opium*; prices nominal; no sales reported during the week.—*Cotton*; without enquiry.—*Indigo*; demand rather improving, but without alteration in prices. The Hon'ble Company have not yet completed their purchases. The Imports to the 26th instant exceed 1,30,061 Factory Maunds, and the probability is, that the Crop may yet reach 1,37,000 to 1,40,000 maunds as at one time calculated on.—*Sulphur*; market falling and the demand is very limited.—*Sugar*; prices daily declining.—*Silk*, continues very dull.—*Cotton*; in very limited request, except for Home Consumption.—*Lac Dye*; without enquiry.—*Shell Lac*; in moderate request.

EASTERN PRODUCE.—*Pepper*; a very large stock in the market, and demand very slack.

EUROPE PRODUCE.—*Cotton Piece Goods*; Chintz of good patterns suitable for the Gilt Trade, in request at saving rates.—*Lappett and Jaconet Muslins*; in moderate enquiry at low prices.—*Metals.*—*Spelter*; demand improving.—*Copper*; in little or no demand, and the market on the decline.—*Lead*; in considerable request at our quotations.—*Iron*; English very dull with a large stock pressing on the market.—*Coral*; a considerable improvement in prices has taken place in this article within the past week.—*Bottles*; prices looking up.—*Beer in Wood*; Hodgson's and Allsop's scarce.

Freight to London £3 to £3-10 for dead weight and £6 to £6-10 per ton for light goods.

THE DOMESTIC RETAIL PRICE CURRENT.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 25, 1830.

Meat, (Gohst)—A fine show on the shambles—Our quotations of the prices in the Meat-market are perfectly correct. It should however be observed; that the prices quoted, are according to the rates that Meat is sold at early in the morning, but as the day advances, and the press in the bazar abates, this article becomes much cheaper, and we have known instances of the best Sir-loin of Beef being sold for 2 rupees.—Hind quarter of Patna Sheep Mutton for 1-4 and 1-8, and Beef-steaks, of the 1st sort, for only 5 and 6 annas each, but there is no certainty of prime pieces remaining to a late hour every day.

Fish, (Mutchlee)—Sable, (Hilsau) with Roes, in abundance—Bekhtee, Moonje, Parsa, Terenbungun, Ko-ee, Banspartah, Saleah, Roo-ee, Cutla, Mirgaci, Shoil, Mangoor, Byne, and many others of inferior note.—Mocha Prawns, of the largest kind, in great abundance.—Bagda Prawns, scarce—Crab, plentiful—Turtle, of sizes, come to bazar every morning.

Game, (Jungle Chereea)—Snipes, plentiful.—Wild Geese, Wild Ducks, Teals, Plover, and Braminy Ducks, in great abundance.

Hares, (Jungle Curcose)—Come every day to the market.

Rabbits, (Curcose)—Plentiful.

Fowls, (Moorge)—Of the lesser kind, rather dear.

Ducks, (Patee Hawnee)—In great abundance.

Geese, (Raj Hawnee)—Come to the market every day.

Vegetable, (Turkaree)—Khole Khole, in full perfection—Cabbage, (Cobee) in perfection—China Cabbage, (Chin-ke-Cobee) plentiful—Cauliflower, (Phool-Cobee) in abundance—Potatoes, (Aloo) in abundance—Sweet Potatoes, (Securund Aloo) in great abundance—Peas, (Chemee-Mutter) of all sorts, in great abundance—Red Beet (Chukundur) plentiful—Sorrell Fruit, (Surrel) in great abundance—Artichokes, (Hatee-Choke) in great abundance—Turnips, (Salgram) in abundance—Carrots, (Gajur) in great abundance—Radish (Moolee) gone out—Love Apples, (Beelaty Bygun) plentiful—Lettuce, (Sullud) in abundance—Greens, (Saug) of sorts, plentiful.

Fruit, (Phull)—Gooseberry, (Tapary) in great abundance—Patna Plums, (Narcooly Byreju) full perfection, and in great abundance—Oranges, (Cumlaw Nemboo) in great abundance—China Oranges, (Narunghee) gone out—Goavas, (Geesaboo) still in good order—Shaddocks, (Battabe Nemboo) scarce—Pine Apples, (Anarus) indifferent, can be had every day—Custard Apples, (Ahtah) indifferent, come to the bazar every day—Cucumber, (Klerah) small, can still be had—Crab-fruit, (Cumrange) plentiful.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrivals.

Date	Vessel's Names.	Tons	Commanders.	Date of Departures.
Jan				
2	Mercury, <i>barque</i> ..	190	C. Bell,	Penang 5th December.
4	Austen, <i>barque</i> ..	223	J. Ricket,	Smg. 30th Nov. Mal. Pen. 10th Dec.
5	Lord Amherst, ..	328	S. Rees,	China 26th November.
6	Virginia, <i>brig</i> ..	170	— Hullock, ..	Penang 3d November.
8	Futah Garle, <i>schooner</i> ..	100	Nacoda,	Pen. 28th Nov. and Cheduba 25th Dec.
13	Juliana,	521	C. B. Tarbutt, ..	Lon. Ports. 16 Aug. & Madeira 5 Sept.
17	Maria Elizabeth, (F.) ..	396	T. A. Aug. s., ..	Nantz 10th Aug. & Bourbon 27th Nov.
20	Isabella Robertson, ..	372	J. Hudson,	China 13th Dec. & Singapore 24th Dec.
21	Matheldia, (F.)	310	— Pellerin, ..	Nantz 14th June & Bourbon 1st Dec.
22	Challenger, H. M. S. ..	—	C. H. Freemantle	Madras.
27	Magnolia, <i>barque</i> (Am.) ..	396	J. Eldridge, ..	Boston 10th September.
..	Jamesina, <i>barque</i> ..	393	J. Hector,	China 22d December.
..	Brougham, H C <i>barque</i> ..	—	J. J. R. Bowman,	Chittagong 24th January.

Departures.

Date	Vessel's Names.	Tons	Commanders.	For What Ports.
Jan				
2	Ganges,	700	E. M. Boulbee,	London via Madras.
..	Ajuna,	306	G. H. Roys, ...	Penang and Singapore.
..	Duke of Bedford, ..	720	W. A. Bowen, ..	London.
..	Helen, <i>brig</i>	—	J. Revely, ..	Amherst Town.
4	Penang Merchant, ..	545	J. Mitchinson, ..	Penang and Singapore.
5	Nouvelle Europe, (F.) ..	492	E. Fuon,	Bordeaux.
..	Murv, <i>brig</i>	229	R. Jackson, ...	Mauritius.
..	Le Calcutta, (F.) ..	375	J. Labal,	Bordeaux.
..	Grand Duquesne, (do) ..	310	— Bulford, ...	Havre de Grace.
..	Catherine,	522	B. Fenn, ...	London via Madras.
..	St. George,	605	W. Swanson, ...	Liverpool.
..	Research, <i>brig</i>	250	D. Steirling, ...	Penang and Singapore.
..	Falcon, <i>barque</i>	170	D. Ovenstone, ...	China.
..	Sir Edward Paget, ..	483	J. Campbell, ...	London via Madras.
..	Royal Saxon,	510	P. W. Petrie, ...	London via Cape.
..	Red Rover,	374	W. Clifton, ...	Singapore and China.
7	Dowlat Savoy, (A.) ..	118	Shaik Ailum, ...	Bombay.
..	La Laure, (F.)	250	F. A. Cormiot ..	Pondicherry.
9	Pallas, H. M. S.	—	Hon. Fitzclarence	Portsmouth via Madras.
..	Irawaddy, H. C. S. V. ..	—	C. H. West, ...	Amherst Town.
10	La Nancy, (F.)	547	J. Guezenee, ..	Bordeaux.
..	Minerva, H. C. S.	976	G. Probyn, ...	London via Cape.
11	Mary Anne,	600	J. Steward, ...	London via Madras.
13	Hamon Shaw,	200	R. A. J. Roe, ...	Rangoon.
..	Monmouth, <i>bar.</i> (Am.) ..	280	J. Whitney, ...	Boston.
..	Exmouth,	570	R. Graham, ...	London via Madras.
..	Zenobia,	600	J. Cameron, ...	London.
17	Satellite, H. M. S. ...	—	— Laws, Esq., ..	Arracan and Amherst Town.
18	Samdany,	413	Nacoda,	Bombay.
20	Demosthene, Francois, ..	400	A. Puvereau, ...	Bordeaux.
..	Warwick, <i>brig</i> ..	277	J. Gibson, ...	Liverpool.
..	Fatta Salam, (A.) ..	540	Ally Bin Homed,	Bombay.
22	Harmony, <i>brig</i> ..	252	D. McEwing, ...	Madras.
23	William Money, ..	800	W. B. Fulcher, ..	London via Madras.
25	Fattle Mobaruck, (A.) ..	300	Soliman,	Muscat.
..	Fattle Moin, (do.) ..	290	Syed Mahomed, ..	Muscat.
..	Abassey, (do.) ..	300	Abdool Romain, ..	Muscat.
..	Mary, (Am.) ..	348	J. H. Welsh, ...	—
..	Mers, <i>brig</i> (do.) ..	269	J. Spalding, ...	Boston.
28	Aurora,	600	S. Owen,	London.
29	Le Gauge, (F.) ..	560	J. Gallais, ...	Bordeaux.
31	Hammond Shaw, <i>bg.</i> (A.) ..	650	Nacoda,	—

LIST OF PASSENGERS FOR JANUARY.

Arrivals.

Per Mercvry, from Penang.—James Sutherland, Esq. and Mr. Tuller.

Per Austen.—Captain Ladd, H. C. Service.

Per Lord Anherst, from China.—Mr. J. Binny, Merchant. *From Singapore.*—Mr. A. Campbell, and Mr. A. Hay, Merchant.

Per Juliana, from London.—Mrs. G. Swinton, Mrs. Berney, Mrs. McFarlan, Mrs. Simonds, Mrs. Robinson; Misses A. Hogg, E. Plagrove, L. Dawney, J. Laudale, and F. Foquest; D. McFarlan, Esq. Civil Service; Capt. W. Simonds, B. N. I.; Rev. R. Evehist, Mr. M. W. Caruthers, Writer; Messrs. E. G. Percival and D. Lumsden, Cadets; Mr. H. Jackson, Free Mariner.

Per Isabella Robertson, from China.—Mrs. Brightman and Child; Misses Brightman and Davy; J. Brightman, G. Harbeck, A. D'Souza, M. Pereira, J. J. dos Santos and J. S. Mendes, Esquires, Merchants; Mr. J. Brandao and 2 Master Santos.

Per Mathelda.—Madam Pollerin and an Infant.

Per Jamesina, from Macao.—Mrs. Cathre, Mrs. Duncan; Henry Williams, Esq., Captain H. Cathre, Captain Duncan, James Matheson, Esq. and John Templeton, Esq. Merchants.

Departures.

Per Duke of Bedford, for London.—Mrs. Best, Mrs. Hewett, Mrs. T. B. Swinhoe, Mrs. J. P. Swinhoe, Mrs. Belcher, Mrs. C. Holsding, Mrs. A. Holsding, Mrs. M. Holsding, Miss Brandt, Miss A. Brandt, Miss C. Brandt, Miss L. Brandt, Walter Venour, Esq. Superintending Surgeon, Captain C. H. Bell, H. C. Artillery, Captain Ludlow, 6th Regiment Native Infantry; Lieutenant Hollowell, Bengal Artillery; C. V. Holsding, H. Holsding, A. Holsding, and — Sandyk, Esquires. *Children.*—Masters Sandek, Blackall, E. Shearman, W. Shearman, Kennedy and Swinhoe; Misses Kennedy, Venour, Best, Hewett, Louisa Swinhoe, Jessy Swinhoe, Catherine Swinhoe and Jessy Trewhman Swinhoe; seven Female Servants and two Men Servants.

Per H. C. Ship Minerva, for the Cape.—Lady Franks. Miss Franks, The Hon'ble Sir John Franks. *For England.*—Mrs. Casement, Mrs. Delamaine, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Loder, Mrs. Sanderson; Misses Grant, Sanby and Gunning, Captain Sanderson, 9th Light Cavalry; Lieutenant O'Halloran, H. M. 38th Foot; Lieutenant Casement, Engineers; Lieutenant Fraser, 15th N. I. *Children.*—Misses Grant, E. Grant, Lowther, Tilghman, Mackenzie and Hamilton; Masters Delamaine, Grant, Loder, Sanderson, Cunliffe, Lowther and Tilghman.

Per Amara, for London.—Mrs. Salmon; Mrs. Stevens; Mrs. Bluett; Mrs. Sage; Mrs. Corfield; Mrs. O. Dwyer; Mrs. Fergusson; and Mrs. Dewaal; Dr. David Jas. Thornburn; Dr. John O. Dwyer; Lieut. Corfield, Lieut. B. Phillips, L. Mackintosh Esq.; J. Rowlands, Esq.; Miss Jane Bluett, Miss Eliza Hoggins, Miss Edwin F. Fergusson, Miss Eliza Maria Fergusson; Miss Julia Smith; Miss Margaret Wyld, Miss Oxford; Miss Ann Hamilton; Miss Maria Hibberts, Master William Bluett; Master George Stevens; Master William Stevens; Master Charles Stewart Hawthorn; Master Mordaunt Salmon; Master Charles Hoggins; Master W. F. Fergusson; Master Geo. F. Fergusson; Master Donald McLeod; Master Thomas Oman; Master Charles Oman; Master Thomas Marshall; Master Frederick Marshall; Master George Holland; Master William Hamilton.

Per French Ship Demosthene Francais, for Bordeaux.—Mrs. Walker; James A. Walker, Esq.; Captain M. O'Brien, J. Graveron, Esquire; Mr. A. Rodriguez; Children, Masters Thomas and James Walker, and two servants.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES FOR JANUARY.

BIRTHS.

- 1 At Berhampore, the Lady of Lieut. Col. Bartley, Commanding H. M. 49th Regiment at that Station, of a Daughter.
- 1 Kurnaul, the Lady of Major Maddock, Commanding 10th Regt. N. I. of a still born child.
- 1 Beaur Mhairwaria, the Lady of Major Henry Hall, of a Daughter.
- 2 Akvab, the Lady of Lieut. C. Boulton, 37th Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.
- 3 Near Darca, Mrs. Jas. Bluett, of a Daughter.
- 4 In Park Street, Chowringhee, Mrs. M. Rochfort, of a Daughter.
- 6 At Bauleah, the Lady of T. G. Vibart, Esq. Civil Service, of a Daughter.
- 7 Calcutta, Mrs. C. E. Le Blond, of a Son.
- 10 Calcutta, Mrs. H. Stacey, of a Daughter.
- 10 Kurnaul, the Lady of Dr. A. Ross, 37th N. I. of a Daughter.
- 12 Calcutta, Mrs. G. R. Gardener, of a Son.
- 14 Chowringhee, the Lady of Captain Prinsep, of a Daughter.
- 16 Calcutta, Mrs. H. B. Gardener, of a Daughter.
- 17 Howrah, the Wife of Mr. Benjamin Heritage, H. C. Marine, of a Son.
- 18 Calcutta, the Lady of D. Pringle, Esq. of a Daughter.
- 19 Calcutta, the Lady of Charles Knowles Robinson, Esq. of a Son.
- 19 Patna, the Lady of William Henry Lloyd Hind, Esquire, of a Son.
- 19 Delhi, the Lady of Henry M. Elliott, Esq. Civil Service, of a Daughter.
- 20 Cawnpore, the Lady of Lieut. Col. Biggs, Commanding 2d Battalion Artillery, of a Son.
- 21 Calcutta, Mrs. T. Barfoot, of a Son.
- 22 Calcutta, Mrs. Charles Cornelius, Junior, of a Daughter.
- 22 Cuttack, the Lady of John Stanley Clarke, Esq. Civil Service, of a Son.
- 22 Dacca, the Lady of Henry Walters, Esq. Civil Service, of a Son.
- 22 Calcutta, the Lady of Mr. W. Sinclair, of a Son.
- 24 Chowringhee, the Lady of J. Dougal, Esq. of a Daughter.
- 29 Calcutta, the Lady of J. Harvey, Esq. of a Daughter.
- 29 Calcutta, the Lady of Robert Morrell, Esq. of a Son.
- 29 Barrackpore, the Lady of Major W. R. C. Costley, 7th Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.
- 31 Calcutta, the Lady of Doctor Vos, of a Daughter.
- 31 Park House, the Lady of Mr. Charles Warden, of a Daughter.
- 31 Hooghly, the Lady of W. H. Bell, Esq. of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

- 1 At Berhampore, Mr. John McKenzie, Apothecary, H. M. 49th Regt. to Miss Quinan.
- 4 Calcutta, Mr. Lewis Esterre, to Mrs. Sarah Ross.
- 6 Calcutta, Mr. Archibald Bryce, Indigo Planter, to Mrs. Mary Ann Mackenzie.
- 6 Calcutta, Lieut. Charles Jordan, 1st Eur. Regt. to Miss Margaret Gillies.
- 8 Calcutta, Mr. Henry Jackson, to Miss Elizabeth Wright.
- 9 Calcutta, Charles Herd, Esq. to Miss Frances Simpson.
- 11 Serampore, Mr. Rowe, to Miss Mardon.
- 11 Serampore, P. Durand, Esq. of Neechondeepore, Jessore, Indigo Planter, to Miss Amanda Dombal.
- 14 Calcutta, Richard Malm, Esq. Indigo Planter, to Miss Elizabeth Neasmith.
- 18 Calcutta, Richard Holdsworth, Esq. to Miss Caroline Anne Minchin.
- 18 Cawnpore, Captain William Caine, of H. M. 1st Foot, A. D. C. to Mrs. Mary Anne Kuappe Vallancey.

- 20 At Calcutta, Captain George Hutchinson,¹ of the Bengal Engineers, to Elizabeth Harington.
 21 Calcutta, John Henderson, Esq. to Miss Jane Elphinstone Muirhead.
 21 Calcutta, Alexander Frederick Donnelly, Esq. Civil Service, to Margaret Hickey.
 21 Calcutta, Thomas Woodin, Esq. to Mademoiselle Louise Cecili Victoire Henique.
 26 Calcutta, Lieut. W. D. Nash, 46th Regt. B. N. I. to Miss Maria Louisa,
 27 Calcutta, Thomas Lackersteen, Esq. to Miss Georgianna Paternoster.

DEATHS.

- 1 At Calcutta, Charles Brown, Esq. Indigo Planter.
 2 Calcutta, Mrs. George Dacosta, aged 19 years.
 6 Calcutta, Capt. Wm. Lumsdaine, Deputy Comry. General, aged 38 years.
 6 Calcutta, Master William Devereil Goodall, aged 5 months and 20 days.
 7 Calcutta, Mr. David Jones, Branch Pilot, aged 47 years and 9 months.
 8 Secroa Oude, of confluent small pox, Lieut. Arthur Lee, 31st Regt. N. I.
 7 Calcutta, the infant Son of Mr. J. U. LeBlond.
 12 Calcutta, Joseph Bruce, Esq. Indigo Planter, of Ghazee pore, aged 61 years.
 13 Calcutta, Mr. William Robinson, aged 29 years.
 16 Dacca, after a few hours illness, Catchick Lethacassie, Esq. aged 52 years.
 19 Calcutta, Edmond Molony, Esq. H. C. Civil Service, aged 55 years.
 19 Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Swaine, aged 53 years.
 19 Meerut, Marianne, the wife of B. L. S. Sandham, Esq. Surgeon, H. M. 11th Light Dragoons, aged 26 years.
 23 Patna, John, the infant son of H. G. Burnet, Esq. aged 3 years and 6 months.
 24 Calcutta, Captain Thomas Prinsep, Engineers, aged 22 years.
 24 Calcutta, Mr. James Hunter, of the firm of Higgs and Hunter, aged 40 years.
 30 Cossipore, Mrs. Elizabeth Haines, aged 22 years.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.

[FROM 30TH JAN. TO 19TH FEB. 1830.]

- Alexander, W. Lieutenant; 5th Regt. Light Cavalry. Leave from 30th March to 30th Nov. on Medical certificate, to visit the Hills North of Deyrah, Feb. 15.
- Alston, W. Lieutenant; 68th Regt. N. I. Leave from 20th Feb. to 20th May, to visit Gurrawarra, on private affairs, Feb. 9.
- Andrews, J. R. B. Lieutenant; 52d Regt. N. I. Leave from 25th March to 25th September, on private affairs to visit the Presidency, Feb. 2.
- Andrews, Captain; H. M.'s 44th Foot, appointed to do duty with the Depôt at Landour, Feb. 13.
- Barclay, A. Lieutenant; 68th Regt. N. I. Leave from 11th Nov. 1829, to 28th Feb. 1830, to remain at the Presidency, Feb. 13.
- Barton, N. D. Lieutenant; to act as Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the 6th Regt. Light Cavalry, during the absence of Lieut. Coventry, Feb. 16.
- Bean, J. D. D. Lieutenant, 23d Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th April to 15th Oct. on private affairs to visit Simlah, Feb. 2.
- Beck, J. H. Ensign; 24th Regt. N. I. Leave from 4th March to 4th July, on private affairs to visit the Presidency, Jan. 30.
- Beck, D. S. Ensign; will continue to do duty with the 13th N. I. until the 31st July next, Feb. 19.
- Begbie, A. P. Lieutenant; 3d Battalion Artillery, appointed to do duty at the Depôt, Jan. 30.
- Bellew, H. W. Offg. Depy. Asst. Quarter-Master General, Captain; General Staff, Leave from 1st Feb. to 1st June, on urgent private affairs, to visit Dinapore and the Presidency, Feb. 16.
- Benson, W. Lieut. Inter. and Quarter-Master; 4th Regt. of Light Cavalry, appointed to do duty at the Depôt, Jan. 30.
- Betts, E. J. Lieutenant; 70th Regt. N. I. Leave from 30th Jan. to 15th Feb. in extension to remain at the Presidency, Jan. 30.
- Betts, E. J. Lieutenant; 70th Regt. N. I. Leave from 13th Feb. to 13th May, in extension to enable him to rejoin, Feb. 15.
- Blenkinsop, E. Ensign; 34th Regt. N. I. Leave from 6th Feb. to 6th Oct. to visit the Presidency on Medical certificate, Feb. 19.
- Bolton, Captain; H. M.'s 31st Regt. of Foot; appointed to do duty at the Depôt, Jan. 30.
- Bonham, G. W. Captain; 40th Regt. N. I. Leave from 24th December, 1829, to 15th February, 1830, on private affairs to remain at the Presidency, Feb. 2.
- Brittridge, R. B. Lieut. and Brevet Captain, Interpreter and Quarter-Master; 13th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th March to 15th Sept. to visit Mirzapore on private affairs, Feb. 19.
- Brodie, D. H. Ensign; 13th Regt. N. I. Leave from 10th Feb. to 10th Aug. to visit Sylhet, Feb. 8.
- Broome, Arthur, 2d Lieutenant; Regt. of Artillery; Leave for six months, from the 21st November last, Feb. 13.
- Brown, C. G. B. Brigadier; Horse Artillery. Leave from 1st May to 1st Nov. on private affairs to visit Deyrah Dhoon, Feb. 2.
- Campbell, G. Lieutenant; 2d Brigade Horse Artillery. Leave from 1st April to 1st Oct. on private affairs, to visit Seharunpore and Mussooree, Feb. 1.
- Campbell, G. G. Surgeon; Garrison Surgeon, Agra, Garrison Staff. Leave from 30th March to 30th Sept. to visit the Hill Provinces, near Simla, Feb. 10.
- Campbell, T. Mck. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. Regt. 29th N. I. Leave from 25th May to 15th July, on private affairs to visit Allahabad, Feb. 1.
- Caulfield, James, Lieutenant Colonel; 4th Regt. Light Cavalry, proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope for his health, for 18 months, Feb. 17.
- Child, T. S. Assistant Surgeon; attached to the Hussar Stud. Leave to visit Delhi and the Hills, for six months, Feb. 4.

Christe, J. Lieut. and Adjutant; 3d Regt. Light Cavalry, Leave from 25th March to 20th Oct. on Medical certificate to visit Mussoorie, Feb. 16.
Clerk, H. Lieutenant; removed from 1st Com. 6th Batt. to 1st Corp, 2d Batt. Feb. 1
Cumino, G. Lieut. and Adjutant; 61st Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th March, to 15th October, on Medical certificate to visit Landour, Jan. 30.
Cutchart, Surgeon; His Majesty's 16th Lancers, appointed to the Medical charge of the Depôt, Jan. 30.
Dalzell, H. B. Lieutenant the Honorable; removed from 5th Com. 7th Batt. to 3d Com. to 6th Batt. Feb. 1.
Darvell, E. Lieut. 57th Regt. N. I. to be Inter. and Quart. Master, vice Lieut. Chitty, 40th N. I. officiating, Feb. 8.
Davidson, C. Ensign; 66th Regiment N. I. Leave from 15th February to 15th March, to visit the Presidency on private affairs.
DeBugh, H. Major; 2d Regt. Light Cavalry. Leave from 10th April to 10th Nov. to visit the Hills of Simla, on private affairs, Feb. 19.
Decluzeeu, John; appointed Hospital Apprentice, in the Subordinate Medical Establishment, Jan. 30.
DeFountain, J. Lieut; 56th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th March to 15th September, to visit the Presidency, Feb. 8.
Delamain, James, Lieut. Col.; Political Agent at Nemauro, Leave for 6 months, Feb. 3.
Dodgin, Lieutenant; H. M.'s 31st Regiment of Foot, appointed to do duty at the Depôt, Jan. 30.
Douglas, C. Captain; 14th Regiment N. I. appointed to do duty at the Depôt, Jan. 30.
Downing, David, Lieutenant; 3d Regt. N. I. Furlough to Europe, on account of his private affairs, Feb. 17.
Edmonds, M. D.; B. D. Assistant Surgeon; 35th N. I. Leave from 15th Feb. to 15th April, to visit the Presidency on Medical certificate, Feb. 10.
Ellis, George, Lieutenant; 1st Regiment of Artillery, permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for 18 months, for the recovery of his health, Feb. 13.
Fairweather, J. Conductor; Ordinance Commissariat of the Karnaul Depôt, appointed to the Magazine at Agra, Feb. 8.
Fane, W. J. J. Cornet; 5th Regt. L. C. Leave from 30th Dec. 1829, to 10th Jan. 1830, in extension to enable him to rejoin. Feb. 15.
Farmer, Charles, Lieutenant; 21st Regt. N. I. Furlough to Europe, for health, Feb. 16.
Fenton, A. Captain; 1st Regt. N. I. appointed to do duty at the Depôt, Jan. 30.
Fisher, F. H. Assistant Surgeon; posted to the 1st Regt. N. I. and directed to join, Feb. 10.
Gladwin, Thomas, appointed Hospital Apprentice, in the Subordinate Medical Establishment, Jan. 30.
Glass, W.; M. D. Assistant Surgeon; 63th Regiment N. I. Leave from 21st November, 1829, to 6th February, 1830, to remain at the Presidency on private affairs, Feb. 3.
Graham, Charles, Lieutenant; 55th Regt. N. I. Furlough to Europe for health, Feb. 8.
Grainger, George, Searjeant Major 2d Nusseree Battalion, to join and do duty with the 58th Regt. N. I. at Almorah, Feb. 9.
Graff, W. F. Lieutenant; to act as Adjutant to the Regt. vice Ensign and Acting Adjutant Yule absent on leave, Feb. 8.
Griswell, C. Lieutenant; 61st Regt. N. I. to act as Adjutant to the detachment, Feb. 15.
Hard, St. John, Lieutenant Colonel; 10th Regt. N. I. Leave for two months, Feb. 13
Haldane, C. Lieutenant; 32d Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th March to 15th July, to visit the Hills in the vicinity of Massoorie on private affairs, Feb. 15.
Hardingham, Charles, Serjeant, vice Serjeant William Hoare the Exchange, the former is appointed Park Serjeant to the Allahabad Magazine, and the latter Laboratory Man to that Cawnpore, Feb. 8.
Harding, G. H. Gunner; employed in the Foundry, promoted to the rank of Searjeant, Feb. 8.

Harris, P. Lieutenant; 70th Regiment N. I., appointed to do duty at the Depôt, Jan. 30.

Hickey, J. Lieutenant; 10th Regt. L. C. Leave from 1st March to 1st Dec. to visit the Presidency on private affairs, Feb. 17.

Hoare, William, employed in the Foundry, promoted to the rank of Serjeant, Feb. 9.

Hodges, C. W. Captain; 5th Regt. Light Cavalry. Furlough to Europe, for private affairs, Feb. 6.

Hoggan, W. Lieutenant; 63d Regt. N. I. to act as Adjutant to the Ramghur Battalion, Jan. 30.

Hudson, G. J. Ensign; 67th Regiment, doing duty with the 52d N. I. till 15th Oct. next, Feb. 17.

Inglis, J. Lieutenant; 2d Regt. Light Cavalry. Leave from 25th April to 25th October, to visit the Hills of Simlah, on private affairs, Feb. 15.

Ingram, J. W. Captain; 19th Regt. N. I. Leave from 20th March to 20th Sept. to visit the Hills of Deyrah Dhoon, on private affairs, Feb. 11.

Ironside, E. Lieutenant; 62d Regiment N. I. Furlough to Europe for health. Feb. 6.

Jackson, W. Surgeon; removed from 30th to the 17th Regt. N. I. Feb. 10.

James, W. Lieutenant; 68th Regt. Bengal N. I. Furlough to Europe for health, Feb. 6.

Johnston, F. J. T. Col.; 8th Regt. Light Cavalry. Leave from 28th Feb. to 20th March, in extension to enable him to rejoin, Feb. 16.

Krefting, Charles, appointed Hospital Apprentice, in the Subordinate Medical Establishment, Jan. 30.

Kennaway, G. Lieutenant; 5th Regt. L. C. Leave from 1st Aug. 1829, to 27th Jan. 1830, to remain at Goruckpore and to visit Mynpooree and Hauper, on private affairs, Feb. 11.

Lardner, F. B. Lieutenant; 17th Regt. N. I. vice P. Shortreed, 58th Regt. N. I. exchanges, Feb. 15.

LaTouche, P. Capt. Major of Brigade; General Staff, Leave from 15th Feb. to 15th Dec. on Medical certificate to visit Mussoorie, Feb. 17.

Lawrenson, G. S. Lieutenant; 3d Brig. Horse Artillery. Leave from the 15th April to 15th Oct. on private affairs, to visit the Hills, Feb. 1.

Lindesay, A. K. Assistant Surgeon; posted to the 58th Regiment N. I. Feb. 2.

Lowis, N. Lieutenant; 63d Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st Jan. to 15th Feb. to remain at the Presidency on Medical certificate, Feb. 9.

Ludlow, E. F. Lieut. Intr. and Quarter-Master; 20th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th April to 15th Oct. on private affairs to visit the Hill, north of Deyrah. Feb. 17.

Lyons, E. R. Lieutenant; (in charge of the 4th Company Pioneers,) 37th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th April to 15th October, to visit the Hills, on private affairs, Feb. 5.

Lyssaght, T. Lieutenant; of the European Regiment, to be Adjutant vice Ramsay, resigned, Feb. 5.

Mainwaring, E. R. Lieutenant; 16th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th Feb. to 15th March, to join his Regt. Feb. 9.

Maitland, F. Ensign; 4th Regt. N. I. Leave from 3d Feb. to 15th Nov. to visit Simla on Medical certificate, Feb. 17.

Manly, J. Surgeon; removed from 17th to 20th Regt. N. I. Feb. 10.

Master, R. S. Lieutenant; Engineers. Leave from 28th Feb. to 28th Aug. to visit the Presidency on private affairs, Feb. 19.

McNally, Thomas; appointed Hospital Apprentice, in the Subordinate Medical Establishment, Jan. 30.

Menteath, W. S. Lieutenant; 69th Regt. N. I. appointed to do duty with the Depôt at Landour, Feb. 13.

Mowatt, J. L. Lieutenant; removed from the 1st Company, 2d Battalion, to the 6th Company, 6th Battalion, Feb. 1.

Munro, Richard, Gunner; 5th Batt. Artillery, is directed to rejoin his Corps at Dum Dum, Feb. 3.

O'Gorman, Captain Brevet; H. M.'s 31st Regt. of Foot, appointed to do duty at the Depôt, Jan. 30.

O'Hara, C. Lieutenant ; 2d in command, 2d Local Horse. Leave from 1st March to 1st September, on private affairs to visit the Hills north of Simla, Feb. 3.

Oldfield, John Rawdon, Supernumerary Lieutenant ; is brought on the effective strength of the Corps, Feb. 3.

Oliver, J. Captain ; 17th Regt. N. I. Leave from the 22d Jan. to 10th March, in extension to enable him to join his Regt. Feb. 16.

Pillans, W. S. Lieutenant ; 2d Brig. Horse Artillery. Leave from 15th Feb. to 15th November, on private affairs to visit the Presidency, Feb. 4.

Pollock, G. : C. B. Lieutenant Colonel ; removed from the 7th to the 3d Battalion, Feb. 1.

Raleigh, F. Ensign ; 1st Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th March to 15th July, on private affairs, to visit the Hills, Feb. 1.

Rind, J. N. Lieutenant ; 37th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th April to 15th October, to visit the Hills on private affairs, Feb. 19.

Roberson, John, Lieutenant ; 70th Regt. N. I. returned to his duty on this establishment, Feb. 17.

Roberts, Thomas, Lieutenant ; 51st Regt. N. I. Permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for the recovery of his health, for 18 months Feb. 13.

Roberts, T. Lieutenant and Adjutant ; 51st Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st February to 1st April, on Medical certificate, to visit the Presidency, Feb. 2.

Rocke, F. B. Lieutenant ; 5th Regiment Light Cavalry, resigns the service of the Honorable Company, Feb. 3.

Ross, C. G. Lieut. ; Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier Gen. Knox, General Staff. Leave from 15th Feb. to 1st April, to visit the Presidency, Feb. 8.

Russell, H. Ensign ; 20th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th April to 15th Oct. to visit the Hills, on private affairs, Feb. 17.

Salkeld, J. C. Ensign ; 5th Regt. N. I. appointed to do duty at the Dépôt, Jan. 30.

Sanders, Edward, Lieutenant ; to be Captain from the 23d January, 1830. vice T. Prinsep deceased, Feb. 3.

Shakespeare, R. C. 2d Lieutenant ; 6th Battalion Artillery, Leave from 15th Feb. to 15th Aug. to visit Jeypore on private affairs, Feb. 11.

Shaw, R. Ensign ; unposted, Leave from 20th Feb. to 20th April, on private affairs to visit Kishnaghur, Feb. 19.

Shulldham, T. H. Lieut. Intr. and Quarter-Master ; 52d Regiment N. I. appointed to do duty at the Dépôt, Jan. 30.

Simpson, J. M. Ensign ; 17th Regt. N. I. Leave from 20th Jan. to 20th Feb. on Medical certificate to proceed to Calcutta, Jan. 30.

Smith, E. F. Ensign ; 23d Regiment, N. I. Leave from 31st January to 2d April, on Medical certificate, to remain at the Presidency, Feb. 2.

Smith, F. C. Lieutenant ; 48th Regiment N. I. permitted to proceed to Van Dieman's Land for health ; for eighteen months, Feb. 6.

Smith, H. B. Lieutenant ; 37th Regiment N. I. Furlough to Europe for health, Feb. 6.

Smith, R. Major, of the Corps of Engineers, permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for the benefit of his health, for 18 months, Feb. 16.

Smith, W. A. Lieutenant ; 57th Regt. N. I. Assam Local Infantry, permitted to visit the Presidency, on account of his health, Feb. 13.

Spencer, W. Assistant Surgeon ; 15th Regt. N. I. appointed to the Medical charge of the left Wing of Moradabad, Feb. 2.

Spry, E. T. Lieutenant : to act as Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the 24th Regt. N. I. Jan. 30.

Swiney, G. Lieutenant Colonel ; removed from the 3d to the 7th Battalion, Feb. 1.

Tait, T. F. Lieutenant ; 28th Regt. N. I. Leave from 25th March to 25th Sept. to visit Simla on private affairs, Feb. 16.

Tovey, Lieutenant Colonel ; His Majesty's 31st Regt. appointed to the Command of the Dépôt at Landour, Jan. 30.

Trower, J. Lieutenant ; 4th Troops, 1st Brigade Horse Artillery, to act as Adjutant to the Division, vice Lieut. and Adjutant A. Wilson, absent on leave, Feb. 16.

Tyler, A. F. Lieutenant ; 33d Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th Feb. to 15th March, in extension to enable to rejoin. Feb. 15.

Walsh, C. G. Ensign ; 14th Regiment N. I. appointed to do duty at the Dépôt, Jan. 30.

Wheler, T. T. Ensign, 56th Regt. N. I. Leave from 20th Feb. to 20th Sept. to visit Simlah, on private affairs, Feb. 11.
 Whittingham, S.; K. C. B. and K. C. H. Major General Sir; General Staff, Leave from 10th April to 10th Nov. on Medical certificate to visit the Hills, Jan. 30
 Wilkie, D. Lieutenant; 4th Native Infantry, appointed to do duty with the 70th Regt. Feb. 13.
 Willan, J. Assistant Surgeon; appointed to the 4th Company 2d Battalion of Artillery, Dinapore, Feb. 1.
 Willan, J. Assistant Surgeon; 2d Bengal Artillery, Leave from 21st January to 6th March, in extensive to enable him to rejoin, Feb. 3.
 Wilton, G. R. Captain; 4th Regt. N. I. Leave from 6th Feb. to 1st March, to rejoin his Regiment, Feb. 9.
 Woodburn, J. Lieutenant; 9th Regiment N. I. to proceed to Van Dieman's Land and New Holland for health, Feb. 3.
 Wornum, J. R. Capt.; 51st Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st March to 31st Aug. to visit the Hills North of Deyrah, on private affairs, Feb. 8.
 Younghusband, Lieut.; 35th Regt. N. I. Leave from 26th Jan. to 15th April, to remain at Bareilly on Medical certificate, Feb. 10.
 Yule, T. N. Ensign; 63d Regt. N. I. resigned, Feb. 13.

THE COMMERCIAL PRICE CURRENT.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 27, 1830.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.—*Opium*; considerable shipments are in progress for the Eastern and China markets.—*Indigo*; market exceedingly dull—no private sales, and a difficulty in disposing of the article by Outcry. Imports to the 20th instant are 1,37,000 maunds.—*Saltpetre*; prices looking down, and demand very limited.—*Sugar*; without enquiry.

EASTERN PRODUCE.—*Pepper*; in moderate enquiry.—*Tin*; in request.

EUROPE GOODS.—*Cotton Piece Goods.*—*Lappett and Book Muslins*; in demand but at a considerable discount on the prime cost.—*Madapollums and Long Cloths*; without enquiry.—*Chintz*; of good patterns and on dark grounds, scarce, and paying a small profit to the manufacturer.—**METALS.**—*Speltre*; market steady and the price looking up a little.—*Copper*; prices steady.—*Lead*; saleable at our quotations.—*Iron*; market continues very dull.

Freight to London £ 4-10 for dead weight, and £ 8 per ton for light goods.

THE DOMESTIC PRICE CURRENT.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 1, 1830.

Meat, (Gohst)—Still in excellent condition.

Fish, (Mutchlee)—Still in fine condition, and all sorts abundant.

Fowls, (Moorgee)—No variation in the market.

Game, (Jungle Cheerea)—A good shew yet.

Hare, (Jungle Curcose)—Can be had every day.

Rabbits, (Curcose)—Come to the market every day.

Vegetables, (Turkaree)—**Peas,** (Cheeme Mutter) Marrowfat, still good: all other description indifferent—**Cabbages,** (Cobee) in excellent order, in great abundance—**Cauliflower,** (Phool-Cobee) a few procurable in good order—**Knole-Kole,** (Ole-Cobee) can still be had every day—**Potatoes,** (Aloo) very plentiful—**Sweet Potatoes,** (Secarund Aloo) in great abundance—**Lettuce,** (Sullud) still in very good order and plentiful—**Turnips and Carrots,** (Salgram, Gajur) getting indifferent, but still in abundance—**Love-Apples,** (Belaty Bygun) very plentiful—**Pumpkins,** (Kuddoo) in fine order—**Greens,** (Saug) of all kind, every day in the bazaar—**Water-Cress,** (Halim) can be had every day.

Fruit, (Phull)—**Mulberry,** (Tooth) come to the market—**Oranges,** (Cumlaw Nemboo) scarce—**Shaddocks.** (Batabee Nemboo) still plentiful—**Patna Plums,** (Narcool Byre) indifferent, and going out—**Gooseberry,** (Tapary) still in abundance, good, and cheap—**Papiahs,** very plentiful.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrivals.

Date.	Vessel's Names.	Tons.	Commanders.	Date of Departure.
Feb.				
1	Cavendish Bentinck, ..	372	H. W. W. Potter,	Rangoon 19th January.
2	Ann, <i>barque</i> ..	420	F. Worthington,	Rangoon 17th January.
3	Diedericka, <i>barque</i> ..	222	J. Hector, ..	Bat. 15th Dec. & Sing. 10th Jan.
4	Bussorah Merchant, ..	222	— Tozer, ..	Rangoon 9th January.
7	Norfolk, <i>brig</i> ..	530	J. Goldie, ..	Pad. 24th Dec. & Sum. 6th Jan.
8	Thalia, ..	670	W. H. Biden, ..	Portsmouth 2d September.
10	Minerva, <i>brig</i> ..	180	P. J. Phillips, ..	W. Coast of Sumatra 15th Jan.
12	Sophia, H. C. <i>brig</i> ..	376	F. Elson, ..	C. of Ara. 3d Jan. & Chit. 4th Feb.
14	Irrawaddy, H. C. S. V. ..	—	C. H. West, ..	Amherst Town 7th February.
15	Zephyr, H. C. <i>schooner</i> ..	—	S. Congalton, ..	Penang 19th January.
16	Providence, ..	700	Robert Ford, ..	London 24th September.
19	Swallow, <i>barque</i> ..	303	W. Adam, ..	Tut. 20th Jan. Col. & Gul. 24 Jan.
21	Navarino, <i>barque</i> ..	321	J. H. Smith, ..	Syd. 22d Nov. & Hob. Tn. 9 Dec.
23	Joseph Winter, <i>brig</i> ..	—	J. Richardson, ..	Col. (in Chili) 21 Oct & Sin. 20 Jan.
26	Argyle, ..	323	P. M. Stavers, ..	Man. 20th Dec. & Mad. 14th Feb.
28	Dona Carmelita, ..	253	C. Gray, ..	Ch. 24 Jan. and Sin. 4 Feb.
29	Penang Merchant, ..	343	J. Hutchinson ..	Sing. 3 Feb. & Penang 11 Feb.

Departures.

Feb.				
1	La Gange, ..	560	J. Gallais, ..	Bordeaux.
2	Lady Flora, ..	738	R. J. Fayer, ..	London.
3	Thomas Grenville, ..	1000	Charles Shea, ..	London via Madras,
4	Baretto Junior, ..	550	A. Shannon, ..	London.
5	Soloman Shaw, ..	550	Nacoda, ..	..
6	Herculean, <i>barque</i> ..	317	J. Buttersby, ..	Liverpool.
7	Irma, ..	350	P. M. Luco, ..	Havre de Grace.
8	Columbia, ..	600	C. Kirkwood, ..	Liverpool via Cape.
9	Mary, ..	375	F. Lucock, ..	Madras.
10	Ernaad, H. C. S. ..	600	A. Corstorphane, ..	Malabar Coast and Bombay.
11	Caudry, <i>brig</i> ..	203	Nacoda, ..	Ceylon and Malabar Coast.
12	M. or Wellington, H. C. S. ..	1000	A. Chapman, ..	London.
13	Hydery, ..	345	E. D. O. Eales, ..	Bussorah.
14	Orient, ..	700	T. White, ..	London.
15	Sultan, ..	322	T. Mitchell, ..	Persian Gulph.
16	Challenger, H. M. S. ..	—	C. H. Freemantle	Madras.
17	George, ..	328	S. Endicott, ..	Salem.
18	Creole, ..	241	F. Fourcade, ..	Bordeaux.
19	Atiet Rohoman, ..	600	Ahmed Hadjee, ..	Juddah.
20	Fazarohany, ..	575	Hussen Golaum, ..	Juscat.
21	Sunbury, ..	254	Nacoda, ..	Ditto.
22	Gange et Garonne, ..	750	T. Geoffroy, ..	Bordeaux.
23	Melikul Behar, ..	570	Mahomed Rajab, ..	Juddah.
24	Livingston, ..	400	J. Pearce, ..	Liverpool.
25	Reliance, ..	347	C. D. Hayes, ..	Madras.
26	Virginia, <i>brig</i> ..	170	J. Hullock, ..	Bombay.
27	Futty Rohoman, ..	400	Abram Johur, ..	Juddah.
28	Tauje, ..	400	Hadjee Almas, ..	Ditto.
29	Bombay, ..	315	Joseph Dare, ..	New South Wales.
30	Brougham, H. C. <i>barque</i> ..	230	J. J. R. Bowman, ..	Arracan.
31	Fattle Salam, ..	540	Nacoda, ..	Bushire.
32	Marie Elizabeth, ..	396	S. A. Auger, ..	Bourbon.
33	Zephyr, H. C. <i>schooner</i> ..	—	S. Congalton, ..	Penang.
34	Eliza, H. C. C. S. ..	700	D. Sutton, ..	London.

LIST OF PASSENGERS FOR FEBRUARY.

Arrivals.

Per Thalia.—Mrs. King, Mrs. Jackson and Mrs. Bramby ; Misses Rogers, Blair and Lawrence ; W. Alexander, Esq. Civil Service ; Wm. Jackson, Esq. Surgeon ; Messrs. Bramby, A. McDonall and Stuart, Assistant Surgeons ; Messrs. R. S. Campbell and John Lawrence, Writers ; Mr. Robert Crowe, Merchant ; Lieut. A. Keg, 9th Light Cavalry ; Lieut. John Robertson, Native Cavalry ; Lieut. Henry Lawrence, Artillery ; Lieutenants Thos. Gray, Wm. Timbrell, John Burnie and Henry Apperly, Artillery Cadets ; Lieutenants Charles Boulton, Samuel Tickell and Robert Shaw, Infantry Cadets ; Master Bramby, born at Sea. *From Madras*.—Captain Doveton.

Per Minerva.—A. Prince, Esq. Merchant.

Per Sophia.—Mrs. Halhed, Mrs. Elson, Misses Charlotte Halhed, Isabella Halhed and Belinda Halhed ; Master Champion Halhed ; N. I. Halhed, Special Commissioner, Messrs. G. C. Page and A. R. Smith, Clerks.

Per Providence.—Mrs. Webb, Mrs. Strachan, Mrs. Edward Presgrave, Mrs. Younghusband ; Misses Mary Smith and Hayes ; J. Fraser, Esq. Civil Service ; Major Webb, Bengal Artillery ; P. Strachan, Esq. ; Thos. Younghusband, Esq. ; —Sutton, Esq. ; Lieut. Strettle, R. N. ; Lieut. Robinson, H. M. 16th Lancers ; Lieut. Iveson, 7th B. N. I. ; Lieut. G. Gibson, 37th M. N. I., Messrs. J. Loughton, W. R. Warner and Edward Magny, Cadets ; Messrs. M. Cowell, Edward Cropley and G. Williams, Free Mariner.

Per Swallow.—Lieut. W. Else, and E. Hutchins, Esquire.

Per Navarino.—Messrs. W. Harvey and W. Plumer Willson.

Per Argyle, from Mauritius.—Lieut.-Col. Heard, B. N. Infantry ; E. S. Thompson, Esq. H. C. Service, Mr. Tritain, Surgeon. *From Madras*.—Mrs. Edwards and Child ; Captain R. Edwards, Country Service ; Ensigns Campbell, H. M. 49th Regt. and McKenzie, 48th Regt. N. I. ; J. Parr, and M. Boyd, Esquires, Merchants ; Mr. J. Ross, Private H. M. 49th Regt. ; J. Rohlind, a Convict.

Per Dona Carmelita.—Cain T. Baptaker, Country Service, and Mr. J. C. Smith.

Per Penang Merchant.—Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Tronstee, Armenian ; D. McDowald, Esq. ; Laza Seth, Esq. Armenian.

Departures.

Per H. C. Ship Thomas Grenville.—Mrs. Col. Wilkinson ; Mrs. Shortland ; Miss Shortland ; Mrs. Dismy ; Miss Dismy ; Mrs. Moran ; Mr. Moran ; Mrs. Hill ; Lieut. Shortland ; Lieut. Compton ; Mr. Hutton.—*Children*.—Misses 2 Shortlands, Lamb, Hill, Brown, and Wilkinson ; Masters 2 Shortlands, 2 Browns, Blagrove and McLeod ; Attendants, Mrs. McKenny ; Mr. Mackenzie and 5 Servants.

Per Ernaad.—Lady Rumbold and Child ; Mrs. Sargent ; Mrs. Gowan and Children ; Miss Graham ; Mr. Wellesly, Resident at Indore ; Mr. H. Palmer, Bengal Civil Service ; Major Gowan ; Assistant Surgeon Duncan and Bruce ; and Mr. Montague.

Per Columbia.—Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. Wynne ; Captains Wotherspoon and Arnold ; Lieutenants Bayley and Nesbitt ; Gilbert Scott, Wm. Scott, R. Crow, and A. Gibson, Esquires ; Misses Anna Scott, Margaret Scott, Sarah Scott, and Amelia Scott, and Master Herbert Scott.

Per Lady Flora.—Mrs. Butterworth Bayley ; Mrs. Yeld ; Mrs. Petrie ; Mrs. Bolton ; Mrs. Hampton ; Mrs. Hooper ; Major Hardy, 56th Regiment Native Infantry ; Captain Parby, Bengal Artillery ; John Manly, Esqr. 10th Regiment Native Infantry ; Revd. Mr. Morton ; William Sedden, Esqr. ; John McRitchie, Esqr. ; Captain Browne ; Lieut. Singer, 24th Regiment Native Infantry ; Lieut. Eskiene, 63d Regiment Native Infantry ; Mr. Hooper. *Children*.—Miss Mary Ann Saunders ; Miss Julia Eliza Saunders ; Master Hugh Ward Saunders ; Miss Sophia Charlotte Alexander ; Miss Frances Maria Bolton ; Miss Louise Mary Ann

Bolton; Miss Georgiana Bolton; Master Frederick Steer; Master William Bailey; Master Martin Petrie; Miss Fancy Priscilla Hooper; Miss Mary Hooper; Miss Amelia Louisa Hooper; Master William Joseph Hooper; Master Henry Jeffries Hooper; Miss Mary Jane Brownrigg; Master John Lewis Hampton.

Per H. C. Ship Marquis of Wellington—Mrs. Dick, Mrs. Lecard, Mrs. Weston, Miss Barrow, W. C. Dick, F. Melder and R. Macon, Esqrs. Bengal Civil Service; Lieut. Col. Barrow, Major Blundell, H. M. 11th Dragoons; Captain Lecard, H. M. 16th Lancers; Captain Aldhouse, Bengal Native Infantry; T. K. Allhusen, Esq. Merchant. *Children*.—Misses Hogg, Lecard, C. M. Weston, Catherine Cheek, Jane Bell and M. A. Davidson; Masters R. W. Davidson, Augustus Dick, C. C. Weston, Arnold R. Weston and Drummond. *To St. Helena*.—H. C. Dick, Esq. *To Madras*.—Mrs. Pringle, D. Pringle, Esq. Bengal Civil Service; Captain Watkins, Madras Native Infantry; Captain Melville, Bengal Army; Lieut. Back, Madras Army. *Children*.—Miss Mary Charlotte Pringle, and Master David Pringle.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:

BIRTHS.

- Jan. 11 At Jyepore, the Lady of Major John Low, of a Daughter.
 27 Puneah, Mrs. George Pratt, of a Daughter.
 30 Calcutta, at her residence in Dhurruntollah, Mrs. J. Jacobs, of a Daughter.
 31 Calcutta, Mrs. Martha DeCruz, of a Daughter.
 Feb. 4 Presidency, the Lady of Captain Bell, of the Bark *Mercury*, of a Son.
 5 Sealdah, Mrs. R. Fleming, of a Son.
 8 Calcutta, the Lady of J. Grant, Esq. Presidency Surgeon, of a Son.
 9 Calcutta, the Lady of J. Verploegh, Esq. of a Daughter.
 13 Entally, Calcutta, Mrs. George Nicholls, of a Son.
 13 Calcutta, Mrs. J. Hullock, of a Son.
 17 Kishnagur, the Lady of Lieut. and Adj. C. Farmer, of the 21st Regt. N. I. of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

- Feb. 1 At Cathedral, Mr. J. J. Palmer, to Miss A. C. Bloeming.
 3 Moradabad, A. Grote, Esq. to Miss Isabella Macdonald.
 4 Calcutta, Mr. R. Evans, to Miss Matilda J. M. Goddard.
 5 Futtyghur, Mr. R. N. Bell, to Miss Mary Sheels, Spinster.
 6 Calcutta, Captain Edward Robson Arthur, to Miss Susannah Broders.
 6 Calcutta, George Malcolm, Esq. to Miss Barbara Gill Browne,
 6 Calcutta, Mr. A. J. Forbes, to Miss Barnes.
 6 Calcutta, Mr. George Walker, to Miss Forbes.
 10 Calcutta, S. M. Vardon, Esq. to Mary, the relict of S. E. Awdall, Esq.
 15 Calcutta, Joseph Spencer Judge, Esq. to Miss Anne Catherine Bristow, second daughter of Major Bristow, Brigade Major of His Majesty's Forces, Fort William.
 18 Calcutta, G. Kallonas, Esq. to Miss Mary Ann Thirkel.

DEATHS.

- Jan. 31 At Puneah, the infant daughter of Mrs. G. Pratt.
 Feb. 1 Cawnpore, John MacDonald, Esq. aged 50 years.
 3 Calcutta, Miss Maria Lopes Walter, aged 27 years and 1 month.
 5 Calcutta, Mrs. Char. Bell, wife of the late Mr. John Bell, aged 45 years.
 8 Fort William, the Lady of Captain Stack, of H. M. 45th Regt. of Foot.
 10 Calcutta, Mr. Thomas D'Souza, Senior, aged 55 years.
 14 Park House, Harriett Juliet, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Atkinson, aged 1 month and 28 days.
 17 Calcutta, William, Son D. McN. Liddel Esq. aged 2 months & 22 days.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

[FROM 1ST TO 25TH MARCH, 1830.]

- Allen, Charles, Asst. to the Magistrate and to the Collector of Land Revenue at Agra, Feb. 9.
Beresford, H. Asst. to the Political Resident and to the Commissioner at Delhi, Feb. 23.
Harding C. Judge and Magistrate of the District of Agra, March 23.
Maason, W. P. Asst. to the Joint Magistrate and to the Collector of Land Revenue at Boolundshahur, Feb. 23.
Trench, A. H. Asst. to the Joint Magistrate and to the Sub-Collector of Mozuffer, Jan. 2.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

- Macpherson, A. The Reverend; Chaplain at St. James's Church, March 16.
Robertson, T. The Reverend; Junior Presidency Chaplain, March 16.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.

[FROM 20TH JANUARY, 1830.]

- Alcock, Richard Ponsonby, Supernumerary Lieutenant; 46th Regt. N. I. is brought on the effective strength of the Regiment, from the 24th Jan. 1830, vice Lieut. J. Russel, discharged, Feb. 20.
Alston, W. Lieutenant; 68th Regt. N. I. to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master, March 8.
Andrew, M. D.; W. P. Assistant Surgeon; directed to join the 68th Regiment. N. I. Feb. 20.
Andrews, W. E. Lieutenant; 73d Regt. N. I. Leave from 25th March to 25th Oct. to visit the Presidency on private affairs, Feb. 23.
Armstrong, G. C. Lieutenant, 47th Regt. N. I. Leave from 20th Feb. to 20th March, to visit the Presidency, Feb. 26.
Barclay, Alexander, Lieutenant; 68th Regt. N. I. Furlough to Europe for health, March 1.
Barrett, M. Apothecary; Subordinate Medical Depart. Leave from 25th Feb. to 25th March, on Medical certificate, Feb. 23.
Bartleman, J. Lieutenant; to officiate as Adjutant to the Regiment, vice Lieutenant and Adjutant Woodburn absent, March 13.
Bell, T. Ensign; to act as Intr. and Qr. Master, to the 15th Regt. N. I. vice Lieut. Hunter, absent on Medical certificate, March 3.
Bennett, S. W. 1st Lieutenant; 1st Bn. Artillery. Leave from 1st April to 15th June, to remain at the Presidency on private affairs, March 13.
Bishop, George William, Supernumerary Lieutenant; 71st Regt. N. I. brought on the effective strength of the Regt. vice C. Dod, discharged, March 6.
Blackwood, W. Ensign; 59th Regiment N. I. Leave from 20th March to 20th May, to visit Bauleah, on private affairs, March 17.
Blood, M. Lieutenant; 17th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th April to 15th Nov. on private affairs to visit the hills, Feb. 23.
Bonham, G. W. Captain; 40th Regt. N. I. permitted to join his corps at Mhow, with Bombay, Feb. 20.
Bramley, M. J. Assistant Surgeon; now at the General Hospital, appointed to do duty with his Majesty's 16th Foot, until further orders, March 3.
Brownlow, G. A. Lieutenant; 3d Regiment Light Cavalry. Leave from 1st March to 1st Sept. to visit Pooriee on private affairs, Feb. 26.

Brown, D. Assistant Surgeon; appointed to the 35th Regt. N. I. to join the Wing at Berhampore, Feb. 20.
 Burgoyne, J. Assistant Surgeon; removed from the 68th to the 33d Regt. N. I. Feb. 20.
 Burnie, J. Assistant Surgeon; now at the General Hospital to do duty with his Majesty's 16th Regiment of Foot, March 9.
 Burt, J. R. Cornet; 3d Regt. Light Cavalry. Leave from 1st March to 20th Oct. to visit Simla. on Medical certificate, March 6.
 Carpenter, Captain, His Majesty's 41st Regt.; appointed Aide-de-camp to Brigadier General Carpenter, vice Cornet MacNaghten, resigned, Feb. 25.
 Claxton, W. Deputy Assistant Commissary; Ordinance Commissariat. Leave from 15th April to 1st Sept. to remain at the Presidency on private affairs, March 3.
 Colyear, T. D. Lieutenant; 7th Regt. Light Cavalry. Leave from 15th March to 15th September, on private affairs to visit the Hills, Feb. 20.
 Cracklow, G. Captain; 6th Regt. N. I. Leave from 3d Feb. to 20th March, in extension to enable him to rejoin, March 8.
 Cullen, J. 1st Lieut.; 4th Bn. Arty. Leave from 28th Feb. to 10th May, to remain in Calcutta on private affairs, March 9.
 Cumberlege, J. Lieutenant; 41st Regiment N. I. Leave from 15th April to 15th October, to visit Chittagong on private affairs, March 17.
 Dalby, G. Assistant Apothecary, to act as Steward to His Majesty's 16th Foot, vice Asst. Steward G. Blaney removed to the 5th Batt. of Artillery, Dum Dum, March 9.
 Davidson, C. Ensign; 66th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th March to 15th April, to remain at the Presidency, and to enable him to rejoin, March 13.
 Davidson, Francis Russell, Ensign; 41st Regt. N. I. Furlough to Europe, for private affairs for one year, March 6.
 Dowie, David, Captain; 2d Regt. N. I. to be Major from the 8th March, 1830, in accession to G. Engleheart promoted, March 13.
 Downing, D. Lieutenant; 3d Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th Feb. to 15th March, to remain at the Presidency, Feb. 26.
 Drake, John Minshull, Supernumerary Lieutenant; 46th Regt. N. I. brought on the effective strength of the Regiment, vice W. D. Nash, resigned, March 6.
 Duncan, A. H. Lieutenant; 43d Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st March to 15th May, to remain at the Presidency, Feb. 23.
 Edmonds, Birt Dyneley, M. D.; Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department. Furlough to Europe, for health, Feb. 20.
 Edwards, J. Lieutenant; Adj. and Qr. Mr. 1st. Bt. Artillery Regt. Leave from 10th Jan. to 4th March, to remain at the Presidency on Medical certificate, Feb. 26.
 Engleheart, George, Major; Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel, from the 8th March 1830, vice J. Truscott, promoted, March 13.
 Fendall, Henry, Captain; Assistant Commissary General, Leave for two months to visit the Presidency on private affairs, March 1.
 Findon, William, Surgeon; Medical Department, Furlough to Europe on private affairs, Feb. 20.
 Fox, C. Apothecary; appointed to the Horse Artillery at Meerut, March 3.
 Fraser, T. Lieutenant; 7th Regt. Light Cavalry. Leave from 15th April to 15th October; to visit the Hills on private affairs, March 18.
 Frederick, J. Lieutenant; Assistant to the Resident at Lucknow, Leave for 12 months, on Medical certificate, March 1.
 Free, J. Lieutenant; 10th Regt. Light Cavalry. Leave from 1st February to 24th February, in extension to enable him to rejoin, March 17.
 Gwatkin, C. R. Ensign; 60th Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st March to 1st Sept. to visit Meerut on private affairs, Feb. 26.
 Geils, Joseph Tucker, Ensign; 60th Regt. N. I. to be Lieutenant, vice W. Whitaker cashiered, March 6.
 Gibb, W. Lieutenant; 34th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th April to 1st Nov. to visit the Presidency on private affairs, March 13.
 Graham, J. R. Captain; 5th Regt. Light Cavalry. Leave from 15th April to 15th October, on private affairs to visit Landour, March 3.
 Grainger, George, Serjeant Major; 58th Native Infantry, is appointed Serjeant Major to the Regiment, vice Stoney, March 6.
 Hall, Thomas, Major; of the Invalid establishment, to proceed to the Isle of France on account of his health, for 18 months, March 1.
 Hannay, S. F. Lieut. and Adjutant; 40th Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st March to 1st May, on private affairs, Feb. 20.
 Hardtmen, G. Assistant, Apothecary, appointed to the Hospital of His Majesty's 16th Lancers, March 9.
 Hart, Thomas Barnard, Assistant Surgeon; Medical Department, to proceed to Bombay on private affairs, for six months, March 6.

Hawtrey, H. Lieut. Colonel ; 3d Regt. L. C. Leave from 2d April to 2d Nov. to visit the Hills on Medical certificate, March 15.
 Healey, H. H. Conductor, Army Commissariat ; Leave from 4th March to 30th Nov. to visit the Hills on Medical certificate, March 9.
 Heard, J. Lieutenant Colonel ; Lt. 10th Regt. N. I. Leave from 4th March to 4th April, to remain at the Presidency on private affairs, March 8.
 Hicks, J. Captain ; 17th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th April to 15th November, on private affairs to visit the Hills, Feb. 23.
 Hill, R. Ensign ; 4th Regt. N. I. Leave from 25th March to 25th May, to visit Gorruckpore, on private affairs, Feb. 23.
 Hoggan, W. Lieutenant ; 63d Regt. N. I. to be Adjutant, vice Syers, Furlough to Europe, March 8.
 Hogg, R. W. Lieutenant ; 8th Regt. N. I. Leave from 20th March to 20th December, on private affairs, to visit the Presidency, Feb. 23.
 Hollings, H. Ensign ; (doing duty with the 51st Regt.) unposted. Leave from 31st Jan. to 14th Feb. to enable him to join, March 1.
 Hollings, W. C. Ensign ; 51st Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th March to 15th October, to visit the Presidency, Feb. 20.
 Housden, R. Hospital Apprentice, posted to the Hospital of His Majesty's 31st Regt. of Foot, March 9.
 Hunter, W. Lieutenant-Mtr. and Qr. Master ; 15th Regt. N. I. Leave from 20th Feb. to 20th April, to visit Allyghur, on Medical certificate, Feb. 26.
 Jackson, W. Surgeon ; removed from the 17th Regt. N. I. to the 8th Regt. of Light Cavalry, Feb. 20.
 Jackson, W. Surgeon ; 8th Regt. L. C. Leave from 10th March to 15th June, to remain at the Presidency on private affairs, Feb. 20.
 Johnston, D. A. Lieutenant ; European Regt. Leave from 15th March to 15th September, to visit the Hills, on private affairs, March 8.
 Kent, M. S. Assistant Surgeon ; appointed to the 7th Regt. Light Cavalry, Feb. 20.
 Kensey, Thomas, Quarter Master Surgeant ; late 2d Nusseree Battalion, appointed Quarter Master Sergeant to the 69th Regt. N. I. March 4.
 Key, A. M. Captain ; 9th Regt. Light Cavalry. Leave from 16th March to 1st July, to remain at the Presidency, March 17.
 Knox, R. T. Cornet ; 4th Regt. L. C. Leave from 31st March to 1st Nov. to visit the Presidency on private affairs, March 13.
 Laughton, J. 2d Lieutenant, to be Adjutant and Visiting Officer of the Work in Fort William, March 4.
 Leadbeater, W. E. B. Captain ; 53d Regt. N. I. Leave from the 15th Jan. to 19th Feb. in extension to enable him to rejoin, March 9.
 Locke, J. Lieutenant ; 22d Regt. N. I. to be Adjutant, vice Murray resigned, March 1.
 Low, J. H. Lieutenant ; 39th Regt. N. I. Leave from 20th June to 1st Oct. in extension on private affairs, March 9.
 Lumsdaine, J. C. Lieut. and Adjutant ; 59th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th March to 30th April, to remain at Muttra, and to enable him to join, March 9.
 Lumsden, J. R. Lieutenant, 63d Regiment N. I. Leave from 1st April to 1st May, to visit the Presidency, March 17.
 MacDonald, A. Lieutenant ; 16th Regt. N. I. Leave from 4th March to 4th October, to visit Ghazepore on private affairs, March 9.
 Malcolm, F. Assistant Surgeon ; posted to the 5th Regt. N. I. Feb. 20.
 Macleod, John Charles, Lieutenant ; 2d Regt. N. I. permitted to proceed to Prince of Wales' Island for the recovery of his health, for seven months, March 6.
 Maginniss, A. F. Lieutenant ; European Regiment. Leave from 15th March to 15th September, to visit the Hills on private affairs, March 8.
 Maidman, W. R. Lieutenant ; 3d Brigade Horse Artillery ; Leave from 1st April to 1st July, to visit Simla on private affairs, March 9.
 Mainwaring, E. R. Lieutenant ; 16th Regiment N. I. Leave from 15th March 83d to 15th March 1831, to visit the Hills on medical certificate, March 15.
 Maitland, H. D. Ensign ; 72d Regt. N. I. to be Interpreter and Quarter-Master, March 4.
 Marsh, H. Lieutenant ; 3d Regt. L. C. Leave from 25th April to 25th Oct. to visit the Hills, on private affairs, Feb. 20.
 Marshall, E. Captain ; 71st Regt. N. I. Leave from 16th Feb. to 16th October, to visit the Hills, on Medical certificate, March 6.
 Massie, William Henry, Ensign ; 39th Regt. N. I. Furlough to Europe for the benefit of his health, Feb. 20.

- Mitchelson, W. Assistant Surgeon; 23d Regt. N. I. Leave from the 1st March to 1st April, to visit Narseerabad on private affairs, March 13.
- Moule, J. Captain; 23d Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th March to 15th Sept. to visit Simla, on private affairs, March 6.
- Munro, J. Lieutenant; 21st Regt. N. I. to be Adjutant, vice Former proceeded to Europe, March 8.
- Murry, William, Lieut. and Brevet Captain; 2d Regt. N. I. to be Captain of a Company from the 8th March 1830, March 13.
- Napier, R. Lieutenant; Engineers, Leave from 15th April to 15th October, to visit the Hills on Medical certificate, March 13.
- Newton, C. Assistant Surgeon; 37th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th March to 15th June, to visit the Presidency on Furlough, Feb. 23.
- Newton, C. Assistant Surgeon; removed from the 5th to the 37th Regt. N. I. Feb. 20.
- Nicoll, John, Surgeon; of the Medical Department, Furlough to Europe, for the benefit of his health, Feb. 20.
- Oliver, T. Major; 3d Regt. N. I. Leave from 18th March to 18th April, in extension to enable him to rejoin, March 9.
- Patch, H. Lieutenant; 73d Regt. N. I. Leave from 25th Feb. to 20th March, to enable him to rejoin, Feb. 26.
- Pennington, G. Lieutenant and Adjutant; Horse Artillery; Leave from 4th May to 4th Oct. to visit the Hills on private affairs, March 13.
- Pepper, H. N. Lieutenant; 2d Bt. Artillery, Leave from 1st March to 1st Dec. to visit Landour, on Medical certificate, Feb. 26.
- Rawlins, John, Captain, of the Regt. of Artillery, Furlough to Europe, for private affairs, March 1.
- Remington, J. Lieutenant; 12th Regiment, appointed to do duty with the 7th N. I. at Midnapore, Feb. 23.
- Ricketts, G. P. Lieutenant; 1st Regt. Light Cavalry, Leave from 1st March to 10th June, to visit Bundelcund on private affairs, Feb. 23.
- Robertson J. Lieutenant; 70th Regt. directed to do duty with the 55th N. I. until the 1st Nov. next, Feb. 23.
- Robertson, William Elphinstone, Lieutenant; 49th Regt. N. I. Furlough to Europe for health, Feb. 20.
- Rogers, C. Captain, 20th Regt. N. I.; to officiate as Brigade Major to the Troops in Bundelcund, vice Captain and Brigade Major LaTouche, absent on Medical certificate, March 3.
- Rogers F. Veterinary Surgeon; 7th Regt. Light Cavalry, Leave from 15th March to 15th June, to visit Mhow, on private affairs, March 4.
- Ross, L. Ensign; 68th Regt. N. I. appointed to act as Aide de camp to Brigadier General Knox, vice Lieut. Ross, absent on leave, Feb. 23.
- Simpson, T. Ensign; 57th Regt. N. I. Leave from 12th Feb. to 12th May, to remain at Burdah, on Medical certificate, March 13.
- Skene, George, Ensign; 63d Regt. N. I. brought on the effective strength of the Regt. from the 21st February 1830, vice T. N. Yule resigned, March 1.
- Skinner, J. Local Lieut. and Adjutant 1st Light Horse, Leave from 30th March to 30th April, to visit Belaspore on private affairs, Feb. 23.
- Skianer, J. Lieutenant; to officiate as Adjutant to the 61st Regiment N. I. vice Lieut. and Adjutant Cumine absent, March 18.
- Smith, J. B. Captain; 63d Regt. N. I. Leave from 3d Jan. to 30th Jan. to visit the Presidency on private affairs, March 8.
- Smith, J. W. Captain; 35th Regiment N. I. to proceed to the Isle of France for ten months on account of his health, March 18.
- Spottiswoode, Henry, Lieutenant; 21st Regt. N. I. to proceed to Bombay on private affairs, for six months, March 1.
- Spry, E. T. Lieutenant; 24th Regt. N. I. to be Interpreter and Quarter Master, vice Griffen resigned, March 4.
- Stewart, R. Lieutenant; 69th Regt. N. I. Leave from 20th April to 20th October, to visit the Hills on private affairs, March 8.
- Stoney, Andrew, Sergeant Major; 58th Regt. appointed Sergeant Major to the 51st Native Infantry, vice Wood, deceased, March 6.
- Stuart, A. McD. Assistant Surgeon; now at the General Hospital, appointed to do duty with His Majesty's 16th Foot, until further orders, March 3.
- Syme, Andrew, Captain; 57th Regt. N. I. Leave for six months for health, March, 1.
- Syers, John Drinkwater, Lieutenant; 19th Regt. N. I. Furlough to Europe for private affairs, Feb. 20.
- Thompson, J. Captain; 68th Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st April to 15th April, in extension to enable him to join, Feb. 23.

Torcker, P. A. 1st Lieut. ; 3d Bn. Artillery, Leave from 5th March to 5th April, to remain at Cawnpore, March 6.
 Tritton, E. Asst. Surgeon ; 36th Regt. N. I. Leave from 23th Feb. to 15th March, to remain at Cawnpore, on urgent private affairs, March 4.
 Tritton, William Mills, Lieutenant. 26th Regt. N. I. to be Captain of Company, vice J. W. Dunbar, discharged, March 6.
 Truscott, John, Lieutenant Colonel ; Infantry, to be Colonel, from the 8th March 1830, vice H. Imlach, deceased, March 13.
 Tudor, J. C. Lieutenant ; 46th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th April to 15th October, to visit the Hills, on private affairs, March 8.
 Turner G. Lieutenant ; 38th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th March to 15th Oct. to visit Seharanpore on private affairs, Feb. 26.
 Vicary, N. Lieutenant ; 4th Regt. N. I. Leave from 25th March to 25th May, to visit Goruckpore on private affairs, Feb. 23.
 Walker, Robert, Supernumerary 2d Lieutenant ; brought on the effective strength of the Regt. from the 9th Feb 1830: vice G. Mayne, deceased, March 1.
 Wallace, T. Lieutenant ; 3d Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st April to 1st July, to visit Simla, on private affairs, March 9.
 Watson, Gilbert, Captain ; 41st Regt. N. I. Furlough to Europe, for private affairs, March 13.
 Williamson, A. A. Captain ; 35th Regt. N. I. Leave from 20th Feb. to 20th May, to remain at the Presidency on private affairs, March 9.
 Willis, Paul Wynch, Lieutenant ; of the Corps of Engineers, Furlough to Europe for the benefit of his health, Feb. 20.
 Wise, W. Lieutenant ; 29 Regiment N. I. Leave from 25th April to 25th October, to visit Dacca, on private affairs, March 18.
 Wood, Browne, Captain ; 10th Regiment N. I. Furlough to Europe, on account of his private affairs, March 18.
 Woodward, James, Quarter Master Sergeant ; 32d Regt. N. I. appointed an Active Overseer on the Delhi Canal, vice Serjeant H. Tapsell, absent on sick certificate, March 9.
 Woolley, J. Surgeon ; removed from the 8th Regt. of Light Cavalry to the 17th Regt. N. I. F. b. 20.
 Younghusbandman, Oswald John, Supernumerary Ensign ; 60th Regt. N. I. is brought on the effective strength of the Regt. March 6.
 Newton, C. Asst. Surgeon ; 37th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th March to 15th June, to visit the Presidency on Furlough, Feb. 23.

THE COMMERCIAL PRICE CURRENT.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 27, 1830.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.—*Indigo*; accounts of the sales and prices in London to the middle of October are extremely unfavorable, and market here continues in a very depressed state.

Imports to 15th instant are 1,38,326 Factory maunds
Exports to 21st instant (including the Hon'ble Com-
pany's Exports) 1,21,000
Opium; Exports since 1st Jan. to the 22d inst. according to the Custom House reports are as follows, viz.

	Patna	Benares
To China.....	881 Chests	695 Chests
To Penang, Singapore, &c...	931	452
Total	1812 Chests	647 Chests

Cotton; without enquiry.—*Saltpetre*; prices looking down.—*Sugar*; a few trifling purchases have been made during the week for exportation to Bombay.—*Grain*: Moonghy Rice, price has advanced during the week about 2 annas per maund, and the demand is improving.—*Silk*; prices nominal, no sales.—*Lac Dye and Shell Lac*; very dull.—*Safflowers*; without enquiry

EASTERN AND CHINA PRODUCE.—*Vermillion*; looking down.—*Camphire*; large stock and little demand; the price has in consequence fallen, 2 Rs. per maund.—*Pepper*; market overstocked, and a difficulty in effecting sales at our quotations.—*Cassia*; very dull.—*Tin*; in little or no demand.—*Tea*; in request.

EUROPE GOODS.—*Metal*; *Iron*; market looking up, altho' the stock in the hands of importers is still very large.—*Speltre*; price nominal, no buyers.—*Copper*; *Sheathing and Slab*; on the decline.—*Lead*; *Pig*; *stamped*; sales have been effected during the week, at Sa. Rs. 5-14 per factory maund.—*Beer, Hodgson's*; saleable at 90 to 100 per hoghead.—*Alshop's*; 100 to 110 per Hhds.—*Cotton Price Goods*; *Lappett Mustins*; selling freely, but at miserable prices for the Proprietors.

Freight to London £4-10 for dead weight and £7-10 to £8 per ton for light goods.

THE DOMESTIC PRICE CURRENT.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 1, 1830.

Ment, (Gohst)—A fine shew on the shambles.

Fish, (Mutchlee)—Getting scarce—*Mocha Prawna*, as large as *Lobsters*, very plentiful.

Fowls, (Moorgee)—No variation in the market.

Game, (Jungle Cheera)—Getting scarce.

Hares, (Jungle Curcose)—Come to the market in fine condition every morning.

Rabbits, (Curcose)—Every morning procurable.

Vegetables, (Turkarve)—Peas, (Cheeme Mutter) indifferent, and going out—*Cabbages*, (Cobee) indifferent, and getting scarce—*Red Cabbage*, (Loll Cobee) scarce—*Knole-Kole*, (Ole-Cobee) indifferent, and going out—*Carrots*, (Gajur) getting indifferent—*Sweet Potatoes*, (Sagurund Aloo) still plentiful—*Love Apples*, (Belaty Bygun) in abundance—*Pumpkins*, (Kuddoo) plentiful—*Sweet Pumpkins* (Kadeema) in abundance—*Lettuce*, (Sullud) still in good order—*French Beans*, (Frasbean) going out—*Pulwul*, in perfection, and getting cheap—*Greens*, (Saug) plentiful—*Water Cresses*; (Halim) come to the market every morning.

Fruit, (Phull)—*Rose Apples*, (Golaub-Jaum) come to the market every morning—*Water Melons*, (Turbooi) in perfection, and the market abundantly supplied every morning—*Loquat*, in full perfection, and going out—*Oranges*, (Cumlaw Nemboo) gone out—*Shaddocks*, (Batabee Nemboo) still good—*Papiahs*, very plentiful—*Green Mangoes*, improving, and getting cheap—*Gooseberry*, (Tapary) still very good, but getting scarce—*Cucumbers*, (Kheerah) very plentiful—*Girkins*, (Chota Kheera) in abundance—*Bull's Heart*, (Nona Attah) improving—*Goavas*, (Geeaboo) scarce and indifferent—*Country Almonds*, (Dessee Badam) getting scarce.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrivals.

Date.	Vessel's Names.	Tons.	Commanders.	Date of Departure.
Mar				
3	Fanny, <i>barque</i>	258	W. Bathurst.	Pen. 31 Dec. and Ran. 14th Feb.
4	Harmony, <i>brig</i>	252	D. McEwing.	Madras, 20th Feb.
9	Arjuna.	500	G. H. Roys.	Penang 12th Feb.
11	Brougham, <i>H.C brig</i>	250	Jo J. R. Bowman.	Kyong Phy 1 Mar. & Aky. 9 Mar.
15	Alexandre.	385	— Tevssat.	Bourbon 5th January.
15	Hero ne.	600	J. P. Hackman.	Sing. 27 Jan. and Pen. 5th Feb.
15	La Belle Alex. <i>schooner</i>	—	— Macdonald.	Rangoon 23d December.
15	Earl Kellie.	540	D. Weymess.	Bombay and Madras.
15	Irrawaddy, <i>H. C. S. V.</i>	—	C. H. West.	Balusore.
15	Dansborg, <i>brig</i>	—	J. Hoskeor.	Tranquebar.
16	Prinsep.	—	G. B. Taylor.	Cochin 22 Dec. and Mad. 8 Mar.
18	Abgarriis, <i>barque</i>	310	W. Boothby.	Bom. 20 Ja. Tl. Col. Mad. 12 Mar.
20	Norfolk.	600	A. Greig.	Sydney 13 Dec. & Mad. 13 Mar.
21	John Taylor.	418	John Largie.	Liverpool 2d October.
21	Hamon Shaw, <i>brig</i>	200	R. A. J. Roe.	Amherst 28th February.
22	Rome.	—	S. C. Kenned.	Salem 20th October.
22	Mermald, <i>HCSurv. brig</i>	—	D. Ross.	Coast of Tenasserim 1st March.
22	Hatgrass, <i>ditto brig</i>	—	W. Warden.	Coast of Tenasserim.
22	Deria Beggv.	450	Nacoda.	Juddah 9th Aug. & Cey. 8 Mar
23	Lord Amherst.	600	R. Thornhill.	London 10th October.
23	Exporter, <i>barque</i>	217	R. Anugh.	Mau. 28 Jan. & Mad. 19th Mar.
28	St. Antonio.	—	J. M. de Jesus.	Acheen 7th March.
29	Ganges, <i>H. C. S. V.</i>	—	R. Jump.	Rangoon 24th March.

Departures.

Mar				
2	Juliana.	521	C. B. Rarbut.	London.
4	Diedericka, <i>barque</i>	222	J. Hector.	Batavia.
6	Waterloo.	500	S. Addison.	London.
6	Ann, <i>barque</i>	420	E. Worthington.	Mauritius.
6	Phoenix, <i>brig</i>	250	J. Pierse.	Batavia.
6	Cecelia <i>brig</i>	200	P. Roy.	Eastward.
11	Jean Mathelda.	310	— Pellerin.	Mauritius and Bourbon.
12	Bussorah Merchant.	—	—	—
12	Merope.	310	G. Parkyns.	China.
13	P. Charlotte of Wales.	1000	C. Biden.	London.
14	Jamesina, <i>barque</i>	393	T. Hector.	China.
14	Forbes, <i>steamer</i>	—	A. Henderson.	China.
16	Diamond, <i>brig</i>	225	G. Clark.	London.
20	Magnolia, <i>barque</i>	396	J. Eldridge.	Boston.
24	Robarts.	600	J. Corbyn.	Mauritius.
24	Norfolk, <i>brig</i>	119	J. Goldie.	Coromandel Coast.
24	Mercury, <i>barque</i>	190	C. Bell.	Straits and China.
27	Futle Gurriel.	100	P. Blankenburg.	Amherst.

Ships advertised to sail.

Ap.				
2	Thalia.	670	W. H. Biden.	London.
6	Providence.	700	R. Ford.	London.
10	Dansborg, <i>brig</i>	—	J. Hoskeor.	China.
May				
1	Lord Amherst.	600	R. Thornhill.	London.
15	Norfolk.	600	A. Greig.	London.
15	Harmony, <i>brig</i>	252	D. McEwing.	Liverpool.

LIST OF PASSENGERS FOR APRIL.

Arrivals.

Per Dona Carmelite, from China. Captain T. Baker, Country Service, and J. C. Smith.

Per Penang Merchant.—Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Tronstee, Armenian; D. McDonald, Esq. and Laza Leth, Esq. Armenian.

Per Arjuna, from Penang.—Mrs. Bathune and Child; Mrs. Wade; C. A. Sotoor, Esq. Merchant; W. Lackersteen, Esq.; Mr. N. Hewitson; Mr. A. Bathune, Sub-Conductor; Serjt. Wade; Mr. J. Bullock, and Master N. Trebeck.

Per Eliza, D. Sutton.—Mrs. Pattle; Misses Pattle and Moore; Jas. Pattle Esq. Civil Service; R. W. Maxwell, Esq. Ditto; Col. Tombs, B. Cavalry; Capt. D. Mackenzie, M. Artillery; Capt. W. Glegg, B. Infantry; Lieut. Willis, Bengal Engineers; Lieut. Mackenzie, M. Infantry; Mr. W. Browne, Merchant; *Children.* Misses V. Pattle, S. Pattle, A. Gowan and Boddam; Masters W. Gowan, W. Morton, E. Jackson, W. Jackson, Jeremie and W. Jopp; 3 Female European Servants, 1 Native ditto, 2 European Male Servants, 4 Natives ditto, and 16 Invalids.

Per Brougham.—C. Paton, Esq. Superintendant Arracan, and Lieut. Armstrong, 47th Regt. N. I.

Per Heroine, from Penang.—Mr. McDonald, Merchant.

Per La Belle, from Rangoon.—Mr. F. Nicolas, and Ada Ally Ruza, Merchant.

Per Earl Kellie.—Mrs. J. R. Blake and Child; Mrs. Percival and Child; Miss M. Britts; Revd. P. Percival; Capt. T. Reckett; Messrs. C. Betts, T. Hackwood and James Large.

Per Prinsep.—Mrs. Taylor and Miss Corneliz.

Per Abgaris, from Bombay.—Mrs. Saunders and Child; T. Saunders, Esq. From Madras.—C. Jones, Esq. Surgeon.

Per Norfolk, from Sydney.—Lieut. Col. H. Turling, H. M. 13th Regt. L. I. in charge of the 51st Corps, 5 Women, and 3 Children; James Osborne, Esq. Surgeon R. N. in Medical charge ditto; Mr. Gray; Captain Crisp, from Madras.

Per John Taylor, from Liverpool.—Mrs. Collins and 3 Children, and Lieut. J. G. Collins.

Per Hamon Shaw.—W. Warwick, Esq. Merchant.

Per Lord Amherst from London. Mrs. Thornhill, Miss. Theresa Newcomer, Captain R. H. Cockerell, R. N.; Lieut. Scott, Bengal Artillery; Mr. Joseph Reed, Writer; J. W. Serrell, Assistant Surgeon; Messrs. H. H. Drencan, Cadet, and G. George, Infantry Cadet; Messrs. M. Bend, J. A. Mouatt, C. Harrison, and J. Bignell.

Departures.

Per the H. C. Ship Princess, Charlotte of Wales, for London.—Mrs. Sage, Mrs. Col. Blacker, Mrs. Compton, Mrs. Captain Johnson, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Henderson; Miss Bathie; Revd. J. R. Henderson; H. Compton, Esq.; Lieutenants D. Downing and R. Davidson; Messrs. T. Harrold, J. Turner and W. Wye; Miss H. Conway; Masters M. Blacker and W. H. Smith; Miss J. Johnson; Ann Walters, Servant; Isabella Dawson and Son; Isabella Martin; Ellen Brush; Thomas Lanum, and 50 H. C. Invalids.

Per H. C. C. Ship Lady Nugent, for London.—Mrs. Woodward, Mrs. Michal, Mrs. Watts; Miss Campbell; R. Woodward, Esq. H. C. Civil Service; Captain J. Franklin, Bengal Cavalry; Captain B. Wood, 10th Regt. N. I.; Lieut. A. Barlev, H. C. Service; Messrs. John Watts, Anderson, McCollie, B. Wood and H. Richards; Misses E. Knox, M. Knox, E. Watts, S. C. Watts and A. Watts; 1 European and 3 Native Servants.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

- Jan. 3 At Bhurtpore, the Lady of Capt. Eckford, 6th Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.
 8 Bankipore, the Lady of Cap. G. G. Denniss, Artillery, of a Daughter.
 31 Bellary, the Lady of Lieut. A. Mackenzie, 5th Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.
 Feb. 5 Bhaugulpore, the Lady of J. Innes, Esq. M. D. of a Son.
 13 Chunar Ghur, Mrs. James Dorand, of a Son.
 15 Jumalpoore, the Lady of Lieut. Geo. Miller, 25th Regt. N. I. of a Son.
 15 Calcutta, Mrs. M. J. Anderson, of a Daughter.
 17 Calcutta, Mrs. P. Pereira, of a Son.
 17 Lohoochat, Mrs. A. K. Lindesay, of a Son.
 17 Cawnpoore, the Lady of Captain A. Fuller, 33rd Regt. N. I. of a Son.
 18 Meerut, the Lady of Lieut. Col. Lockett, of a Son.
 19 Benares, the Lady of M. S. Tiernev, Esq. of a Son.
 20 Calcutta, the Lady of W. Linton, Esq. of a Daughter.
 21 Calcutta, Mrs. G. Shearwood, of a Son.
 24 No. 1, Key Street, the Lady of Robert Eglinton, Esq. of a Son.
 24 Mirzapore, Mrs. J. A. Lorimer, of a Son.
 24 Calcutta, Mrs. Smith, of Mr. Samuel Smith, Assist. to Messrs. Bruce, Allan and Co. of a Son.
 24 Calcutta, Theatre Street, Mrs. Davis of a Son.
 27 Futtehgurh, Mrs. Emanuel Anthony, of a Daughter.
 28 Calcutta, Mrs. John Biss of a Daughter.
 Mar. 2 Kubrie near Suharanpore, Mrs. Pigott, of a Son.
 3 Calcutta, the Lady of John Bax, Esq. of a Son.
 3 Futtygurb, the Lady of Major Steele Hawthorne, Commanding the 17th Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.
 4 Madras, the Lady of Major Chas. Hay Campbell, Ben. Army, of a Son.
 5 General Hospital, Mrs. C. E. Chamberlain, of a Daughter.
 5 Calcutta, Mrs. L. Fielder, wife of Jas. Fielder, Branch Pilot, of a Son.
 10 Calcutta, Mrs. T. Baker, of a Daughter.
 12 Calcutta, Mrs. Charles Gardener, of a Son.
 13 Entally, Mrs. W. Ewin, of a Daughter.
 17 Calcutta, Mrs. P. J. O'Brien, of a Son.
 18 Calcutta, the Lady of P. Peard, Esq. of a Son, still born.
 19 Calcutta, Mrs. T. Graham, of a Son.
 22 Calcutta, Mrs. A. Courage, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- Jan. 8 At Muttra, L. L. D. Lieut. Geo. Hutchings, 69th Regt. to Mrs. Dunlap.
 Feb. 16 Calcutta, Mr. George Orton, to Mrs. Isabella Turton.
 18 Calcutta, William Pembroke Foley, Esq. to Charlotte Savage.
 23 Fort William, Serjeant S. Hornby, to Jane, eldest Daughter of Serjeant T. Drew.
 24 Calcutta, Lieut. Wm. Whitaker, to Miss Georgiana Anna Maria Wheatley.
 25 Lieut. J. Robertson to Miss F. Rogers.
 25 Serampore, J. O. Voigt, Esq. to Rachel Shepherd.
 25 Balooport, Mr. John Arle Brown, to Miss Grace Caroline Chambers.
 Mar. 1 Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Higgs to Mrs. Harriet Hunter.
 2 Ensign William Henry Eastfield Colebrooke, to Miss Louisa Houlton.
 3 Calcutta, Lieut. Jas. Remington, to Louisa Jessie.
 8 Calcutta, William, second son of John Cape, Esq. to Sophia, second daughter of William Duddell, of Warwickshire.

DEATHS.

- Jan. 26 Off the Car Nicobar, Lieut. Gibson, 34th M. N. I. unfortunately fell overboard, and was drowned.
- Feb. 9 At Meerut, Lieutenant George Mayne of the Horse Artillery.
- 18 Calcutta, Mr. W. Sweeting, aged 17 years, 4 months and 6 days.
- 20 Nusseerabad in Rajpootanah, Mary Ann, the Lady of C. Mottley, Esq. aged 21 years.
- 23 Calcutta, Mr. Jn. Dunca Bruce, aged 12 years, 2 months & 10 days,
- 24 Cawnpore, John Tritton, Esq. aged 60.
- 24 Sindwarrah, the infant Boy of Major G. Fraser, Nagpore Service, aged 1 year and 11 days.
- 27 Keerpoy, Catherine Augusta Speer, aged 23 years, 9 months & 13 days.
- 28 Burrisaul, Mrs. Lucy Potenger, of Dacca.
- Mar. 5 Calcutta, the infant son of Mr. W. Sinclair, aged 6 month & 11 days.
- 7 Calcutta, Mrs. Caroline Smith, aged 40 years.
- 8 Calcutta, Col. Henry Imlach, Military Auditor Gen. aged 70 years.
- 8 Calcutta, Mr. Jacob Gonsalves, aged 33 years, 2 months and 22 days.
- 10 Saugor, on board the French Ship *Jean Mathilda*, Marie Pellerin, infant daughter of the Commander, aged 13 months.
- 12 Calcutta, Geo. Augustus Horne, aged 4 years, 1 month and 3 days.
- 13 Calcutta, Mr. Henry Charles Jackson, aged 16 years and 8 months.
- 18 Barrackpore, Major James Fleming, Commanding 38th Regiment N. I. aged 42 years.
- 18 Calcutta, James Beatson, Esq. aged 32 years.
- 19 General Hospital, Mr. James Supple.
- EUROPE, 1829.
- Oct. 6 Bishopscarmouth, Sunderland, Sarah Anne, the Lady of Lieut. William Oxborough, Royal Navy, aged 60 years and 2 months.
- 11 At Belmont, Shrewsbury, Laura Matilda, aged 16 years.



CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

[FROM 29TH MARCH TO 19TH APRIL, 1830.]

Luke, W. Mr. Assistant to the Magistrate of Dacca Jelalpor^e, March 23.
McClintock, F. Mr. Second Assistant to the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, of the 16th of Chittagong Division, March 23.
Raikes, H. T. Mr. Assistant to the Collector and to the Magistrate of Rajeshahye, March 23.
Shauk, A. Mr. Assistant to the Collector of Land Revenue and to the Magistrate of Goruckpore, March 23.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Gilmore, M. S. Mr. Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of the district of Mymensing, March 13.
Richardson, T. Mr. Magistrate and Collector of the district of Beerbhoom, March 30.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

Taylor, G. P. Mr. Collector of Tipperah, March 30.
Glyn R. C. Mr. Collector of Customs at Meerut, in addition to his present Appointment of Collector of Land Revenue, March 30.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bell, A. R. Mr. to be Assistant to the President and Commissioner at Delhi, March 3.
Paxton, S. Mr. Deputy Collector of Land Revenue and Customs at Meerut, March 30.
Smith, H. Mr. Collector of Land Revenue at Juanpoor, March 30.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.

[FROM 21ST MARCH TO 16TH APRIL, 1830.]

Abbott, G. Lieutenant; Pioneers, Leave from 15th April to 15th July, to remain at the Presidency, to enable him to rejoin, March 24.
Agnew, E. J. Assistant Surgeon; appointed to the 6th Regiment Light Cavalry, April 20.
Anderson, W. Lieut. and Adjutant; to act as 2d in command of the 2d Local Horse, during the absence of Lieut. O'Hara, March 31.
Austen, G. P. Ensign; 18th Regt N. I. Leave from 1st May to 30th Sept. to visit Mynpoorie on private affairs, April 12.
Baker, F. Cornet; 9th Regt. L. C. permitted to do duty with the 3d Light Cavalry at Cawnpore, April 14.
Barker, T. B. Surgeon; Medical Department, to rank from 19th August 1829, vice R. Williams retired, March 29.
Barron, T. Lieutenant Colonel; Infantry, to rank from 31st May 1829, vice H. D. Showers, deceased, March 29.
Beaumont, E. C. F. Ensign, 32d Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th April to 15th Aug. to visit the Hills on private affairs, April 15.
Bellow, Francis John, Lieutenant; 62d Regt. N. I. is permitted to proceed to Europe, on account of his health, April 1.
Bruce, Edward, Lieut. 48th Regt. N. I. Fur. to Europe on private affairs, March 29.
Buncombe, J. Lieutenant; to act as Adjutant to the 14th Regt. N. I. during the absence of Lieut. and Adjutant Innes, March 27.
Bunyon, Joseph, Lieut. and Brevet Captain; 74th Regt. N. I. to be Captain of a Company, from the 26th August 1829, in succession to J. Duncan promoted, March 29.

Bush, J. T. Ensign ; 24th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th April to 15th July, to visit Agra on private affairs, March 22.
 Byron, John, Assistant Apothecary ; to be Hospital Steward, from the 19th Feb. 1830, vice, H. Leopold, April 15.
 Carrison, W. G. Hospital Apprentice ; now at the General Hospital, appointed to the Depôt at Chinsurah, April 10.
 Carterters, W. S. M. D. ; Surgeon, Medical Department to rank from 27th Sept. 1829, vice A. Stratton deceased, March 29.
 Cheere, Henry, Supernumerary Lieutenant ; 74th Regt. N. I. brought on the effective strength of the Regiment, March 29.
 Craigie, John, Major ; Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice H. T. Denty retired, March 29.
 Craigie, J. Lieutenant Colonel ; (new promotion) is posted to the 22d Regt. N. I. March 31.
 Cullington, R. Assistant Apothecary ; appointed to the 5th Battalion of Artillery, at Dum-Dum, April 10.
 Cumberland, R. B. Assistant Surgeon ; doing duty with the 71st N. I. Medical Department, Leave from 2d April to 2d October, to proceed on the river for the benefit of his health, April 10.
 Cumming, William Fullarton, Assistant Surgeon, M. D. ; of the Medical Establishment, Furlough to Europe, on account of his health, March 20.
 Dalby, Gabriel, Assistant Surgeon ; 58th Regt. L. C. to be Hospital Steward, from the 30th October 1829, vice J. White discharged, March 27.
 Davidson, C. J. C. Captain ; Engineers, Leave from 1st June 1830 to 1st June 1831, to visit the Hills on Medical certificate, March 20.
 Dewar, A. C. Ensign, 15th Regt. N. I. Leave from 25th March to 25th Oct. to visit Almora on Medical certificate, April 15.
 Dowie, D. Major, 2d Regt. N. I. to rank from 18th July 1829, vice H. T. Denty retired, March 29.
 Drummond, J. Lieutenant ; 19th Regt. N. I. Leave from 2d April to 2d June, in extension to enable him to rejoin, March 31.
 Duncan, H. H. 2d Lieutenant of Engineers, appointed to do duty with the corps of Sappers and Miners, and directed to join at Allyghur, April 7.
 Duncan, James, M. D. ; Assistant Surgeon ; now on leave at the presidency, is appointed to the 5th Battalion of Artillery at Dum-Dum, April 7.
 Duncan, J. Lieutenant Colonel ; (new promotion) is posted to the 45th Regt. N. I. March 31.
 Duncan, John, Major ; Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice J. Elliot retired, March 29.
 Duncan, Joseph, Surgeon ; now on leave, directed to join the 33d Regt. N. I. at Cawnpore, April 13.
 Earle, W. H. Captain ; 39th Regt. N. I. Leave from 25th May to 25th Oct. to remain at the Presidency on private affairs, March 20.
 Ebbs, Arthur, Quarter Master Serjeant ; to be Serjeant Major from the 20th Dec. last, vice George Geddes, April 15.
 Elwall, F. C. Lieutenant ; 49th Regt. N. I. to be interpreter and Quarter-Master, vice Michell, who resigns that appointment, April 10.
 Engleheart, G. Lieut. Colonel ; Infantry, to rank from 11th July 1829, vice H. T. Denty retired, March 29.
 Etcey, W. Lieutenant ; 43d Regt. N. I. Madras Establishment, permitted to proceed hence to the Isle of France for the recovery of his health, and to be absent for eight months, April 8.
 Fane, W. J. J. Cornet ; 5th Regt. L. C. Leave from 25th March to 25th Sept. to visit the Presidency on Medical certificate, April 5.
 Farquharson, J. P. Lieutenant ; 8th Regt. N. I. Leave from 10th May to 31st October, to visit the Hills on private affairs, April 13.
 Fisher, F. H. Assistant Surgeon ; 1st Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st April to 1st June, to remain at the presidency on private affairs, March 22.
 Forbes, W. Captain ; 6th Regiment N. I. Leave from 25th March to 25th Nov. to visit the Presidency on Medical certificate, March 31.
 Fraser, T. Lieutenant, 7th Regt. L. C. Leave from 15th April 1830, to 15th Feb. 1831, to visit the Hills on Medical certificate, April 14.
 Fulcher, R. P. Captain ; 67th Regt. N. I. to rank from 31st May 1829, vice H. D. Showers deceased, March 29.
 Fullarton, M. D. ; R. Assistant Surgeon ; European Regt. Leave from 25th March to 25th October, on Medical certificate to visit the Hills, April 3.
 Fullarton, S. M. Ensign ; 39th Regiment N. I. Leave from 25th March to 25th Dec. on Medical certificate to visit the Hills, April 3.
 Gieson, M. Assistant Surgeon ; appointed to do duty with the 23d Regt. N. I. April 10.

Gillman, G. Lieutenant; 30th Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st May to 5th October, to visit the Presidency on private affairs, April 8.

Goodday, George Christopher Smyth, Supernumerary Lieutenant; European Regiment, is brought on the effective strength of the Regiment, from the 15th February 1830, vice E. Rushworth discharged, March 20.

Grahame, R. Assistant Surgeon; appointed to the 71st Regt. N. I. at Saugor, April 12.

Grant, Alexander, Lieut. and Brevet Captain; 52d Regt. N. I. to be Captain of a Company, from the 14th of June 1828, vice J. G. McBean deceased, March 29.

Grant, W. Lieutenant; 27th Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st Feb. to 5th March, in extension to enable him to rejoin, March 26.

Griffin, John, Lieutenant; 24th Regt. N. I. to be Captain of a Company, from the 20th March 1830, vice J. T. Savary, transferred to the Pension Establishment, April 3.

Hamilton, Percy Skeffington, Supernumerary Lieutenant; 5th Regt. L. C. is brought on the effective strength of the Regiment from the 12th Feb. 1830, vice F. B. Rocke, resigned, March 27.

Hampton, P. Apothecary; Subordinate Medical Depart. Leave from 15th April to 15th Oct. to visit the Presidency on private affairs, March 22.

Hardie, J. Assistant Surgeon; in Medical charge of the Political Agency at Oodeypore. Leave for six months on sick certificate, to visit the Presidency, April 7.

Hawkins, Edward Simeon, Lieut. and Brevet Captain; 38th Regt. N. I. to be Captain of a Company, from the 18th March 1830, in succession to J. Fleming deceased, March 27.

Hennessey, J. Ensign; 20th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th April to 15th May, to enable him to rejoin, April 13.

Hewett, James, Lieutenant; 52d Regt. N. I. to be Captain of a Company; and Ensign Robert Morrierson to be Lieutenant, from the 6th of May 1829, vice A. Grant retired, March 29.

Higginson, George, Apprentice; to be Assistant Apothecary, from the 30th Oct. 1829 vice G. Dalby, April 15th.

Hill, T. W. Lieutenant; 44th Regt. N. I. Leave from 25th April, to 25th Oct. to visit the presidency on private affairs, April 14.

Hopper, W.; McD. Lieutenant; 57th Regt. N. I. Leave from 10th May 1830, to 10th Feb. 1831, to visit the Presidency on private affairs, April 15.

Hudson, George Isaac, Supernumerary Ensign; 67th Regt. N. I. is brought on the effective strength of the Regiment, March 29.

Hurley, Cornelius, Apprentice; to be Assistant Steward from the 24th Feb. 1830 vice T. Bridge, April 13.

Hurst, Samuel, Sergeant; European Regiment, transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed Quarter-Master Sergeant to the 69th N. I. vice Quarter-Master Sergeant Kensey deceased, March 22.

Innes, A. Lieutenant; to act as Adjutant to the 3d Regiment Light Cavalry, during the absence, on Medical certificate of Lieut. and Adjutant J. Christie, April 14.

Iveson, James, Lieutenant; 7th Regt. N. I. returned to his duty on this Establishment, March 20.

Kerr, W. Cornet; 7th Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st April, to 1st May; to visit the Presidency, March 22.

Lardner, F. B. Lieutenant; 58th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th March to 15th April, to remain at Futtehlghur on private affairs, April 5.

Ledlie, William, Captain; 38th Regt. N. I. to be Major from the 18th March 1830, in succession to J. Fleming deceased, March 27.

Lowth, C. Lieutenant; to officiate as Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the 4th Regt. L. C. during the absence of Lieut. Benson, on Medical certificate, March 31.

Lumley, W. B. Ensign; 41st Regiment, removed to the 57th Regt. N. I. as the junior his rank, April 13.

Lumley, Ensign; 57th Regt. will do duty with the 9th Regt. N. I. until further orders, April 13.

Macan, C. G. Lieutenant and Adjutant; 16th Regt. N. I. Leave from 25th June to 25th Dec. on private affairs to visit Futtehpore and Chunar, April 3.

Macgregor, J. A. P. Colonel; 22d Regt. N. I. to be Military Auditor General, vice Colonel Imlach deceased, March 31.

Mackenzie, Hector, Lieutenant; 74th Regt. N. I. to be Captain of a Company from the 4th of November 1829, vice J. Bunyon deceased, March 29.

Mackenzie, Bart. Alexander, Sir, Supernumerary Lieutenant 48th Regt. N. I. is brought on the effective strength of the Regiment, March 29.

Mackenzie, W. G. Major; 5th Regt. N. I. permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope for eighteen months, for the benefit of his health, April 15.

Mackintosh, A. Lieutenant; 52d N. I. to rank from 14th June 1828, vice A. Grant promoted, March 29.
 Macqueen, K. Surgeon; (new promotion) is posted to the 13th Regt. N. I. March 31.
 Magnay, E. Ensign; appointed to do duty with the 11th Regt. N. I. at Barrackpore, March 31.
 Maqueen, Kenneth, Assistant Surgeon; Medical Department, to be Surgeon, vice R. Williams retired, March 29.
 Marshall, J. S. Captain; to act as Adjutant to the 71st Regt. N. I. during the absence on general leave of Lieutenant and Adjutant Wintle, vice Lieutenant Rind, who is permitted to resign the Acting Adjutancy, is confirmed, March 26.
 Marshall, John, Apprentice; to be Assistant Apothecary from the 19th Feb. 1830, vice J. Byron, April 15.
 Martin, William, Lieutenant; 52d Regt. N. I. to be Adjutant, vice Hewett promoted, April 3.
 Matthews, F. S. Surgeon; Medical Department to rank from 16th Sept. 1829, vice T. Yeld deceased, March 29.
 Meclone, James, Apprentice, to be Assistant Apothecary from the 5th Feb. 1830, vice J. Ivers, April 15.
 Minchin, Frederic Calder, Ensign; 67th Regt. N. I. to be Lieutenant from the 31st of May 1829, vice R. P. Fulcher promoted, March 29.
 Mitchelson, W. Assistant Surgeon; is nominated to the temporary charge of the Medical duties of the Political Agency at Oodeypore, during the absence of Mr. Hardie, April 7.
 Morris, Charles Arthur, Ensign; 26th Regt. N. I. permitted to proceed to Europe, for one year, on account of his private affairs, April 7.
 Murray, W. Captain; 2d Regt. N. I. to rank from 18th July 1829, vice H. T. Denty retired, March 29.
 Newton, H. A. Captain; 66th Regt. N. I. Leave from 30th March to 30th Sept. to remain at Alnorah, on private affairs, March 26.
 Nicolson, P. Ensign; 28th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th April to 15th Oct. to visit the Presidency on private affairs, March 24.
 Norton, H. Captain; 69th Regt. N. I. Leave from 5th April to 25th June, to visit Bareilly, on private affairs, March 20.
 Ogilvy, Mark Napier, Lieutenant; 2d Regt. L. C. is permitted to proceed on Furlough to Europe, on account of his health, April 1.
 O'Laughlin, G. Sergeant; overseer in the Barrack Department of Fort William, is appointed Barrack corporal in that Garrison, from the 18th Dec. 1829, vice Sergeant Kelly, March 27.
 Oliver, J. Captain; 73d Regt. N. I. to rank from 28th May 1829, vice J. Elliot retired, March 29.
 Patch, H. Lieutenant; 73d Regt. N. I. Leave from 20th March to 20th April, to enable him to rejoin, April 13.
 Phillips, O. Captain; 56th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th May to 15th November, to visit the Hills on private affairs, April 16.
 Pigott, C. C. Lieutenant; 18th Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st May to 30th Sept. to visit Mynpoorie on private affairs, April 12.
 Playfair, W. D. Lieutenant Colonel; 62d Regt. N. I. Leave from 2d April to 2d Oct. to visit the Presidency on private affairs, March 22.
 Prole, G. N. Captain; 3d Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th April to 15th October, to visit Simla, on private affairs, April 13.
 Richardson, C. J. Lieutenant; 57th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th May to 15th Dec. to visit Poonah, on private affairs, March 31.
 Rind, M. McN. Assistant Surgeon, directed to proceed to Cawnpore by dawk, instead of Assistant Surgeon W. S. Dicken, reported sick, April 13.
 Ritso, G. F. Ensign; 40th Regt. to do duty with the 6th N. I. until the 15th October next, March 31.
 Roberts, H. T. Lieutenant Colonel; 2d Regt. L. C. Leave from 1st June to 1st Oct. to visit Mussoorie, on private affairs, March 20.
 Robertson, James Wells, Lieutenant; of the Corps of Engineers, to be executive Engineer Mhow Division, vice Willis, proceeded Furlough to Europe, April 7.
 Robinson, E. J. Cornet (doing duty with 4th L. C.); unposted, leave from 15th April to 15th Nov. to visit the Hills, on Medical certificate, April 5.
 Scott, J. C. to officiate as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 20th Regt. N. I. during the absence of Lieutenant Ludlow, on leave, April 13.
 Shaw, R. Ensign; appointed to do duty with the 63d Regt. N. I. at Berhampore, April 10.
 Shaw, William, Supernumerary Lieutenant; 52d Regt. N. I. is brought on the effective strength of the Regiment, March 29.

Shaw, W. Lieutenant; 52d Regt. N. I. to rank from 4th June 1828, vice J. Macan retired, March 29.

Sheriff, David, Lieut. and Brevet Captain; 48th Regt. N. I. to be Captain of a Company, from the 8th of March 1830, in succession to J. Craigie promoted, March 29.

Shuckburgh, H. A. Lieutenant; 40th Regt. N. I. to act as Adjutant to the Regiment during the absence of Lieutenant and Adjutant Hannay on leave, March 31.

Simmonds, G. Assistant Apothecary; now attached to His Majesty's 14th Foot, is appointed to His Majesty's 3d Regt. of Buffs, and directed to join at Bhaugulpore, April 10.

Skene, W. Lieutenant Colonel; Infantry, to rank from 28th May 1829, vice J. Elliot retired, March 29.

Skene, W. Lieutenant Colonel; is removed from the 22d to the 73d Regt. N. I. March 31.

Sleeman, J. Lieutenant; 73d Regt. N. I. to rank from 28th May 1829, vice J. Elliott retired, March 29.

Smith, E. F. Ensign; 23d Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st April to 20th June, in extension to enable him to rejoin, March 31.

Smith, H. T. Major; 67th Regt. N. I. to rank from 31st May 1829, vice H. D. Showers deceased, March 29.

Smith, William, Ensign; to be Adjutant, vice Worthaw, resigned, April 14.

Sorrell, J. H. Assistant Surgeon; General Hospital, attached to His Majesty's 16th Foot, vice Rand, April 13.

Spiller, F. J. Major; 8th Regt. L. C. Leave from 8th April to 8th October, to remain in the Hills, April 13.

Stevenson, Semor, William, Assistant Surgeon; of the Medical Department, permitted to proceed to the straits of Malacca and Java, for the benefit of his health for eight months, March 20.

Stirling, William, Captain; 74th Regt. N. I. to be Major, from the 26th Aug. 1829, in succession to J. Duncan promoted, March 29.

Swinton, C. Ensign; unposted, leave from 24th March to 8th April, to remain at the Presidency on private affairs, March 24.

Taylor, E. Cornet, 6th Regt. L. C. Leave from 15th April to 15th July, to visit Tirhoot on private affairs, April 14.

Torchler, P. A. Lieutenant; Artillery Regt. Leave from 5th April to 5th May, to remain at Cawnpore, April 10.

Torrens, Frederick, Ensign; 52d Regt. N. I. is brought on the effective strength of the Regiment, March 29.

Turnbull, J. Local Lieutenant; 1st Local Horse. Leave from 15th March to 15th June, on Medical certificate to visit Delhi, March 31.

Turner, George, Supernumerary Lieutenant; 38th Regt. N. I. is brought on the effective strength of the Regiment, March 27.

Turner, John, Surgeon; is directed to resume the duties of his office as Surgeon to the General Hospital, from the 16th instant, March 20.

VanHeythuysen, G. E. Lieutenant; 24th Regt. N. I. Leave from 25th March to 15th May, to visit the Presidency on Medical certificate, April 8.

Wade, J. P. Lieutenant; to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 15th Regt. N. I. during the absence of Lieut. and Brevet Captain Brittridge, March 31.

Warren, G. Lieutenant; European Regiment, appointed to do duty with the 50th Native Infantry, at Goruckpore, until the 15th of October next, April 10.

Webb, N. S. Major; 6th Bn. Arty. Leave from 19th March to 1st July, to remain at the Presidency on private affairs, March 24.

Wheeler, Hugh Massey, Captain; 48th Regt. N. I. to be Major from the 8th of March 1830, in succession to J. Craigie promoted, March 29.

Wilkinson, Thomas, Captain; 6th Regt. L. C. to officiate as Political Agent in the South West Frontier, and to assume the temporary command of the Ramghur Local Battalion, during the absence of Major Mackenzie, on Medical certificate, March 31.

Woodward, C. J. Assistant Apothecary; now at the General Hospital, appointed to His Majesty's 14th Regt. and directed to join at Berhampore, April 10.

Wooze, J. Lieutenant; 10th Regt. L. C. Leave from 15th April 1830 to 15th Jan. 1831, to visit the Presidency on private affairs, April 14.

Wright, C. Lieutenant; 3d Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th April to 15th August, to visit Simla on private affairs, March 31.

Wyatt, J. H. Asst. Surg. 6th Regt. L. C. Leave from 1st April to 1st August, to visit the Presidency on Medical certificate, April 3.

Yates, W. A. Major; 73d Regt. N. I. to rank from 28th May 1829, vice J. Elliot retired, March 29.

Younghusband, O. J. Ensign; 60th Regt. N. I. Leave from 20th March to 20th Sept. on Medical certificate to visit the Presidency, April 3.

THE COMMERCIAL PRICE CURRENT.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 24, 1830.

COUNTRY PRODUCE. —Opium; the following is the result of the Hon'ble Company's 4th and last sale of the season, which took place on the 19th instant:			
Behar in ordinary Chests.....	757	Average Sa. Rs.	1369 12 9
Ditto in Chests with compartments packed at Patna.....	5	"	1315 0 0
Ditto unpacked at the Presidency.....	458	"	1271 10 6
Ditto with Cloth envelopes.....	200	"	1240 8 0
Ditto uncleared from a former sale.....	23	"	1365 0 0
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Total Behar,	1423		1319 12 3
Benares,	627		1381 9 6
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Indigo; Extract from Lyall and Greig's London Price Current of the 16th December, "Market very dull and prices giving way, sales have been effected at fully 9d discount on the quarterly sale prices. The next sale is fixed for the 18th January and will consist of about 6000 Chests.

Deliveries from the Warehouses in November..... 3410 Chests.
Stock on the 1st December..... 30,456 Chests."

Cotton; considerable transactions going forwards in this article for Country consumption.—**GRAIN.**—*Moongy Rice*; in good demand.—*Saltpetre*; market looking down.—*Sugar*; without enquiry.—*Silk*; continues very dull.—*Lac Dye*; no demand.—*Shell Lac*; market bare and prices looking up.—*Cotton Piece Goods*; demand very limited—*Tinical*; of a good quality, scarce.

EASTERN AND CHINA PRODUCE.—*Paper*; price fell during the early part of the week to 7-4, but has since advanced to Ct. lrs. 7-12 per Factory maund.—*Camphire*; exceedingly dull.—*Tin*; only saleable by retail.

EUROPE GOODS.—*Metals, Copper Slab*; market steady.—*Sheathing*; in very trifling request.—*Iron and Lead*; very dull.—*Speltre*; demand improving.—*Cotton Piece Goods*; market heavy.

Freight to London £4 for dead weight and £5-10 to £6 per ton for light goods.

THE DOMESTIC RETAIL PRICE CURRENT.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 26, 1830.

MEAT, (Ghost)—No variation in the market.

FISH, (Mutchlee)—Mangoe Fish, (*Tubisha-Mutchlee*), with and without roes, improving—of the latter very plentiful—Cockup, (*Bekhtre*), Mulletts, (*Moonjee*), scarce—Roe, Cutla and Mirgael, plentiful—Kankeslah, Byne and Coocheea, come to the market every morning—Crabs, (*Kankurah*), plentiful—Mocha and Bagda Prawns, very plentiful.

FOWLS, (Moonjee)—No alteration in the market.

GAME, (Jungle Cheerea)—Can be had every morning.

VEGETABLES, (Turkaree)—Young Turnips, *Salgram* and Young Radish, (*Molee*) come to the market—French Beans, (*Frasbean*) come to the market in very good order every morning—Ochre, (*Dharoe*) come to the market—Asparagus, (*Paragras*) plentiful—Carrots, (*Gajur*), indifferent—Cabbage Sprouts, (*Dall Cobee*) plentiful—Love Apples, (*Belaty Bygun*), plentiful—Brinjals, (*Bygun*) plentiful—Young Lettuce, (*Sultud*), rather scarce—Pulwul, very plentiful—Potatoes, (*Aloo*), plentiful—Sweet Potatoes, *Securund* (*Aloo*), in abundance—Pumpkins, (*Kuddoo*), plentiful—Sweet Pumpkins, (*Kadeema*), plentiful—Cutchoo, come to the market every day—Greens, (*Saug*), plentiful—Water Cresses, *Halim*, can be had every morning.

FRUIT, (Phul)—Forced Ripe Mangoes, (*Pucka Aumb*) come to the market every morning—Green Mangoes (*Cutha-Aumb*) very plentiful—Rose Apples, (*Golarub-jauru*) very plentiful and cheap—Papaihs, plentiful—Bull's Heart, (*Nona Attah*), come to the market in great abundance—Water Melons, (*Turbooj*), in full perfection, very plentiful—Mulberries, (*Toonth*), gone out—Goaves, (*Geeuboo*), indifferent—Cucumbers, (*Kharah*), very plentiful—Shaddoks, (*Batabe Nembooi*) indifferent—Sugar Cane, (*Ooky*) very plentiful—Country Almonds, (*DeSee Badam*), scarce.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrivals.

Date.	Vessel's Names.	Tons.	Commanders.	Date of Departure.
Ap.				
1	Mary, ..	308	T. Luccock, ..	Madras, 25th March.
2	Irt, <i>barque</i> ..	—	W. Hoodless, ..	Liverpool, 10th November.
„	Red Rover, <i>barque</i> ..	354	W. Clifton, ..	China, 27th February.
9	Tumerlane, ..	—	R. Miller, ..	Greenock, 21st Sep. Rom. Mar. 9th, & Allipea, 25th March.
„	Lycurgus, ..	—	W. Crawshaw, ..	London, 4th May St. H., Cape.
„	England, ..	—	J. Reay, ..	Isle of F. 10 Nov. & Rom. 16th Mar.
„	Drongan, ..	352	J. Muckenzie, ..	China 1st Feb. Sing. Peng. Madras, 26th March.
11	Nerbudda, ..	656	F. Patrick, ..	Isle of France, 2d Feb. Mad. 2d and Vizagapatam, 7th April.
12	Competitor, <i>barque</i> ..	425	A. Thompson, ..	Rangoon, 27th March.
14	Southampton, H. M. S. ..	—	P. Fisher, ..	Madras, 9th April.
15	Creole, ..	240	— Morn, ..	Nantes, (evidently meant for Bourbon,) 19th Feb.
„	Freak, <i>barque</i> ..	102	W. Barrington, ..	Singapore, 13th March.
16	Diligent, ..	—	— Liganeau, ..	Bour. 9th Feb. & Pon. 8th April.
16	Mount. Elphinstone, ..	400	D. Ritchie, ..	Clyde, 24th December.
19	Cochin, H. M. schooner ..	—	John Bougham, ..	Madras, 13th April.
20	William Fairlie, H. C. S. ..	—	T. Blair, ..	London, 9th January.
21	Bridgewater, H. C. S. ..	1200	I. Manderson, ..	Madras, 14th April.
„	Hatras, H. C. P. V. ..	—	I. Clarke, ..	Madras, 14th April.
„	Perseverance, <i>brig</i> ..	—	D. McDonald, ..	Greenock, 13th November.
22	Linnaeus, <i>barque</i> ..	—	R. Winder, ..	Man. 27th Feb. & Eska. 16th April.
23	Zebra, H. M. Sloop, ..	—	R. Gridham, ..	Madras, 17th April.
25	Georgian, (Amn.) ..	280	John Land, ..	Philadelphia, 22d December, and Madras, 18th April.

Departures.

Ap.				
1	Brougham, H. C. brig ..	—	J. J. R. Bowman, ..	Chittagong and Arracan.
„	Penang Merchant, ..	345	J. Mitchinson, ..	Singapore and Penang.
„	Cavendish Bentinck, ..	372	D. R. Taylor, ..	Bombay.
„	Coromandel, ..	331	P. Dupeyron, ..	Havre de Grace.
„	Lady Nugent, ..	535	John Wimble, ..	London via St. Helena.
9	Joseph Winter, <i>brig</i> ..	250	J. Richardson, ..	Liverpool.
„	Thistle, <i>brig</i> ..	—	A. Corbeth, ..	Swan River.
11	Abgarris, ..	310	J. Boothby, ..	Singapore.
„	Austen, <i>barque</i> ..	223	W. H. Ladd, ..	Penang and Singapore.
„	Margaret, <i>brig</i> ..	160	R. Richardson, ..	Madras.
„	Swallow, <i>barque</i> ..	300	W. Adams, ..	Mauritius.
13	Minerva, <i>brig</i> ..	180	J. R. Blake, ..	Madras.
„	Thalia, ..	670	W. H. Biden, ..	London.
18	Sherburne, <i>barque</i> ..	645	G. White, ..	Singapore and China.
„	Fanny, <i>barque</i> ..	280	— Corrie, ..	Bombay.
„	Arjuna, ..	306	G. H. Roys, ..	Penang.
19	Harmony, <i>brig</i> ..	252	D. McEwing, ..	Liverpool.
24	Edward Barnett, ..	—	H. W. Potter, ..	Meulmain & Rangoon; 10th Apr.

LIST OF PASSENGERS FOR MAY.

Arrivals.

- Per Red Rover, from China.*—A. Robertson, Esq. Merchant.
Per Lycurgus from Mauritius.—Mrs. Flaherty and Child.
Per Tamerline from Greenock.—Lieutenant G. P. Thomas, 64th Regiment.
Per England from Isle of France.—Mrs. Reay.
Per Diongon from Penang.—Mr. J. C. Bowie, Assistant Surgeon. *From Madras.*
 —Mr. Roban.
 —*Per Nerbudda, from Isle of France.*—Captain Tully. *From Madras.*—Col. Home.
Per Southampton from Madras.—His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir E. W. C. R. Owen, K. C. B. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels on the East India Station.
Per Diligent, from Pondicherry.—Moreau, Procureur De Roi a Chandernagore ; De La Grange, Commandant De Marine ; Xeequez, Cauder, Guidamano Frederic, Carohua Guidamano, and Emilie Guidamano, Negecians.
Per Alexander, from Mauritius.—Lieut. Broome, Bengal Artillery. *From Eska-pelly.*—Mons. Argance, Merchant ; and De Eckford, 2d Member, "Bombay Medical Board."
Per Mounstuart Elphinstone from the Clyde.—Messrs. Robert Mayne, W. Shand, junr. and W. Morrison, Merchants.
Per Cochon from Madras.—Lieut. Steward, 1st of H. M. Ship *Southampton*, and Mr. Abbott.
Per William Fairlie, from London.—Mrs. Isabella Richardson ; Major H. E. Peach ; Mr. William Darby, Surgeon ; Messrs. A. Macdonald and M. Richardson, Assistant Surgeons ; J. R. Bell, Writer ; H. Parker and S. Johnson, Merchants ; G. Dalston, F. W. Horne, H. J. Stewart, and G. J. Breetzeke, Cadets ; 75 Recruits, 4 Women, and 4 Children.
Per Perseverance from Greenock.—Misses Thompson, Ann Thompson, M. G. Law and E. Bennett, Messrs. Charles Hunter, John MacDonell, W. H. Forbes, Francis Currie and F. Thompson.
Per H. C. Ship Bridgewater, from China.—Mr. and Mrs. Anderson and 3 children ; Captain Brown, H. M. ; and Lieut. Green, Bengal Artillery.
Per Asserghur from Madras.—Mrs. Major Campbell.
Per Linnaeus, from Mauritius.—Madam Quesnel, Misae H. Quesnel, E. Quesnel, M. Quesnel and E. Quesnel ; Masters R. Quesnel and U. Quesnel.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

- Mar. 5 At Seugor, the Lady of J. S. Sullivan, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, 16th Regiment N. I. of a Son.
 8 Barrackpore Park, the Wife of Mr. A. Marr, of a Daughter.
 10 Deyrah Dhoon, the Lady of Major Frederick Young, Commandant and Superintendent Commissioner, of a Daughter.
 11 Benares, the Lady of H. Stainforth, Esq. of a Son.
 13 Entally, Mrs. W. Ewin, of a Daughter.
 14 Patna, the Lady of William Lambert, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.
 15 Ellichpore, the Lady of Captain Hugh Robison, of His Highness the Nizam's Service, was delivered of a daughter, still born.
 17 Buxar, the Lady of Albert Matthews, Esq. of a Daughter.
 19 Mymensing, the Lady of R. Waller, Esq. of a Son.
 20 Delhi, the Lady of Lieut.-Colonel J. H. Little, 14th Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.
 22 Calcutta, Mrs. James Bowbear, of a Daughter.

- Mar. 30 Calcutta, Mrs. Carbery, of Durruntollah, of a still born child.
 30 Kistnagur, the Lady of the Hon'ble Robert Forbes, of a Son.
 30 Meerut, the Lady of Major P. M. Hay, of a Daughter.
 Apr. 1 Dum Dum, the Lady of Captain Charles Graham, Horse Artillery, of a Son.
 1 Noacolly, the Lady of C. G. Blagrove, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.
 2 Cooly Bazar, the Wife of Mr. J. Hudson, Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department, of a Son.
 2 Barrah Saharun, the Lady of William Hickey, Esq. of a Daughter.
 3 Calcutta, Mrs. W. H. Bolst, of a Daughter.
 3 Calcutta, the Wife of George Wood, Esquire, of a Daughter.
 4 Calcutta, Mrs. John Brown, of a Daughter.
 4 Seebpore, the Lady of Captain Peter Roy, of the Brig *Cecilia*, of a Daughter.
 5 Calcutta, Mrs. John Heberlet, of a Son.
 6 Calcutta, Mrs. C. P. Chater, of a Daughter.
 9 Calcutta, the Wife of Captain J. W. J. Ousely, 28th Regiment Native Infantry, of a Son.
 9 Allipore, the Lady of N. J. Leighton, Esq. of a Daughter.
 10 Dacca, the Lady of William Woodin, Esq. of a Daughter.
 10 Howrah, Mrs. J. G. Blackburn, of a Son.
 12 Jessore, Mrs. J. B. Lemoss, of a third Son.
 13 Chittagong, the Lady of G. Gough, Esq. Civil Service, of a Son.
 15 Chowringhee, Mrs. G. H. Stapleton, of a Son.
 16 Calcutta, Mrs. Francis Cornelius, of a Son.
 17 Calcutta, the Lady of W. Twining, Esq. of a Daughter.
 19 Boitakonah, Mrs. V. Jewell, of a Son.
 19 Calcutta, Mrs. G. H. Poole, of a Son.
 19 Calcutta, the Lady of Robert Thornhill, Esq. of a Son.
 20 Calcutta, Mrs. C. P. Fisson, of a Daughter.
 20 Calcutta, Mrs. Wale Byrn, of a Daughter.
 20 Calcutta, the Lady of J. R. Martin, Esq. of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- Mar. 1 At Singapore, John Purvis, Esq. Merchant, to Mrs. Margaret Maria Paxton.
 16 Dacca, Mr. A. Dacosta, to Miss Mary Ann Lloyd.
 21 Futteh Gurb, Lieutenant F. W. Burroughs, 17th Regt. N. I. to Miss Caroline Peyrou.
 27 Keitah, Charles Ekins, Esq. 7th Light Cavalry, to Miss Julia Maxwell.
 28 Loodianah, Captain Moule, 23rd Regiment Bengal Infantry, to Miss Anna Sophia Faithful.
 30 Keitah, Lieutenant R. Augustus Master, Adjutant 7th Regiment Light Cavalry, to Miss Hennessy, Daughter of Captain Hennessy, H. M. 67th Regiment.
 30 Hamul Bagh near Almora, Lieut. John Glasfurd, Bengal Engineers, to Miss Olive Britten.
 Apr. 5 Dacca, James Dunne, Esq. H. M.'s 44th Regt. to Miss Mary Knibbs.
 6 Calcutta, Lieutenant A. A. Campbell, Invalid Pension Establishment, to Miss Eliza Peterson.
 7 Gurrawarra, Lieut. W. Alston, 68th Regt. N. I. to Miss Penelope Chrichton Bishop.
 12 Calcutta, Mr. J. J. Marques, to Miss E. Attwood.
 17 Calcutta, N. T. Raikes, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Miss Temperance Sophia Udry.

DEATHS.

- Mar. 12 At Singapore, Edward Pressgrave, Esq. of the Civil Service.
 16 Saugor, the infant son of Lieut. Lyons, 34th Regt. N. I.
 17 Calcutta, Miss D. C. Smith, aged 5 years, and 5 months.
 18 General Hospital, Sergeant James Sweetman, aged 38 years.

March 20 Bhaugulpore, Amelia Frances Hunt, aged 10 months and 1 day.
 22 Master Thomas Vincent Soady, aged 10 years, 4 months and 20 days.
 27 Great Jail, Mr. John Hughes, aged 44 years.
 27 Berhampore, James Brock, Esq. Paymaster of H. M. 49th Regiment.
 27 Loodiana, Selina Catherine Campbell, aged 13 months and 27 days.
 28 Hissar, Mr. Conductor John Tibbs.
 29 Calcutta, Mr. Michael Slader, aged 51 years.
 April 1 Calcutta, Mrs. Ann Gertrude Hall, aged 36 years.
 1 Palasore Roads, Mr. Henry Morris, of Calcutta.
 3 Chandernagore, Mrs. Kelly, aged 40 years.
 8 Bally Gunge, Mrs. M. Turner, widow of late Mr. Riding Master Turner.
 10 Calcutta, Mr. Wm. Jacob Van Grieken, aged 10 years and 3 months.
 17 Kidderpore, Mrs. Mary Abercromby, aged 33 years.



CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

[FROM 2D TO 16TH MAY, 1830.]

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Lean, James, Mr. Assistant to the Joint Magistrate and to the Collector of Land Revenue of the Northern Division of Moradabad, April 23.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Brown, G. F. Mr. Magistrate of the District of Juanpore, April 13.

Fraser, James, Mr. Judge and Magistrate of the Northern Division of Bundelcund, May 11.

Kennaway, W. R. Mr. Register of the Zillah Court and Assistant to the Magistrate at Cawnpore, April 27.

Paxton, Stewart, Mr. Magistrate of the District of Cawnpore, May 11.

Shakespear, George, Mr. Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of Moorshedabad, May 11.

Trench, P. C. Mr. Assistant to the Joint Magistrate and Sub-Collector of Mozuffernager, April 19.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Montgomerie, H. A. Captain, a Principal Assistant to the Agent of the Governor General, and Commissioner in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territory, April 23.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.

FROM 17TH APRIL TO 18TH MAY, 1830.

Abbott, George, Lieutenant; 15th Regt. N. I. directed to join and do duty with the Detachment of European Recruits, now in Fort William, May 17.

Alexander, W. F. Ensign; 50th Regt. N. I. Leave from 25th May to 25th July, to visit Sultanpore, on private affairs, April 24.

Archbold, E. C. Lieutenant; 8th Regt. L. C. Leave from 23d April to 23d Aug. to remain at the Presidency, for the purpose of adjusting his account, May 1.

Armstrong, G. C. Lieutenant; 47th Regt. N. I. Leave from 20th May to 20th July, to remain at the Presidency on private affairs, May 15.

Austen, Edward Griffith, Supernumerary 2d Lieutenant Artillery Regiment, brought on the effective strength of the Regiment, April 29.

Balderston, Archibald, Supernumerary Lieutenant; 16th Regt. N. I. brought on the effective strength of the Regiment, April 29.

Barberie, C. S. Lieutenant; 16th Regt. N. I. Adjutant of the Patna Provincial Battalion, to be Sub-Assistant in the Stud Establishment, to fill existing vacancies, April 17.

Bartlett, William, Lieutenant; 68th Regiment, transferred to the Pension establishment, at his own request, May 1.

Bayldon, Captain and Assistant Adjutant General; to be an Assistant General on the Establishment; in succession to Captain James, May 15.

Bayley, W. G. Hospital Apprentice; H. M. 13th Foot, appointed to the European Invalids, at Buxar, April 26.
 Becher, H. M. Ensign; 50th Regt N. I. Leave from 25th May to 25th July, to visit Sultanpore, on private affairs, April 20.
 Blackwood, James, Assistant Surgeon; appointed to the 50th Regt. N. I. May 8.
 Boezalt, J. R. Hospital Apprentice; appointed to His Majesty's 3d Regiment or Buffs, April 26.
 Bracken, J. Lieutenant; to act as Adjutant to the 29th Regt. N. I. during the absence of Lieutenant Simpson, April 29.
 Bramley, M. J. Assistant Surgeon; is placed in Medical charge of the Governor General's Body Guard, until further orders, April 20.
 Brookes, W. Assistant Apothecary; Subordinate Medical Department. Leave from 29th April to 30th August, to visit Cawnpore, on private affairs, May 17.
 Brown, David, Assistant Surgeon; appointed to the Sylhet Light Infantry and directed to join without delay, May 8.
 Browne, J. Superintending Surgeon; Sirhind Division, Medical Staff. Leave from 31st May to 1st October, to visit the Hills, on Medical certificate, May 15.
 Burns, J. G. Captain; 3d Native Infantry, appointed to do duty with the 36th Regt. from the 15th of June to 15th November next, May 15.
 Campbell, James Gordon, Supernumerary Lieutenant; 6th Regt. Light Cavalry, brought on the effective strength of the Regiment, April 24.
 Campbell, J. Lieutenant; 13th Regt. N. I. Leave from 17th Feb. to 15th May. to enable him to rejoin, April 29.
 Chrichton, David, Captain; 69th Regt. N. I. to be Major from the 13th April, 1830, vice G. Williamson promoted, April 17.
 Costley, W. R. C. Major; 7th Regt. N. I. Leave from 2d February to 28th February, in extension to enable him to rejoin, April 21.
 Coulter, John, Assistant Surgeon; Medical Department, to be Surgeon, vice James Grierson retired, April 29.
 Couran, J. W. Lieutenant; 64th Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st May to 20th June, to visit Chinsurah and the Presidency on private affairs, April 21.
 Coyle, James, Bombardier; 3d Company, 4th Battalion of Artillery, transferred to the Town Major's List, promoted to the rank of Corporal, and appointed Gun Corporal to the Assam Light Infantry, April 27.
 Craigie, J. H. Lieutenant and Adjutant; to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 20th Regt. N. I. during the illness of Lieut. Scott, May 8.
 Croft, J. T. Captain; 34th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th May to 15th Nov. to visit Lucknow, on private affairs, May 4.
 Croker, James, Overseer; employed under the Superintendent of Nizamut Buildings at Moorshedabad, promoted to the rank of Serjeant, May 8.
 Cullen, J. Lieutenant; 4th Battalion Artillery. Leave from 10th May to 10th June, to remain in Calcutta, on private affairs, May 8.
 Cumberlege, J. Lieutenant; 41st Regt. N. I. obtained leave of absence in General Orders of the 17th ultimo, to visit the Presidency, April 29.
 Cumberlege, E. A. Lieutenant; 73d Regt. N. I. Leave from 20th May to 20th December, to visit Chittagong, on private affairs, May 18.
 Dale, John, Fife Major; 9th Regt. N. I. having been pronounced by a Medical Committee to be unable to perform any further duty, is transferred to the Veteran Company at Chunar, from the 1st instant, May 1.
 to remain at Patna, on private affairs, May 17.
 Dicken, W. S. Assistant Surgeon; Medical Department. Leave from 13th April to 13th June, to remain at Barrackpore, on Medical certificate, May 15.
 Douglas, J. D. Lieutenant; 2d in Command 3d Local Horse, appointed to officiate as Deputy Assistant General to the Saugor Division, until relieved by Captain Turner, May 15.
 Duff, J. Local Lieutenant; Mugh Sebundy Corps, to be Adjutant, vice Martin appointed Adjutant to the 52d Regt. N. I. April 29.
 Duncan, Andrew Henry, Supernumerary Lieutenant; 43d Regt. N. I. brought on the effective strength of the Regiment, April 29.
 Eekford, J. Surgeon; 12th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th July, 1830, to 15th January, 1831, to visit the Presidency on Furlough, May 17.
 Engleheart, George, Lieut. Colonel; 2d Regt. N. I. to proceed on Furlough to Europe, on account of his health, May 10.
 Evans, D. F. Lieutenant; 16th Regt. N. I. to be Adjutant, vice Macan promoted, May 3.

Faithfull, William, R. L. Captain; 43d Regt. N. I. having been declared incapable of performing the active duties of his profession, is at his own request, transferred to the Invalid Establishment, April 24.

Farquharson, A. Captain; 74th Regt. N. I. Leave from 20th March to 20th July, to remain at Dinapore, on private affairs, April 17.

Fitzgerald, Charles, Major; Cavalry to be Lieutenant Colonel, from the 1st December, 1829, vice Thomson promoted, April 24.

Fitzgerald, C. Lieut. Colonel; appointed to the 6th Regiment of Light Cavalry, May 11.

Gale, C. Lieutenant; 18th Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st February to 27th April, in extension to enable him to rejoin, May 18.

Galloway, A. Lieutenant Colonel; removed from the 46th to the 10th Regiment N. I. April 20.

Gerrard, J. G. Ensign; European Regt. Leave from 1st June to 15th Oct. to visit Dinapore, on private affairs, May 4.

Gladwin, T. Hospital Apprentice; appointed to His Majesty's 49th Regt. April 26.

Goodday, G. C. S. Lieutenant; European Regiment. Leave from 15th June to 31st October, to visit the Presidency, May 3.

Gore, G. Hospital Apprentice; directed to join the General Hospital, April 27.

Gorman, Patrick, Overseer; employed under the Superintendent of Nizamut Buildings at Moorshedabad, promoted to the rank of Serjeant, May 8.

Govan, M. D.; Surgeon; 10th Regt. N. I. Leave from 30th April to 30th October, to visit the Hills on Medical certificate, May 17.

Gowan, G. E. Major, 2d Brigade Horse Artillery. Leave from 30th April to 31st May, to enable him to rejoin, May 1.

Grant, C. 1st Lieutenant; 1st Brigade Horse Artillery. Leave from 20th May to 20th Nov. to visit the Hills on private affairs, May 5.

Hamilton, W. M. Hospital Apprentice, appointed to the European Invalids at Buxar, April 26.

Hampton, J. H. Lieutenant; 50th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th April to 15th May, in extension to enable him to rejoin, April 24.

Hannay, S. F. Lieut. and Adjutant; 40th Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st May to 1st June, in extension to enable him to rejoin, May 13.

Hart, F. Assistant Surgeon; appointed to the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Gwalpara, in Assam, May 1.

Hay, J. Lieutenant; 40th Regt. N. I. Leave from 14th April to 15th July, to remain at Buxar, on Medical certificate, April 24.

Healey, J. Hospital Apprentice; appointed to His Majesty's 3d Regiment of Buffs, April 26.

Higginson, H. Apprentice; appointed to H. M.'s 38th Regt. in the room of Apprentice W. M. Norris, who will remain with H. M.'s 16th Foot, May 6.

Hill, George Mytton, Supernumerary Ensign; 17th Regt. N. I. brought on the effective strength of the Regt. vice J. M. Simpson resigned, April 17.

Hoppe, J. Ensign; 16th Regt. N. I. Leave from 28th April, 1830, to 28th April, 1831, to visit the Hills, on Medical certificate, May 11.

Hopper, A. Q. Ensign; 24th Regt. N. I. Leave from 5th June to 1st Oct. to visit the Presidency on private affairs, May 6.

Howard, W. H. Captain; European Regiment, appointed to the charge of the European Infantry Recruits, now in Fort William, May 4.

Innes, W. Lieutenant; 15th Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st May to 1st Dec. to visit the Hills, on Medical certificate, May 8.

Iverson, J. Lieutenant; 7th Regt. N. I. Leave from 20th April to 28th May, to remain at the Presidency, May 18.

James, John Arthur, Supernumerary Lieutenant; 69th Regt. N. I. brought on the effective strength of the Regiment, April 17.

Kerr, W. Captain; 7th Regt. L. C. Leave from 30th April to 30th July, to remain at the Presidency, May 14.

Kew, John Obrien, Hospital Apprentice; directed to join the Hospital of H. M.'s 13th Light Infantry, at Dinapore, April 26.

Knyvett, W. J. B. Lieutenant; 38th Regt. N. I. Leave from 10th May to 10th July, to visit Dacca, on private affairs, April 29.

Lamb, Y. Lieutenant; to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 51st Regt. N. I. during the absence of Lieut. Somerville, May 4.

Lennox, William George, Lieutenant; 43d Regt. N. I. to be Captain of a Company, from the 23d of April, 1830, vice W. R. L. Faithfull, transferred to the Invalid Establishment, April 29.

Linton, J. W. Apprentice; appointed to officiate as Assistant Apothecary to H. M.'s 16th Foot, until further orders, May 6.

Loughman, J. M. Cornett; 10th Regt. Light Cavalry. Leave of absence for further period of four months to remain at Bombay, on account of his private affairs, May 1.

Lumsden, J. R. Lieutenant; 63d Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st May to 15th July, to remain in Calcutta, on private affairs, April 27.

Macan, Clements Gillespie, Lieutenant; 16th Regt. N. I. to be Major from the 13th of September 1829, in succession to W. Bartram retired, April 29.

Macquoen, Kenneth, Surgeon; to rank from 18th November, 1829, vice James Grier-son retired, April 29.

Mainwaring, E. R. Lieutenant; 16th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th Feb. 1830, to 15th Feb. 1831, to visit Simla on Medical certificate, May 8.

Marshall, J. N. Ensign, 73d Regt. N. I. Leave from 25th Jan. to 10th November, to visit the Hills, on Medical certificate, May 8.

Master, Edward Pelham, 2d Lieutenant; Artillery Regiment, to be 1st Lieutenant from the 24th May, 1829, vice G. D. Scott resigned, April 29.

McLaughlin, M. Hospital Apprentice, appointed to His Majesty's 14th Foot, April 26.

McNally, T. Hospital Apprentice; appointed to the Depot at Landour, April 26.

Nash, S. Lieutenant; to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 4th Regt. Light Cavalry, during the absence of Lieut. Lowth, on Medical certificate, May 11.

Newton, H. A. Captain; 66th Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st March to 15th November, to remain at Almorah, on Medical certificate, May 8.

Newton, C. Assistant Surgeon; on leave at the Presidency, appointed to the 35th Regt. N. I. and directed to join the Wing at Berhampore, at the expiration of his present leave, May 17.

Nisbett, W. Ensign; 64th Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st May to 20th June, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs, April 2f.

Norris, W. W. Hospital Apprentice; His Majesty's 16th Foot, appointed to His Majesty's 38th Regt. April 26.

O'Donnoghue, Mathew, Assistant Surgeon; permitted to proceed Furlough to Europe, on account of his health, April 29.

Oldfield, Lieutenant; Sub-Assistant Commissary General has leave for eight months, from the 18th ultimo to visit the Hills, for the benefit of his health, April 17.

O'Sullivan, T. Asst. Steward; now with His Majesty's 16th Foot, attached to the detachment, with which he will do duty as Assistant Apothecary and Steward, May 8.

Pench, H. E. Major; 16th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th May to 15th July, to remain at the Presidency, on private affairs, May 17.

Raleigh, E. W. W. Assistant Surgeon; 6d Assistant, to be 2d Assistant at the Presidency General Hospital, vice Dr. W. W. Hewett, struck off the strength of the Army, April 17.

Ramsay, A. Lieutenant; 8th Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st July to 31st October, to visit the Presidency on private affairs, May 10.

Ray, C. Surgeon; removed from the 43th to the 45th Regt. N. I. April 24.

Reddie, G. B. Ensign; 29th Regt. N. I. Leave from 2d May to 30th July, to visit the Hills, on Medical certificate, May 3.

Remington, J. Lieutenant; 12th Regiment, to do duty with the 7th Native Infantry, and to join the corps to which he belongs, April 20.

Remington, J. Lieutenant; 12th N. I. directed to join and do duty, with the Detachment of European Recruits, now in Fort William, May 17.

Riley, S. D. Captain; 3d Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th April to 31st October, to visit Simla, on private affairs, April 17.

Roberts, A. Major; Superintendent of Public Works in the Central Provinces. Leave of absence from 20th ultimo to the 5th November next, to visit the Hills, on Medical certificate, May 15.

Ross, L. Ensign; 68th Regt. N. I. to officiate as Adjutant to the Patna Provincial Battalion, from the 1st instant, May 6.

Roxburgh, Bruce, Lieutenant; 6th Regt. Light Cavalry, to be Major from the 1st Dec. 1829, in succession to C. Fitzgerald promoted, April 24.

Shaw, R. Ensign; unposted. Leave from 20th April to 20th June, to remain at Kish-nagur, April 20.

Sherer, G. M. Lieutenant; 57th Regt. N. I. Adjutant of the Calcutta Militia, to be Sub-Assistant in the Stud Establishment, to fill existing vacancies, April 17.

Simpson, D. Lieutenant and Adjutant; 29th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th April to 15th July, to visit the Hills on private affairs, April 17.

Simpson, Thomas, Ensign; 57th Regt. N. I. Leave for eleven months, from the 10th February last, to proceed to Bombay, on account of his health, April 29.

Smith, Robert Wood, Captain; 6th Regt. Light Cavalry, to be Major from the 1st Dec. 1829, in succession to C. Fitzgerald promoted, April, 24.

Smith, Thomas, Ensign ; of Infantry, to proceed Furlough to Europe, on account of his health, May 11.

Smith, T. Ensign (doing duty with 38th N.I.) Leave from 26th April to 26th May, to remain in Fort William, on Medical certificate, May 1.

Somerville, J. T. Lieutenant Interpreter and Quarter Master, 51st Regt. N. I. Leave from 21st April to 25th May, to remain at Cawnpore on private affairs, May 4.

Steer, William, Watson, Ensign ; appointed to do duty with the 63d Regt. N. I. at Berhampore, May 10.

Swiney, S. Lieutenant ; 2d Batt. N. I. Leave from 5th May to 5th August, to visit Patna, on private affairs, April 21.

Thomson, Harry, Lieutenant Colonel ; Cavalry, to be Colonel from the 1st Decem- 1829, vice W. D. H. Knox deceased, April 24.

Tickell, S. R. Ensign ; appointed to do duty with the 68th Regt. N. I. at Dinapore, and directed to join by water, April 22.

Timins, G. Lieutenant ; 34th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th June to 15th February, to visit the Presidency on private affairs, April 24.

Tombs, J. Colonel ; removed from the 6th to the 5th Regt. of Light Cavalry, May 11.

Trafford, G. L. Captain ; 10th Regt. Light Cavalry. Leave from 20th June, 1830, to 20th Jan. 1831, to visit the Presidency, April 24.

Tudor, J. C. Captain ; 46th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th May to 15th October, to visit the Presidency on private affairs, May 4.

Turner, W. Captain ; Major of Brigade to the Troops at Agra, to be a Deputy Assistant General, to complete the Establishment, vice Bayldon, May 15.

Vanrenen, J. H. Lieutenant ; 25th Regt. N. I. Leave for six months from the 20th July, 1830, on account of his health, April 29.

Wallace, T. Lieutenant ; 30th Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st July to 1st October, to remain Simla, on private affairs, May 8.

Walsh, Quarter Master Serjeant ; appointed to act as Serjeant Major to the Detach- ment of European Recruits, now in Fort William, May 15.

Wilcox, J. T. Ensign ; 49th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th May to 15th October, to visit Landour, on private affairs, May 13.

Wilkinson, H. Lieutenant ; 3d Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th May to 15th August, to visit the Presidency, May 8.

Williamson, G. Lieutenant Colonel ; posted to the 46th Regt. N. I. April 20.

Williamson, George, Major ; Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel, from the 13th Ap- ril, 1830, vice Lieut. John Heard retired, April 17.

Wollaston, Charles, Cornet ; 8th Light Cavalry, to do duty with the 10th Light Cavalry, at Mhow, until the 1st of December next, April 20.

Woore, J. Lieutenant ; 10th Regt. Light Cavalry ; permitted to proceed to Bom- bay, for the purpose of embarking for Calcutta on leave, April 20.

Wright, A. Captain ; 72d Regt. N. I. Leave from 20th April to 20th October, to visit the Presidency on Medical certificate, April 20.

Wroughton, Robert, Lieutenant ; 69th Regt. N. I. to be Captain of a Company, from the 10th April, 1830, vice G. Williamson promoted, April 17.

Wroughton, R. Captain ; 69th Regt. N. I. Leave from 16th April to 30th October, to complete the Maps and Tables on which he is employed in the Revenue Survey Department, May 6.

Wyndham, Charles, Lieutenant ; Patna Provincial Battalion, 35th Regt. N. I. to be Adjutant, vice Barberie appointed to the Stud Department, April 26.

Young, K. Lieutenant ; 50th Regt. N. I. Leave from 6th March to 1st July, to visit Bulramgurry on Medical certificate, May 1.

THE COMMERCIAL PRICE CURRENT.

CALCUTTA, MAY 22, 1830.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.—*Opium*; demand and prices continue steady.—*Saltpetre*; in request.—*Sugar*; in very moderate enquiry.—*Indigo*; prospect for the ensuing season are very favorable.—*Shell Lac*; in extensive demand.—*Lac Dye*; without enquiry.—*Silk*; dull with the exception of the middling qualities; which are wanted for the Bombay market.

EASTERN PRODUCE.—*Black Pepper*; market looking up.—*Tin*; in demand at a considerable advance on last week's quotations.

EUROPE GOODS.—*Cotton Piece Goods*; considerable transactions have taken place during the week in Book and Lappet Muslins, but at low prices.—*Hodgson's and Allsop's Beer*; in steady demand. We notice by the Bombay Price Current of the 1st instant, that a shipment from that Presidency of 500 Hhds. Hodgson's may be daily looked for here, as the market there was quite overstocked.—*Bottles*; in demand at low prices: the stock is now considerable in the hands of the dealers.—*Window Glass*; market overstocked and no purchasers, even at a discount of 40 per Cent. in the cost price exchange. 2s. 6d. per 8a. Rs.—*Coral Beads*; considerable enquiry for this description of Goods, but the Dealers are not inclined to offer more than about one half the Invoice Cost, exchange as above.—**METALS.**—*Sheathing Copper*; 12 to 32 oz. in moderate demand, 40 to 120 oz. rather dull.—*Battery and Tile*; 14, 28 and 56 lbs. demand extensive but at a reduction of one rupee per maund on last week's prices.—*Old Copper*; in request.—*Bolts and Nails*, very little enquired after.—*South American*; market looking down.—**IRON.**—*English*; prices much depressed, with a heavy stock in the market.

Freight to London £4 to 4.10 for dead weight and £5 per ton for light goods.

THE DOMESTIC PRICE CURRENT.

CALCUTTA, MAY 24, 1830.

MEAT, (*Ghost*)—Yellow and spongy Beef, in particular.

FISH, (*Mutchlee*)—Mangoe Fish, (*Tubisha-Mutchlee*), with Roes, of the largest size procurable, plentiful—Cockup, (*Bekhtee*), and Mullets, (*Moonjee*), somewhat scarce.—Kankeelah, Byne, Bhola, Koe, and Coochea, plentiful—Prawns, Mochas and Bagda, can be had every morning, in the best possible order.

FOWLS, (*Moorgee*)—No variation in the market.

HARE, (*Jungle Curcoe*)—Come to the market every morning.

VEGETABLES, (*Turkaree*)—Turnips, (*Salgram*) Garrots, (*Gajur*), Radish, (*Molsee*) French Beans, (*Frashbean*), Asparagus, (*Paragras*) Ochre, (*Dharose*) Cabbage Sprouts (*Dall Cobee*) Love-apples, (*Belaty Bygun*), Brinjals, (*Bygun*) and Pulwul, (*Potole*) come to the market every morning—Pumpkins, (*Kuddoo*) and Sweet Pumpkins, (*Kadeema*), very plentiful—Cutohoo, scarce—Greens, (*Saug and Loll Saug*) very plentiful—Water Cresses, (*Halim*), procurable every morning.

FRUIT, (*Phull*)—Wampins and Phulsau, come to the market—Leeches, going out—Peaches, plentiful—Jumrools, very plentiful—Palm-Seed, (*Taulsaase*) very plentiful—Mangoes, (*Pucka Aumb*) ripe, improving—Rose Apples, (*Golaub-jaum*) getting indifferent—Papiahs, come to the market every morning in great abundance—Water Melons, (*Turbooj*), going out—Sugar Canes, (*Ook*) plentiful—Cucumber, (*Kheerah*), in great abundance—Country Almonds, (*Dessae Badam*), plentiful—Green Mangoes, (*Cutch Aumb*), in abundance.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrivals.

Date.	Vessels Names.	Tons	Commanders.	Date of Departure.
May				
1	Jean Gabrielle, <i>barque</i>	218	-Dumas,	Bordeaux, 13th January.
"	Ganges,	700	R. Renner,	Liverpool, 17th December.
"	William Wilson,	320	W. H. Burchet,	P. Gt. 7 Mar. Escapellv, 24 Ap.
5	Adahhna, <i>brig</i>	265	J. Murray,	Liverpool, 5th November.
10	Macqueen, <i>H. C. S.</i>	1333	R. Lindsay,	London, 24th January.
12	Crusoe,	—	C. Hill,	Boston, 9th January.
13	Shaw Byramgore,	217	P. Duvarger,	Bourbon 3 Feb. & Mad. 6 May.
15	Cæsar,	621	T. A. Watt,	Lon. 27 & Mader. 18 Nov. Cape, 4th March, Madras, 8th May.
16	Indian, <i>brig</i>	270	C. Freer,	Liverpool, 21st December.
"	Thomas,	—	W. Davidson,	Mauritius, 20th March.
"	Fifeshire, <i>barque</i>	227	W. J. Crawley,	Sing. 6 Ap. & Penang, 15 April.
17	Jean Henry,	272	-Baudwin,	Bordeaux 14 Dec. Pond. 9 Ap. and Madras, 10th May.
22	Moirs,	850	W. Bugg,	Ports. 8 Dec. & Cape 7 March.
"	Caroline,	—	D. Lemoine,	Cochin 21 Ap. & Allepy, 4 May.
23	Ganges, <i>H. C. S. V.</i>	—	R. Jump,	Poojee, 21st May.
"	Anna Maria, <i>brig</i>	—	R. Blackston,	Mauritius, 30th March.
27	General Harris, <i>H. C. S.</i>	—	J. Stanton,	London, 16th February.
28	Reliance, <i>H. C. S.</i>	—	C. S. Timins,	Ditto.
"	Egyptian,	—	W. Libburn,	Swan Riv. 21 Ma. Maur. 19 Ap.

Departures.

May				
1	Earl Kellie,	540	R. Edwards,	Mauritius.
5	Irt, <i>barque</i>	310	W. Hoodless,	Singapore and China.
7	Zoroaster, <i>brig</i>	150	W. C. Brintice,	Tavoy.
9	Prinsep,	245	G. B. Taylor,	Isle of France.
"	Exporter, <i>barque</i>	217	R. Anwyl,	Mauritius.
"	Dansborg, <i>brig</i>	201	J. Hoskier,	China.
11	Lycurgus, <i>barque</i>	328	W. Crawshaw,	Mauritius.
12	John Taylor,	428	J. Largie,	Liverpool.
13	Zebra, <i>H. M. sloop</i>	—	R. Gridham,	—
"	Drongan,	355	J. Mackenzie,	Isle of France.
19	Cræole,	335	A. Morn,	Mauritius and Bourbon.
"	Ganges, <i>H. C. S. V.</i>	—	R. Jump,	Poojee.
20	Southampton, <i>H. M. S.</i>	—	P. Fisher,	—
"	Satellite <i>H. M. S.</i>	—	J. M. Laws,	—
"	Rome,	340	S. C. Kenned,	Boston.
"	Resource, <i>barque</i>	210	J. Taylor,	Mauritius.
"	Irrawaddy, <i>H. C. S. V.</i>	—	C. H. West,	Amherst Town.
22	Lord Amherst,	507	R. Thornhill,	London.
23	Prinsep,	—	G. B. Taylor,	Isle of France.
24	St. Antonio,	297	M. Remedios,	Acheen.

Ships advertised to sail.

May	Argyle,	608	P. M. Stavers,	London via St. Helena.
Jun.				
1	M. Elphinstone,	400	D. Ritchie,	London.
15	Cæsar,	621	T. A. Watt,	London.
15	Indian, <i>brig.</i>	270	C. Freer,	Liverpool.
"	Alexander,	600	-Anderson,	London.

LIST OF PASSENGERS FOR JUNE.

Arrivals.

Per Georgian, from Philadelphia.—Messrs. George Ryan and Joseph Sloan, Supercargoes; Mr. Samuel C. Morin, Surgeon; Mr. John Bird, Clerk; Mr. John Rulon, Merchant from Madras.

Per Research from Penang.—Mr. Sterling and Child, J. Revely, Esq. Merchant; Mr. A DeMello.

Per Falcon, from China.—Captain C. H. Gover.

Per Jessy, from Penang.—Mr. J. Glass, Merchant.

Per Dunira, from London.—Mrs. Whiteman and Mrs. Steward; Miss Lemarchand; Capt. R. Delamain, H. C. 66th Regt.; Lieutenant J. G. Lackey, H. M. 38th Regt.; T. T. Cotton, Esq. Assist. Surg.; Ensigns H. Bates, H. M. 38th, Pigott 31st, G. Bridge 3d, E. Montgomery 3d, and R. D. Spread 3d Regt. and C. F. Trower, H. C. 25th Regiment; Messrs. J. T. Harwood, H. Coombe and Wm. Steer, Cadets; Charles Steer, Writer; 2 Privates, H. M. 3d and 1 Do. 31st Regiment; 76 Company's Recruits, 4 Women and 3 Children.

Per Jean Gabrielle, from Pondicherry.—Mesdames Perrot, Pedre and Rosalie, and Monsieur Perrot.

Per H. C. Ship Macqueen, from London.—Passengers—Edward Peplow Smith, Esq. Civil Service; Captain J. H. Middleton and Lieut. Symons, Artillery; A. C. Bidwell and H. C. Hamilton, Esquires, Writers; Mr. A. F. Ross, Cadet; Mr. Wm. Griffin, Free Mariner; 75 Recruits for Hon'ble Company; 3 Women and 2 Children with Detachment, and 8 Lascars returning to India.

Per Crusar, from Boston.—Mrs. Johnson; Mr. George Johnson, Free Merchant; Mr. Wm. A. Brown, Supercargo; Mr. George M. Thacker, Clerk.

Per Shaw Byramgore.—Mr. Henry W. Beyts, Mr. W. Ormier, Merchant; Mr. Robert Gordon, Revd. Mr. Fulgeruo.

Per Cesar, from London.—Mrs. Colonel Whish; Misses Mary Whish, Eliza Whish, Emily Whish, Ellen Doveton, Fanny Doveton, Jessy Bartley, and Squire; Mrs. Currie, Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. Horsburgh; Lieut.-Col. Doveton, R. R. Stuart, Esq. Civil Service; Mr. R. N. R. Martin, Cadet; Messrs. George Whish, Chas. Whish, Beaths, Gibbins and Midwinter. *From the Cape of Good Hope.*—H. T. Travers, Esq. Civil Service; Capt. A. Horsburgh, 46th Regt. N. I.; Lieutenants Daniels, H. Wm. 40th Regt. and R. W. Campbell, 33d Regt. N. I. Ensign Hart, 49th Regt.

Per Fifeshire, from Singapore.—C. Lyall, Esq.

Per Moira, from Madras.—Lieut. McLeod, and Mr. Bell, Mariner.

Per Moira, from London.—Mrs. Fordyce, Mrs. Foley, Misses Napier, Foley, Lieut. Fordyce, Dr. Rhodes, Revd. Hodgson, Messrs. Mercrombie and Forrest, Cadets, Messrs. Oldvell, Murray and Coul, Pilot Service. *From the Cape of Good Hope.*—Mrs. Daniells, Mrs. Carr, Middleton, Mrs. Duff, Misses Daniells, and R. Daniells, Cols. Daniells and Wyatt, Messrs. Cary and Middleton, Dr. Francis, Revd. Duff, Mr. Durand, Cadet, Mr. Pearce, Pilot Service, Messrs. Daniells and H. Daniells.

Per H. C. Ship General Harris, from London.—Lieutenant R. Bazely; Messrs. Davies, Bune, Paley, Hogg and Salmon, Artillery Cadets; Messrs. F. Steele and F. Buckley.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES-

BIRTHS.

- April 21 At Hazarabagh, the Lady of E. T. Harper, Esq. of a Daughter.
 24 Futuhgur, the Lady of Harry Nisbet, Esq. of a Son.
 26 Calcutta, Mrs. John Frederick, of a Son.
 29 Colingah, Mrs. Thomas Hart, of a Daughter.
 May 2 Purneah, Mr. G. E. Pyne, of a Son.
 4 Calcutta, the Lady of Mr. Walter Warden, of the H. C. Marine, was safely delivered of a Son.
 5 Calcutta, Mrs. L. F. Comess, of a Daughter.
 5 Barrackpore, the Lady of Lieut. Conway, 53d Regiment, of a Son.
 5 Benares, the Lady of Aysford Anstruther, Esq. of a Son.
 8 Calcutta, the Lady of A. J. Joseph, Esq. of a Son and Heir.
 9 Calcutta, Mrs. Sarah Hollow, the wife of Mr. Robert Hollow, of a Son and Heir.
 9 Calcutta, Mrs. George Hill, of a Son.
 10 Garden Reach, the Lady of John Franks, Esq. of a Son.
 10 Calcutta, the wife of Mr. John Bell, of a Daughter.
 12 Calcutta, the wife of Mr. R. J. Cardozo, of a Daughter.
 12 Calcutta, the Lady of Rowland Allport, Esq. of a Son.
 12 Chandernagore, Mrs. J. H. Dugeon, of a Daughter.
 13 Calcutta, the wife of Mr. John Reid, of a Son.
 16 Calcutta, the Lady of Robert Swinboe, Esq. of a Son.
 18 Chaudernagore, Mrs. Piron, of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

- April 19 At Mhow, Captain Windsor Parker, to Miss Duncan, Second Daughter of Brigadier Duncan.
 20 Calcutta, Mr. James O'Brien, to Miss Augusta Fetherston, Fifth Daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Fetherston.
 20 Dinapore, Mr. D. Johnston, to Miss E. Hinton.
 21 Calcutta, E. M. Goode, Esq. to Eleoner Campbell.
 21 Calcutta, Mr. James Bathurst, Esq. to Mrs. Mary Ann Knight.
 26 Calcutta, Mr. Lewis Barber, to Miss Helen Harriett Smith.
 May 3 Calcutta, William Luke, Esq. Civil Service, to Miss Holdsworth.
 8 Calcutta, J. Fountain, Esq. Attorney at Law, to Miss S. A. G. E. Jones.
 10 Calcutta, Captain Wm. Bell, of the Horse Artillery, to Miss Elin Hoorwell Stewart.
 12 Calcutta, Richard Eastis Jones, Esq. to Miss Agnes Medlie.
 15 Calcutta, Richard Herbert Mytton, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Charlotte, third Daughter of Col. J. A. Paul McGregor.
 15 Calcutta, Mr. Charles Brownlow, to Miss Emily Mary Halford.
 17 Calcutta, William Warrick, Esq. to Maria, eldest Daughter of the late Waterhouse Sheppey Greene, Esq.

DEATHS.

- Feb. 7 At Sea, Charles Oswald, son of Captain Sanderson, aged 5 months and 20 days.
 20 In Achein Roads, on board the *Fifeshire*, Mrs. M. A. Crawly.
 Mar. 3 At Dacca, Mathew Law, Esq. aged 49 years.
 April 8 Wallajahad, Captain Henry Bazett Doveton, of the 4th Madras Cavalry and Persian Interpreter to His Excellency the Commander in Chief.
 13 Ghirky Factory, in Purneah, of a fit, J. J. Fitzpatrick, Esq.
 19 On the banks of the Mohanuddee near Soortipoor, John George Traversi, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service; in the 23d year of his age.
 19 At Maharajepore, Seton Rind, Esq.

- April 20 At Colgong, Louisa Mary, daughter of Wm. Hawes, Esq. aged 10 months.
 20 Benares, at the early age of 16, Miss C. Winefred Summers.
 21 Massoorie, Robert Grant, Esq. Civil Servant.
 22 Serampore, Mary Anne, wife of Mr. Paschal Edward Roch, aged 23 years.
 22 Calcutta, Mrs. Elvira Wiltshire, the Lady of Thomas Wiltshire, Esq. aged 22 years.
 23 Calcutta, Mr. Charles Dawson, formerly Proprietor of the Pollock Street Hotel, aged 34 years.
 25 Calcutta, John Urquhart, Esq. aged 52 years, 11 months and 27 days.
 25 Calcutta, Daniel McDonald, Esq. aged 48 years and 1 month.
 25 Serampore, Miss Eliza Anne Kelly, aged 16 years and 7 months.
 26 Dum Dum, Serjeant Geo. Keunard, of the Artillery Regiment.
 29 Akvab, Captain T. W. Frith, 47th Regiment Native Infantry.
 30 Calcutta, Miss Catherine Charlotte Lackersteen, aged 25 years and 6 days.
 May 1 Calcutta, Miss Amelia George, aged 15 years.
 1 General Hospital, Mr. Conductor John Pownes of the Ordnance Department, aged 37 years.
 3 Calcutta, Master Charles Robert Court, aged 9 months and 7 days.
 5 Calcutta, Edward Barthlett, the infant son of Mr. John Cox, aged 6 months.
 6 Calcutta, George James, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony D'Souza, aged 7 months and 14 days.
 6 Chinsurah, at the Residence of J. Plusker, Esq. Mr. S. Brown, aged 28 years.
 7 Calcutta, Mrs. Ann O'Brien, aged 55 years.
 9 Calcutta, Mr. Frederick Paschaud, aged 42 years.
 12 Calcutta, Mr. William Elias, aged 22 years.
 13 Calcutta, Mr. James MacCallum, aged 25 years.
 13 Barrackpore, George, the youngest Son of Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Charles Doveton, aged 3 years and 2 months.
 13 Calcutta, Samuel George, the son of Mr. Thomas Brown, aged 5 months and 23 days.
 16 Calcutta, Monsieur F. Saintives, aged 46 years.



CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

[FROM 25TH MAY TO 15TH JUNE, 1830.]

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Halket, R. C. Mr.; Registrar of the Zillah Court at Purneah, June 1.
Lean, Jas. Mr.; Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of the Zillah of Etawah, June 15.
Smith, G. H. Mr. Registrar of the Zillah Court at Shaharunpore, June 1.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

Palmer, H. J. Mr. Deputy Collector of Land Revenue and Customs at Meerut, May 25.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.

[FROM 20TH MAY TO 15TH JUNE, 1830.]

Agnew, A. K. Lieutenant; 6th Regt. N. I. Leave from 6th June 1830, to 30th January 1831, to visit the Presidency on urgent private affairs, May 27.

Bailey, C. D. Ensign; 56th Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st July, to 1st Nov. to visit the Presidency, for the purpose of undergoing an examination in the Oriental languages, May 25.

Barnes, Walter Richard, Supernumerary Ensign; 58th Regt. N. I. brought on the effective strength of the Regt. vice A. Napier, deceased, May 21.

Barrett, M. Apothecary; Subordinate Medical Department, leave from 15th June to 15th Oct., to visit Cawnpore, on urgent private affairs, June 3.

Barry, H. Hospital Apprentice; now at the General Hospital, attached to the Hospital of H. M. 16th Foot, June 1.

Beck, J. H. Ensign; 24th Regt. N. I. Leave from 4th July to 4th Sept. on urgent private affairs, to remain at the Presidency, June 10.

Berwick, G. J. M. D. Assistant Surgeon; to the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Burdwan, vice Coulter, promoted to the rank of Surgeon, June 4.

Bethune, Sub-Conductor, attached to the Arsenal of Fort Cornwallis, appointed to the Arsenal of Fort William, May 27.

Bignell, M. A. Cadet; Infantry, (doing duty with the 63d Regt. N. I.) Leave from 1st July to 30th Aug. to visit the Presidency on urgent private affairs, June 9.

Blackwood, William, Ensign; 59th Regt. N. I. to be Adjutant, vice Grant, resigns the appointment, June 15.

Borradaile, G. Lieutenant; 68th N. I. to officiate as Adjutant to the Regt. vice Lieut. and Adjutant Mailing, indisposed, June 9.

Boswell, John James, Assistant Surgeon; of the Penang Medical Establishment, transferred to the Bengal Presidency, to rank from 1st May 1830, May 23.

Boyd, F. T. Captain; 65th Regt. N. I. Sub-Assistant Hissar Establishment; leave from 15th June, to 15th Nov. on Medical certificate, to visit the Hill Provinces, in the vicinity of Landour, May 21.

Bristow, George, Major; Brigade Major of His Majesty's Troops, Fort William, to be an Aid-de-Camp on the Personal Staff of the Governor General, from the 1st March, May 25.

Brodie, D. H. Ensign ; 13th Regt. N. I. to do duty with the Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion, June 2.
Brown, A. Lieutenant-Colonel ; posted to the 44th Regt. N. I., June 10.
Brown, P. Lieutenant ; 29th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th July to 15th Sept. in extension to remain in the vicinity of Landour, June 11.
Browne, Alexander, Major ; Infantry, to be Lieut. Col. vice J. W. Blackney, retired, June 4.
Browne, Samuel, Ensign ; 66th Regt. N. I. to be Lieut. vice A. B. St Kent, retired ; with rank from the 27th May 1828, vice R. Delamain, promoted, May 21.
Brownlow, G. A. Lieutenant ; 3d Regt. L. C. appointed to do duty with the 6th L. C. at Sultaopore, June 9.
Burnie, J. Assistant Surgeon ; attached to the Hospital of H. M. 16th Foot, appointed to do duty with the European Regt. at Agra, June 9.
Campbell, O. Lieutenant ; 43d Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th June to 15th Oct. to visit the Presidency on urgent private affairs, June 1.
Campbell, W. F. Lieutenant ; 64th Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st June to 15th August, on Medical certificate to visit the Presidency, June 7.
Carey G. E. Lieutenant ; Adjutant Agra Provincial Battalion, leave for 6 months from the 15th July May 21.
Casebourn, John, Conductor ; attached to the late Dinapore Magazine, appointed to the Arsenal of Fort William, May 29.
Cheape, J. Captain ; Superintending Engineer of public works, Cuttack Province ; leave from 16th June to 31st July, for the purpose of visiting Masulipatam, on urgent private affairs, June 11.
Colebrooke, W. H. E. Ensign ; 14th Regt. appointed to do duty with 13th N. I. until the 1st of Oct. next, June 1.
Conway, William. Lieutenant, 3d Regt. N. I. to be Captain of a Company, from the 12th Feb. 1830, vice W. R. Ding, deceased, May 28.
Corfield, Charles, Supernumerary Lieutenant, 47th Regt. N. I. brought on the effective strength of the Regt., June 4.
Corfield, Frederick B. Lieutenant, 20th Regt. N. I. to be Adjutant of the Calcutta Native Militia, vice Lieut. Sherer, nominated to the Staff, June 4.
Cunningham, William, Captain, 54th Regt. N. I. Furlough to Europe, for private affairs, June 11.
Davies, J. S. Lieutenant ; 32d Regt. appointed to do duty with Captain Howard's Detachment, of European Recruits in Fort William, May 27.
Delamain, John, C. B. Lieutenant-Colonel, removed from the 44th to the 5th Regt. N. I., June 10.
Dickson, R. L. Major ; 15th Regt. N. I. Leave from 20th June to 20th Dec. to visit the Presidency preparatory to applying for Furlough, June 3.
Douglas, J. D. Lieutenant ; 53d Regt. N. I. to be a Brigade Major on the Establishment, vice Turner, appointed, May 28.
Dwyer, Henry, Captain ; 42d Regt. N. I. Leave for 6 months, from the 5th July, May 21.
Erskine, J. Ensign ; 40th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th May to 30th Oct. on private affairs, to visit Ellichporé, May 25.
Ewart, S. H. Steward ; Warrant Medical Staff, leave from 1st June to 1st Dec. to remain at the Presidency, May 21.
Fane, William John Jarvis, Cornet ; 5th Regt. L. C. Furlough to Europe, for health, June 7.
Fisher, A. Lieutenant ; 35th Regt. N. I. (acting Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 62d Regt.) Leave from 1st June to 1st Nov. on private affairs, to visit Meerut, May 25.
Fitzgerald, C. Lieutenant-Colonel ; 6th Regt. L. C. Leave from 20th June to 20th Nov. on Medical certificate, to visit the Presidency, June 3.
Foley, W. Lieutenant ; Sub-Assistant Commissary General ; leave from 20th April to 1st July, from Neemuch to Mount Abou, for the recovery of his health, May 28.
Forster, H. Local Lieutenant ; lately attached to the Irregular Horse, appointed Adjutant to the 3d Local Horse, June 3.
Fuller, C. W. Assistant Surgeon ; to the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Beerbhoom, vice Dr. Berwick, June 4.
Garbett, C. Assistant Surgeon ; appointed to do duty with the 18th Regt. N. I. at Secnee, June 10.

Gifford, James, Supernumerary Ensign; 2d Regt. N. I. brought on the effective strength of the Regt., June 4.

Gudlestone, W. B. Captain; 46th Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st June 1830, to 31st March 1831, to visit the Presidency on urgent private affairs, June 12.

Goddard, Thomas, Ensign; Infantry, to rank from 5th June 1829, May 21.

Graves, H. M. Lieutenant; to act as Adjutant to the Regt. vice Macan promoted, May 27.

Greene, Joseph, 2d Lieutenant; Artillery, to rank from 5th June 1829, May 21.

Greene, Joseph, 2d Lieutenant; of the Regt. of Artillery; Furlough to Europe, for health, June 11.

Grimes, H. S. Ensign; 46th Regt. N. I. Leave from 30th April to 30th Sept. on Medical certificate, to visit the Hills North of Deyrah Dhoom, May 25.

Hamilton, G. D. Mr.; Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment, resigns the service of the Hon'ble Company, June 11.

Hamilton, Gilbert, Supernumerary Lieutenant; 53d Regt. N. I. brought on the effective strength of the Regt., May 28.

Hamilton, J. Conductor; attached to the Arsenal of Fort William, is nominated to the charge of the Light House at Point Palmyra, May 23.

Hamilton, P. S. Lieutenant; 5th Regt. L. C. leave from 30th April to 30th Oct. on Medical certificate to visit Mussooree, May 21.

Hampton, Samuel Charles, Ensign; Infantry, to rank from 5th June 1829, May 21.

Healy, J. Hospital Apprentice; now with H. M. 16th Foot appointed to the General Hospital, June 3.

Hervey, J. Assistant Surgeon; at present attached to His Majesty's 16th Foot, appointed to do duty at the King's Depot at Chinsurah, June 11.

Hetzler, Robert, C. B. Colonel, of the Regt. of Artillery; Furlough to Europe, for private affairs, June 11.

Hill, G. M. Ensign; 47th N. I. appointed to do duty with Captain Howard's Detachment of European Recruits in Fort William, May 27.

Hollings, Henry, Ensign; Infantry, to rank from 5th June 1829, May 21.

Horsburgh, A. Captain; 46th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th June to 15th July, to remain at the Presidency, June 11.

Ireson, J. Lieutenant; 7th Regt. N. I. Leave from 20th March to 20th May, to remain at the Presidency, and to enable him to rejoin, May 25.

Jackson, George, Cornet; to rank from 5th June 1829, June 4.

Jenkins, Francis, Lieutenant and Brevet Captain; 47th Regt. N. I. to be Captain of a Company, from the 29th April 1830, vice F. W. Frith, deceased, June 4.

Kiernander, C. Captain; Invalid Establishment; leave from 15th May to 15th June, in extension to enable him to rejoin, May 27.

Krefting, C. J. Hospital Apprentice; posted to the Hospital of the 16th Foot, June 3.

Lang, J. Lieutenant, Interpreter and Quarter Master; 56th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th July to 15th Nov. to visit Kishnaghur, on private affairs, June 2.

Leacock, H. W. Lieutenant; 74th Regt. N. I. Leave from 28th May to 28th Aug. on Medical certificate to visit the Presidency, June 2.

Leamonth, A. Lieutenant; 54th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th June to 15th Sept. on Medical certificate, to visit the Presidency, June 3.

Ledlie, Robert, Captain; Right Wing, European Regt. to be Major, from the 13th April, 1830, vice A. Brown, promoted, June 4.

Lloyd, F. Ensign; 19th Regt. N. I. Leave from 20th May to 20th Oct. to visit the Hills in the vicinity of Landour, on private affairs, June 1.

Lowth, C. Lieutenant; 4th Regt. L. C. Leave from 30th April to 1st Nov. on Medical certificate to visit the Hills North of Deyrah Dhoom, May 21.

Lucas, W. E. Ensign; Unposted, doing duty with the 30th Regt. N. I. Leave from 25th June to 25th Oct. to visit the Presidency, June 1.

Lydiard, W. Ensign; 11th Regt. N. I. Leave from 30th June to 30th Oct. to visit Dacca on private affairs, May 27.

Lynch, R. B. Lieutenant and Adjutant; 26th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th July to 15th Nov. on urgent private affairs, to visit Mynpooree, May 27.

Macdonald, D. Apothecary; now with the European Regt. appointed to the Hospital of H. M. 14th Foot, June 1.

Mackenzie, A. Lieutenant; 41th Regt. N. I. Leave from 30th June to 30th Sept. to visit Behraupore, on private affairs, June 4.

MacKeron, F. Lieutenant; 14th Regt. N. I. to officiate as Interpreter and Quarter Master to that Corps, vice Lieutenant Rickards, absent, June 3.
MacLean, Roderick Norman, Ensign, 2d Regt. N. I. to be Lieutenant from the 31st of May 1829, vice W. Murray, promoted, June 4.
Macvittie, W. J. Lieutenant; 2d Battalion Artillery, leave from 3d May to 1st Nov. on urgent private affairs, to visit the Presidency, May 27.
Marley, C. H. Captain; 60th Regt. N. I. Invalid Establishment, to be Fort Adjutant of Buxar, vice Field, May 21.
Marriott, E. Lieutenant, 57th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th May to 30th Oct. on private affairs, to visit Kolapore, May 27.
Marshall, E. Captain; 71st Regt. N. I. Leave from 5th March to 5th Nov. on Medical certificate, to visit the Hills in the vicinity of Landour, May 25.
Martin, W. Lieutenant and Adjutant; 52d Regt. N. I. Leave from 22d April to 22d July, to remain at Akyub, previous to proceeding to join his Regt. June 8.
Meade, Edward, Lieutenant; 55th Regt. N. I. and Adjutant of the 3d Local Horse, to be 2d in command, vice Douglas, June 1.
Moffatt, H. Lieutenant; 7th Regt. L. C. Leave from 15th Jan. to 15th June, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to submitting an application to be permitted to resign the service, May 29.
Montgomerie, Hamilton Ann, Captain; 53d Regt. N. I. to be Major from 12th Feb. 1830, vice W. Reding, deceased, May 28.
Moorehouse, Thomas Mould Edgar, Supernumerary Lieutenant; 35th Regt. N. I. brought on the effective strength of the Regt., June 11.

Nares, G. W. A. Lieutenant; 53d Regt. N. I. Leave from 25th May to 25th July, to remain at the Presidency, in consequence of his being in the custody of the Civil Power, June 1.
Nicolay, Frederick Granville, Supernumerary Lieutenant; brought on the effective strength of the Regt., June 4.
Onslow, Mathew Richard, Supernumerary Cornet; 4th Regt. L. C. brought on the effective strength of the Regt., May 28.

Polson, William, Ensign; of the Infantry, to rank from 5th June, 1829, May 21.
Price, R. Cadet; appointed to do duty with the 13th Regt. N. I. at Dinapore, June 12.

Quin, Thomas, Cornet; 4th Regt. L. G. to be Lieutenant, from the 21st Nov. 1828, vice G. F. McClintock, struck off, May 28.

Rainey, A. C. Ensign; 25th Regt. N. I. Leave from 21st May to 21st Aug. to remain at the Presidency, on urgent private affairs, May 21.
Ramsay, James, Lieutenant; of the 25th Regt. N. I. to be a Sub-Assistant Commissary General, to fill a vacancy in the Department, May 25.
Richardson, C. W. Lieutenant; 5th Regt. L. C. Leave from 15th June to 15th Oct. to visit the Presidency preparatory to making application for permission to resign the service, May 27.
Rickards, W. H. Lieutenant, Interpreter and Quarter Master; 14th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th May to 30th Nov. on Medical certificate, to visit the Hills in the vicinity of Simlah, June 1.
Ross, W. H. Ensign; 35th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th June to 15th Oct. on urgent private affairs, to visit the Presidency, May 27.
Rowe, J. W. Captain 31st Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st July 1830, to 1st Jan. 1831, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for Furlough, May 27.
Ryley, J. S. G. Cornet; appointed to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 2d Regt. L. C., June 9.

Sage, J. C. Lieutenant; 72d Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st April to 12th July, in extension to remain at the Presidency, June 11.
Sanders, Edward, Captain; of the Corps of Engineers, leave for 6 months, from the 1st March 1830, May 21.
Sandys, H. C. Captain; 23th Regt. N. I. attached to the Nagpore Auxiliary Horse; Leave for 6 months, from the 1st Instant, on Medical certificate, to remain at Bombay, June 4.
Scott, J. A. Captain; 1st Regt. L. C. Leave from 2d July 1830, to 2d July 1831, to visit the Presidency on urgent private affairs, June 1.
Scott, J. Captain; 3d Brigade Horse Artillery; leave from 15th May to 1st Nov. on Medical certificate, to visit Simlah, June 3.

Scott, J. W. Lieutenant, Artillery; leave from 10th May to 10th Aug. to remain in Calcutta, in consequence of his being under restraint by the Civil Power, May 29.

Seaton, F. Lieutenant; 66th Regt. N. I. to rank from 4th Aug. 1827, vice A. B. S. Kent, retired, May 21.

Sheil, Justin, Lieutenant; 33th Regt. N. I. to be Captain of a Company, from the 13th April 1830, vice J. W. Smith, deceased, June 12.

Siddons, G. R. Cornet; 1st Regt. L. C. Leave from 1st July to 30th Dec. to visit the Presidency on urgent private affairs, June 1.

Simonds, W. Captain; 21st Regt. appointed to do duty with the 44th N. I. at Cawnpore, June 9.

Smith, Edward James, Captain; of the Corps of Engineers, to officiate as Superintending Engineer of public works in the Central Provinces, vice Major A. Roberts, absent on leave, June 11.

Smith, W. A. Lieutenant; 57th Regt. N. I. Leave from 11th June to 1st July, to remain at the Presidency, for the benefit of Medical advice, June 14.

Span, O. W. Lieutenant; 33d Regt. N. I. to be Adjutant vice Conway, promoted, June 11.

Spens, Thomas, M. D. Assistant Surgeon, to attend on the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, throughout the visitation about to be undertaken by his Lordship, May 28.

Spurgeon, A. C. Assistant Surgeon; European Regt. Leave from 1st Sept. to 31st Dec. to visit the Presidency, June 1.

Thomas, G. P. Lieutenant; appointed to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 64th Regt. N. I. vice Lieutenant Campbell, absent, June 10.

Thompson, J. Captain; 60th Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st July to 1st Nov. to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for Furlough, June 14.

Thornton, H. J. Assistant Surgeon; now at the General Hospital, appointed to do duty in the Hospital of H. M. 16th Foot, June 9.

Tilson, Jas. Henry. Supernumerary Ensign; 66th Regt. N. I. brought on the effective strength of the Regt. May 21.

Tritton, W. M. Captain; 26th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th July to 15th Nov. on very urgent private affairs, to visit Allyghur, June 10.

Trower, C. F. Ensign; 25th Regt. appointed to do duty with the 59th N. I. at Barrackpore, until the 1st January next, June 1.

Truscott, J. Colonel; 45th Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st July 1830, to 1st Jan. 1831, to visit the Presidency preparatory to applying for Furlough, May 27.

Vanheythuysen, Gerard Edward, Lieutenant, 24th Regt. N. I. Furlough to Europe, for health, May 28.

Vanrenen, J. H. Lieutenant and Adjutant; of the 25th Regt. N. I. Leave for 6 months from 20th July, May 21.

Warren, George, Lieutenant; Right Wing, European Regt. to be Captain of a Company, from the 13th April 1830, vice A. Brown, promoted June 1.

Warwick, Henry, Sergeant; European Regt. appointed Quarter Master Serjeant to the 26th Regt. N. I. at Nusseerabad, vice Cox, deceased, June 15.

Waugh, Andrew Scott, Lieutenant; of the Corps of Engineers, to officiate as Executive Engineer of the 6th or Allahabad Division, Department of public works, vice Smith, June 11.

Whish, G. P. Cadet; appointed to do duty with the 25th Regt. N. I. at Meerut, May 27.

Williamson, A. A. Captain; 25th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th May to 31st July, to visit Calcutta on private affairs, May 27.

Williamson, D. Captain; 41st Regt. N. I. Leave from 20th June to 20th Dec. on Medical certificate to visit the Presidency, for the purpose of submitting an application for leave to proceed to Europe, for the recovery of his health, May 27.

THE COMMERCIAL PRICE CURRENT.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 19, 1830.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.—*Opium*; a few lots have changed hands during the week for shipment to China, but the market generally is in a very languid state.—*Indigo*; accounts of the ensuing Crop continue favorable.—*Saltpetre*; in extensive demand.—*Sugar*; dull.—*Lac Dye*; about 600 maunds have been entered for exportation to England during the week.—*Shell Lac*; in fair enquiry.—*Spices, Cloves*; market improving.—**METALS.**—*Copper, Sheathing and Tile*; in demand and prices rather inclined to look up.—*Bolts and Nails*; in very moderate request.

EUROPE GOODS.—*Cotton Piece Goods*; the market is exceedingly dull, and sales only can be effected at a discount on the Cost price.—*Quicksilver*; dull.—*Beer*; of all descriptions in Cask in good demand.—*Bottles*; in fair enquiry.

Money Market; money continue very scarce.

Freight to London £4-10 to £5 for dead weight and £5 per ton for light goods.

THE DOMESTIC PRICE CURRENT.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 21, 1830.

MEAT, (Ghost)—Lean, spongy and yellow.

FISH, (Mutchlee)—Sable Fish, (*Hilsa Mutchlee*) with Roes, improving—Mangoe Fish, (*Tubisha-Mutchlee*) with Roes, going out, but can be had every morning at the Tiretta Bazar—Crabs, (*Kunkarah*) and Mocha Prawns (*Rurra Mocha Chingree*) come to the market every morning—Bagdau Prawns, (*Burra Bagdau Chingree*) very plentiful.

FOWLS, (Moorgee)—No variation in the market.

HARE, (Jungle Curcose)—Still come to the market every morning.

MUSHROOMS,—Come to the market.

VEGETABLES, (Turkaree)—Turnips, (*Salgram*) Carrots, (*Gajur*), and Radish, (*Ma-lee*) scarce and rather indifferent—Asparagus, (*Paragras*) Ochre, (*Dharose*) Cabbages, (*Cobee*) small, and Cabbage Sprouts, (*Daul Cobee*), plentiful—Love-Apples, (*Beelaty Bygun*), and Brinjals, (*Bygun*) rather indifferent.—Pulwul, (*Potole*) come to the market every morning.—Pumpkins, (*Kuddoo*), and Sweet Pumpkins, (*Kaleema*), very plentiful—Greens, (*Saug and Loll-Saug*), very plentiful—Water Cresses, (*Halim*), procurable every morning.

FRUIT, (Phull)—Ripe Mangoes, (*Pucka Aumb*), getting scarce and dearer in price—Green Mangoes, (*Cutch Aumb*), gone out—Pine Apples, (*Aunaurus*) improving, and plentiful—Jack, (*Khutul*) ripe, in perfection, and very plentiful—Peaches, gone out—Palm-seed, (*Tanlaruse*) gone out—Malacca Jaum, very plentiful—Jumrools, come to the market in great abundance—Arrow-Root, (*Singurah*), plentiful—Papiahs, come to the market every morning—Sugar Canes, (*Ook*), scarce and indifferent—Cucumber, (*Kheerah*), plentiful—Country Almonds, (*Dekee Badam*), plentiful.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DÉPARTURES.

Arrivals.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Vessels' Names.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	<i>Date of Departure.</i>
May				
29	Wm. Glen Anderson,	389	D. McMillan, ..	Cape 19th March, & Madras 24th May
30	Cecelia, <i>brig</i>	198	P. Roy,	Singapore 16th, & Penang 28th April.
31	Alexander,	600	A. Anderson, ..	London 22d January.
"	John Adam,	418	P. Butler, ..	Bombay 7th, and Madras 26th May.
"	Sir Thomas Munro, ..	324	R. Gilhes, ..	London 1st Jan. & Madras 26th May.
June				
2	Egyptian,		J. Sanderson, ..	Port Louis Mauritius 24th April.
"	Ding Jaun,		J. B. Howe, ..	Cochin China 11th Feb. & Pen 1 May
"	Minerva, <i>brig</i>		J. R. Blake, ..	Mad. 20, Masul. 26, & Vizag. 30 May.
5	Royal Charlotte, <i>barque</i> ..		R. Dudman, ..	Bombay 19th May.
8	Brougham, <i>H. C. barque</i> ..		J J R Bowman	Chittagong 3d June.
11	Forbes, <i>Steamer</i>		A. Henderson, ..	China 9th May and Penang 2d June.
12	George Home,		J. F. Steel, ..	Covelong 2d and Madras 3d June.
17	Vesper, <i>barque</i>		D. Brown, ..	Maur 3, Mad 27 May, & Eschap 6 June
"	Margaret, <i>brig</i>		R. Richardson, ..	Eschapully 5th June.
"	Virginia, <i>brig</i>		J. Hullock, ..	Bombay 27th May. [June.
18	Eliza Ann, <i>barque</i>		John Poulson, ..	MC Coast 23 Apr. Mad 23 May, Cor. 11
20	Ganges, <i>Steamer</i>		W. Warden, ..	Pooree 18th June.

Departures.

May				
30	Cochin, <i>H. M. S.</i>	—	J Brougham, ..	
"	Dona Carmelita,	238	C. Gray,	China.
"	Mary,	375	T. Luccock, ..	Liverpool.
June				
2	Linnæus, <i>barque</i>	400	B. Winder, ..	Mauritius.
"	Freak, <i>barque</i>	102	W. Barrington, ..	Penang and Singapore.
9	Heroine,	600	J. P. Hackmann, ..	Mauritius.
"	Jean Gabrielle, <i>barque F</i> ..	218	— Dumas,	Havre de Grace.
11	Perseverance, <i>brig</i> ..	289	D. McDonald, ..	Liverpool.
"	St. Antonio, (<i>P.</i>)	297	M. Remedios, ..	Acheen.
"	Research, <i>barque</i>	253	D. Stirling, ..	Amherst Town and Rangoen.
12	Red Rover, <i>barque</i>	255	W. Clifton, ..	Straits and China.
13	Mount. Elphinstone, ..	403	D. Ritchie, ..	London.
"	Tamerlane,	384	R. Miller,	London.
19	Diligent, (<i>French</i>)	172	G. J. Piganeau ..	Bordeaux.
"	Deris Beggy, (<i>Arab</i>) ..	450	Nacoda,	Singapore.
20	Georgian, (<i>Amr.</i>)	279	John Land, ..	Philadelphia.

Ships advertised to Sail.

June				
28	Wm. Glen Anderson, ..	389	D. McMillan, ..	Cape.
July				
1	Cæsar,	621	T. A. Watt, ..	London.
10	Alexander,	600	A. Anderson, ..	London.
10	Moirs,	708	W. Bugg,	London via Madras.
"	Argyle,	608	P. M. Stavers, ..	London via St. Helena.
"	Abberton,	452	J. L. Percival, ..	London.
"	Sir Thomas Munro, ..	400	R. Gilhes,	London.
"	George Home,	400	J. F. Steel, ..	Port Louis Isle of France.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

Per H. C. S. Reliance from London.—The Hon. Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Hope and Child, Miss Goodwyn ; Colonel Hetzler ; Captains Henderson and Hawkins, Ben. N. I. ; Lieut. McGregor, Artillery ; Count Melachoske, Mr. Velthuson and Mr. F. Osborne, Free Merchants ; Messrs. Thornton, Dick, Timins, Raikes, Bennet and Malcolm, Writers ; Messrs. McNab, McIntyre, Hope, and Thornton, Assistant Surgeons ; Messrs. Walker, Hamilton, Bird and Morrison, Cadets ; Mr. Richard Payna, Mechanic ; John Bumber and Thomas Milners, H. C. Recruits in charge of Horses.

Per Wm. Glen Anderson.—Misses L. Marnell, and M. Lightfoot, Richard Marnell, Esq. Barrister at Law ; Captain W. Cunningham, Lieutenants D. Williams, and A. Knynett, Bengal Native Infantry ; Mr. W. Wingfield, Bengal Light Cavalry, and Mr. R. Dudley, H. M. 38th.

Per Cecelia.—Messrs. FitzPatrick and Ceymerey.

Per Alexander, from London.—Mrs. Hovell, E. McIntosh, Esq. H. Hovell, Esq. and A. Fraser, Esq. Merchants ; E. Allingham, Esq. Assistant Surgeon.

Per John Adam from Bombay.—Lieut. McGallay, Engineer.

Per Sir Thomas Munro from London.—Mrs. Sandys, Miss More ; Messrs. Cardew, Clements, and Monteeth, Free Merchants ; Revd. Mr. Sandys, Mr. Priest, B. M. ; Mr. Price, Cadet ; Messrs. Winbourn and McCalum, Assistant Surgeons. *From the Cape of Good Hope*.—S. M. Boulderson, Esq. Bengal Civil Service ; Lieutenant Leacock B. N. I. *From Madras*.—A. Poe, Esq. Mr. Waghorn, B. M.

Per Egyptian, from Swan River.—Mr. Anthony Still, master of the late ship Cumberland.

Per Brougham.—Mrs. M. Taylor, and Lieut. Leacock, 74th Regt. N. I.

Per Forbes.—Mr. Robt. Wilkinson and Capt. Boothby.

Per George Home, from Madras.—Lieut. Betts, Nizam Service ; and Mr. H. J. Frederick, Merchant.

Per Brig Margaret, from Eskapelly.—Mr. W. J. Hancomb, Surgeon.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

- Mar. 1 At Ghazepore, Mrs. J. Campier, of a Son.
 21 Cawnpore, the Lady of F. Sievwright, Esq. H. M. 11th Light Dragoons, of a Son.
 24 Moradabad, in Rohilcund, the Lady of Captain C. J. C. Davidson, of Engineers, of a Son.
 26 Rambaug, the Lady of Edward Rushworth, Esq. of a Daughter.
 April 5 Calcutta, the Lady of R. C. Jenkins, Esquire, of a Son.
 May 3 Dhee Serampore, Intally, the wife of Mr. Geo. Saml. Crump, of a Son.
 12 Mymensing, Mrs. James Reily, of a Son.
 14 Meerut, the Lady of Cornet Thos. Quin, 4th Cavalry, of a Daughter.
 16 Chowringhee, at the house of W. Leycester, Esq. the Lady of J. W. Templer, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.
 16 Kurnaul, the Lady of R. Laughton, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, 2nd Light Cavalry, of a Son.
 19 Mullye, the Lady of Lieut. C. H. Boisragon, 72nd Regiment, of a Son.
 22 Bauleah, the Lady of G. Gordon MacPherson, Esq. of a Daughter.
 24 Calcutta, Mrs. Dow, of a Daughter.
 25 Calcutta, the wife of Mr. M. Berry, of a Son.
 26 Calcutta, Mrs. E. Turnbull, of a Daughter.
 26 Entally, at half past 10 o'clock, Mrs. E. S. Bowler, of a Son.
 27 Calcutta, Mrs. H. A. Elliott, of a Son.
 27 Dum Dum, the wife of Mr. John Watson, of a Daughter.
 27 Sylhet, the Lady of W. J. Turquand, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.
 28 Allipore, the Lady of Captain W. R. Fitzgerald, of the Bengal Engineers, of a Son.
 28 Degah Dinapore, Mrs. John Kelso, of a Daughter.
 30 Fort William, the Lady of Captain A. A. Williamson, of the 25th Native Infantry, of a Son.
 June 1 Dinapore, the Lady of Lieut. Jackson, 68th Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.
 2 Chowringhee, the Lady of Captain Lawrence, of a Daughter.
 2 Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Henry Churcher, of Nursingtolah Factory, Jessore, of a still-born female child.
 2 Jessore, the Lady of Mr. Assistant Surgeon C. W. Fuller, of a Daughter.
 10 Calcutta, the Lady of G. Hornett, Esq. of a Daughter.
 10 Calcutta, Mrs. J. H. Miller, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- May 3 Akyah, in Arakan, by N. J. Halhed, Esq. Commissioner of the Province, Lieut. James Duff, of the Mugh Sebundy Corps, to Ann, second daughter of the late Major Boscawen, of the Bengal Army.
 22 the Cathedral, James Ogilvie, Esq. to Elizabeth Charlotte, eldest daughter of Mrs. Turner, of Entally.
 25 Chinsurah, Mathew Franks, Esq. to Miss Louisa J. Roche.
 26 Dinapore, Captain N. Penny, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, to Louisa Margaret, third and youngest Daughter of the late Major John Gerrard, Bengal Establishment.
 30 Buxar, R. Gill, Esq. to Miss Caroline Finch, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. Henry Finch, of the Bengal Native Infantry.
 June 5 Calcutta, Richard Howe Cockerell, Esq. to Miss Theresa Newcomen.
 5 Calcutta, Mr. T. J. Conran, to Miss Anne Harper.
 7 Calcutta, Thomas Blair, Esq. Commanding the H. C. S. *William Fairlie*, to Matilda Pughe, third daughter of Charles Mackenzie, Esq. of the Civil Service.

- June 10 At Calcutta, Captain Edward S. Hawkins, of the Bengal Army, to Miss Goodwyn.
 12 Calcutta, Mr. Richard Priest, Mate in the Honorable Company's Pilot Service, to Lucy Eleonora More.

DEATHS.

- Mar. 17 At Sea, George Laughton, Esq. aged 30, Senior Lieutenant, Hon'ble Company's Sloop of War *Elphinstone*.
 18 Dacca, Mrs. M. S. Muffin.
 20 Colgong, Louisa Mary, daughter of Wm. Hares, Esq. aged 10 months.
 20 Benares, at the early age of 16, Miss C. Winefred Summers.
 21 Massoorree, Robert Grant, Esq. Civil Servant.
 22 Serampore, Mary Anne, wife of Mr. Paschal Edward Roch, aged 23 years.
 22 Calcutta, Mrs. Elvira Wiltshire, the Lady of Thomas Wiltshire, Esq. aged 22 years.
 23 Calcutta, Mr. Charles Dawson, formerly Proprietor of the Pollock Street Hotel, aged 34 years.
 25 Calcutta, John Urquhart, Esq. aged 52 years, 11 months and 27 days.
 25 Calcutta, Daniel McDonald, Esq. aged 48 years and 1 month.
 25 Serampore, Miss Eliza Anne Kelly, aged 16 years and 7 months.
 26 Dum Dum, Serjeant Geo. Keunard, of the Artillery Regiment.
 29 Akyab, Captain T. W. Erskine, 47th Regiment Native Infantry.
 30 Calcutta, Miss Catherine Charlotte Larkersteen, aged 25 years and 6 days.
- April 13 Sea, on board the Ship *Roberts*, Corbyn, Captain James Willis Smith, 35th Bengal Native Infantry.
- May 1 Calcutta, Miss Amelia George, aged 15 years.
 1 General Hospital, Mr. Conductor John Pownes, of the Ordnance Department, aged 37 years.
 6 Nusseerabad, Isabella Campbell, the daughter of Capt. J. C. C. Gray.
 7 Cawnpore, Hugh William Fry, aged 6 years, 7 months and 5 days; and on the 20th May 1830, Henry Fry, aged 4 years, 7 months, and 6 days—both of the small-pox.
 14 Buxar, Mr. Thomas Blythe, Indigo Planter, aged 45 years.
 16 Kurnaul, Eleanor Elizabeth, the wife of R. Laughton, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, 2nd Light Cavalry.
 18 Kurnaul, Catherine Douglas, the infant daughter of Lieut. C. M. Gale.
 19 Mynensing, Nusseerabad, Edward, the youngest son of E. R. Coser, Esq. aged 18 months.
 21 In the River, opposite Calcutta, William Hay Forbes, Esq. was unfortunately drowned.
 23 At the Presidency, Andrew Stirling, Esquire, late Secretary to Government in the Persian, and Deputy Secretary in the Secret and Political Departments.
 23 Berhampore, in the 63rd year of his age, Lieutenant Colonel Robert Morrell, Commanding the Moorsheadabad Provincial Battalion.
 24 Calcutta, M. O'Donnoghue, Esq. M. D. Assistant Surgeon H. C. S. aged 38 years.
 25 Etawah, Ruth, the infant daughter of Quarter Master Sergeant Charles Bickerton, of the 61st Regt. N. I. aged 7 months and 25 days.
 26 Calcutta, Captain Andrew Glass, late Commander of the Ship *Fort William*, aged 52 years.
 26 Nagpore, Francis Somerset Sinclair, the infant Son of Captain and Mrs. J. C. Coffin, aged 18 months.
 30 Baillygunge, C. H. Courage, aged 2 years 5 months and 16 days.
 30 Berhampore, Frances Cordelia, the infant daughter of Lieut. and Adjutant Fairhead, Provincial Battalion.
 30 Near Landour, Captain John Richard Graham, of the 5th Regiment of Light Cavalry.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

[FROM 15TH JUNE TO 9TH JULY, 1830.]

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

Home, D. Mr. ; Principal Assistant to the Collector of Furruckabad, June 13.
Ogilvy, W. Mr. ; Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate at Belah, June 15.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Beresford, H. B. Mr. ; Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Beerbhoom, July 6.
Dick, J. C. Mr. : Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of Patna, July 6.
Forbes, R. The Hon'ble, Register of the City Court of Moorsshedabad, July 6.
Luke, W. Mr. ; Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of the Southern Division of Cuttack, July 6.
Mytton, R. H. Mr. ; Register of the Zillah Court at Jessore, June 22.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Cotes, George, Mr. ; Junior Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, June 25.
Crawford, G. R. Captain ; Bengal Artillery, to be a Principal Assistant to the Agent of the Governor General in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, July 2.
Martin, William Byam, Mr. ; Resident at Delhi, June 18.
Paton, Lieutenant ; First Assistant to the Resident at Lucknow, June 25.
Sconce, Archibald, Mr. ; Junior Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, June 25.
Stewart, Josiah, Major ; Madras N. I. Resident at Hyderabad, July 9.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Money, David Inglis, Mr. ; Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of Land Revenue at Beerbhoom, June 29.
Taylor, William, Mr. ; Assistant to the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit in Cuttack, June 29.
Todd, G. Mr. ; Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of Land Revenue, at Mynpooree, June 29.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.

[FROM 16TH JUNE TO 16TH JULY, 1830.]

Abbott, A. Lieutenant ; 1st Battalion Artillery, to act as Adjutant to the detached Wing of the Battalion, July 14.
Agar, S. D. Ensign ; 55th Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st July to 15th October to visit Meerut, on urgent private affairs, June 16.
Airken, R. Lieutenant ; 6th Regt. L. C. Leave from 1st August to 20th October on urgent private affairs, to visit Dinapore, July 1.
Alexander, William, Lieutenant ; 5th Regt. L. C. to be Captain of a Troop, from the 30th May 1830, vice J. R. Graham, deceased, June 18.
Allan, John, Surgeon ; Medical Department, Furlough to Europe for health, July 2.
Anburey, C. B. Sir Thomas, Colonel ; of the Corps of Engineers to the office of Chief Engineer, with a seat at the Military Board, vice C. Moust, deceased, July 2.
Anderson, John, Supernumerary 1st Lieutenant ; brought on the effective strength of the Regt., June 25.
Armstrong, G. C. Lieutenant ; 47th Regt. N. I. to be interpreter and Quarter Master, June 25.

Baldley, H. C. Ensign ; 61st Regt. N. I. Leave from 28th July to 3d Nov. on urgent private affairs, to visit Tirhoot, July 13.
Barclay, A. Lieutenant ; 12th Regt. N. I. Leave from 20th July to 20th Nov. on urgent private affairs to visit Allahabad, June 19.
Beavan, Robert, Lieutenant ; 31st Regt. N. I. to rank from 25th May 1829, vice C. Manning, dismissed, July 2.
Beckett, W. Lieutenant, Interpreter and Quarter Master ; 9th Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st Sept. to 31st Dec. on private affairs to visit Agra and Multra, June 23.
Bennett, F. E. B. 2d Lieutenant ; Engineers. Leave from 8th May to 30th June, on Medical certificate to visit Allyghur, June 25.
Bennett, F. E. 2d Lieutenant ; of the Corps of Sappers and Miners, to act as Adjutant to the Regt. vice Lieut. Clement, deceased, July 14.
Bennett, S. W. Lieutenant ; removed from the 1st Company 1st Battalion, appointed to the 3d Company 5th Battalion Artillery, July 9.
Benson, W. Lieutenant, Interpreter and Quarter Master ; 4th Regt. L. C. Leave from 20th June to 1st Nov. on Medical certificate, to remain in the Hills, north of Deyrah Dhoon.
Biddulph, George, Ensign ; 45th Regt. N. I. Leave to proceed to Bombay and eventually to sea, for health, June 25.
Biggs, J. A. Lieutenant-Colonel ; 2d Battalion Artillery. Leave from 10th Sept. 1830, to 10th March 1831, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for Furlough, June 29.
Blair, James, Captain ; 31st Regt. N. I. to rank from 25th Jan. 1825, vice J. E. Wallis, deceased, July 2.
Bracken, J. Lieutenant ; 29th Regt. N. I. Leave from 25th June to 25th Nov. on Medical certificate to remain in the Hills, north of Deyrah Dhoon, June 25.
Broome, A. 2d Lieutenant ; 4th Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery. Leave from 21st May to 10th June, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, July 5.
Brown, A. Lieutenant-Colonel ; Infantry, to rank from 1st April 1830, vice James Delamain, deceased, July 9.
Browne, Samuel, Supernumerary Lieutenant ; 66th Regt. N. I. brought on the effective strength of the Regt., July 9.
Bunce, J. Ensign ; 48th Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st August to 1st Nov. on urgent private affairs to visit the Presidency, July 3.
Burke, James, Sub-Conductor, to be Acting Conductor, from the 28th March 1830, vice Dawe and Symms, promoted, June 22.
Burnett, R. L. Lieutenant ; to officiate as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 54th Regt. N. I. vice Lieutenant Learmonth, absent, June 23.
Bush, R. Y. B. Ensign ; 65th Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st June to 1st Dec. on Medical certificate to visit Almorah, June 21.
Campbell, T. McK. Captain ; 29th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th July to 15th Sept. in extension, to enable him to rejoin, July 5.
Campbell, R. M. Lieutenant ; 53d Regt. N. I. Leave from 13th June to 13th Sept. in extension to remain at the Presidency on urgent private affairs, June 16.
Campbell, W. F. Lieutenant, 64th Regt. N. I. Leave for twelve months to visit the Neelgherry Hills, for health, July 15.
Campbell, William Charles, Lieutenant ; 30th Regt. N. I. to rank from 27th Dec. 1825, vice J. G. Gordon, deceased, July 2.
Cheape, John, Captain, Engineer, to be Major from the 25th June 1830, vice C. Mouat, deceased, June 25.
Chiens, P. J. Ensign ; 34th Regt. N. I. to act as Adjutant to the 3d Local Horse, June 16.
Conran, J. W. Lieutenant ; 64th Regt. N. I. Leave from 20th June to 20th July, in extension to remain at the Presidency on urgent private affairs, June 16.
Cooke, T. Lieutenant ; 17th Regt. N. I. to act as Adjutant to the Furruckabad Provincial Battalion, and Station Staff at Futtyghur, vice Lieutenant Robinson, deceased, June 18.
Cooke, W. A. Cadet ; unposted (doing duty with 56th N. I.) Leave from 2d Feb. to 8th April in extension to enable him to join, June 19.
Cotton, Henry Perry, Supernumerary Lieutenant ; 7th Rt. L. C. brought on the effective strength of the Rt. from the 25th June 1830, vice H. Moffat, resigned, July 2.
Cox, G. H. Lieutenant, 62d Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st August 1830 to 1st March 1831, on private affairs to visit Benares and the Presidency, June 29.
Cranshaw, John, Quarter Master Sergeant ; 53d N. I. appointed Sergeant Major to the Regt., vice Loughry, removed, July 9.
Crommelin, James Arden, 1st Lieutenant, Engineer ; to be Captain from the 25th June 1830, vice C. Mouat, deceased, June 25.

Cullen, J. 1st Lieutenant; 4th Bengal Artillery. Leave from 10th June to 20th July, to enable him to join the detail of his Regt. at Dacca, July 2.

Cumberland, Robert Bakewell, Assistant Surgeon; Medical Department, Furlough to Europe, for health, July 2.

Cumberlege, E. A. Lieutenant; 73d Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th June to 20th Dec. on private affairs to visit the Presidency and Chittagong, June 29.

Davidson, J. Assistant Surgeon; Medical Department, Leave from 25th June to 25th Oct. on private affairs, to visit Hazareebaugh, July 7.

Davis, Charles Edward, Captain; 58th Regt. N. I. Leave for four months, to visit Singapore, on urgent private affairs, July 9.

Dawe, William, Acting Conductor; to be Conductor, from the 28th March 1830, vice J. Tibbs, deceased, June 18.

Day, E. F. Lieutenant; to act as Adjutant and Quarter Master to the 5th Battalion of Artillery, left at Dum Dum, July 9.

Delamain, R. Captain; 66th Regt. N. I. Leave from 2d June to 2d August, to remain at the Presidency on private affairs, June 23.

Dennistoun, Alexander, Ensign; 11th Regt. N. I. Leave to proceed to Singapore and China, for health, for twelve months, June 30.

Dicken, William Stephens, Assistant Surgeon, of the Medical Department, on Furlough to Europe, for health, June 25.

Downes, Denis, Lieutenant; 31st Regt. N. I. to rank from 30th Dec. 1828, vice W. Payne, promoted, July 2.

Duncan, A. H. Lieutenant; 43d Regt. N. I. Farrackabad Provincial Battalion, to be Adjutant, vice Robinson, deceased, June 22.

Earle, W. H. Captain; 39th Regt. N. I. appointed a member, of the Arsenal Committee, vice Captain C. E. Davis, relieved, July 6.

Ebbs, John, Sergeant; late Laboratory Sergeant in the Dinapore Magazine, transferred as a Supernumerary to the Arsenal of Fort William, June 16.

Frobisher, T. Captain; 51st Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st June to 1st Dec. to visit Dinapore and the Presidency on private affairs, June 22.

Gardner, R. Captain; 13th Regt. N. I. appointed to do duty at the convalescent Depot at Landour, vice Lieut. W. Benson, absent, June 30.

Gillman, George, Lieutenant; 30th Regt. N. I. to rank from 11th Feb. 1826, vice J. S. H. Weston, promoted, July 2.

Gilmore, John, Supernumerary 1st Lieutenant; Engineer, brought on the effective strength of the Corps from the 24th of June, 1830, vice F. W. Clement, deceased, July 9.

Gould, Thomas, Lieutenant; 11th Regt. N. I. to be Interpreter and Quarter Master, June 25.

Gouldhawke, J. Captain; Invalids. Leave from 2d Aug. 1830 to 2d Feb. 1831, in extension to remain at the Presidency, July 1.

Graham, C. Captain; 3d Troop 2d Brigade Horse Artillery, appointed a member of the Arsenal Committee, vice Captain Broadhurst, relieved, June 30.

Grant, Alexander, Conductor; of the office of the Town Major of Fort William. Leave to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for 12 months, for health, June 18.

Grant, C. E. Ensign; to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 62d Regt. N. I., June 21.

Graves, H. M. Lieutenant; 16th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th Oct. 1829 to 2d Jan. 1830, in extension to enable him to rejoin, July 9.

Griffin, J. Captain; 24th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th Oct. 1830 to 15th March 1831, on very urgent private affairs to visit the Presidency, June 22.

Griffiths, G. Lieutenant; 15th Regt. N. I. Leave from 10th July 1830 to 10th Jan. 1831, on Medical certificate to proceed on the river, and to visit Kurnaul, July 5.

Guyon, Henry Joseph, Lieutenant; 30th Regt. N. I. to rank from the 9th July 1825, vice J. Lang, removed to the 30th Regt. N. I., July 2.

Hall, G. N. C. Ensign; 28th Regt. N. I. Leave from 20th June to 20th Oct. to visit Patna on urgent private affairs, June 19.

Hamilton, G. Ensign; 64th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th June to 15th July, to remain at the Presidency on urgent private affairs, June 18.

Hamilton, G. Ensign; 64th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th July to 15th Aug. in extension, and to enable him to rejoin, July 1.

Hamilton, George William, Supernumerary Lieutenant; brought on the effective strength of the Regt., July 9.

Atty, J. Lieutenant; 40th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th July to 1st Nov. on private affairs, to remain at Buxar, July 5.
Hepinstall, John Marshall, Captain; 30th Regt. N. I. to rank from 13th April 1827, vice A. Shulldham, promoted.
Hodges, T. Assistant Surgeon; Medical Department. Leave from 15th July 1830 to 15th Jan. 1831, on private affairs to visit the Presidency, July 14.
Hughes, H. P. Lieutenant and Brevet Captain; 2d Bengal Artillery. Leave from 15th Aug. 1830 to 15th Feb. 1831, to visit the Presidency, June 19.
Hume, Joseph, Gun Sergeant, Ramghur Battalion, appointed Quarter Master Sergeant to the 68th Regt. vice King, deceased, July 1.
Hutchins, George Henry, Captain; 31st Regt. N. I. to be Major from the 30th Dec. 1828, vice D. H. Hepinstall, deceased, July 2.
Hurlwaite, H. Lieutenant-Colonel; removed from the 34th to the 61st Regt. of N. I., July 9.
Jack, Alexander, Lieutenant; 31st Regt. N. I. to rank from 28th Sept. 1825, vice M. Nicolson, promoted, July 2.
Jackson, W. Surgeon; 8th Regt. L. C. Leave from 15th June to 15th Nov. in extension to enable him to join his Regt., July 7.
Jenkins, F. Captain; 47th Regt. N. I. Leave from 7th June to 7th Dec. to remain at the Presidency on private affairs, June 19.
Johnson, Thomas, Sergeant Civil Department; to be Acting Sub-Conductor, from the 28th March 1830, vice Dawe and Symms, promoted, June 22.
Johnstone, G. D. Lieutenant; 2d Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st July to 1st Sept. to visit the Presidency on urgent private affairs, June 26.
King, C. P. Major; 4th Regt. L. C. Leave from 19th June to 4th Oct. on Medical certificate, to visit the Hills in the vicinity of Mussooree, July 6.
Knyvet, J. Lieutenant; 60th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th June to 15th Aug. to visit the Presidency on urgent private affairs, June 16.
Knyvet, A. Lieutenant; 6th Regt. N. I. Leave from 4th June to 1st September, to remain at the Presidency and to enable him to re-join, June 25.
Knyvet, W. J. B. Lieutenant; 33th Regt. N. I. Leave from 10th July to 15th Sept. in extension to remain at Dacca, July 1.
Lang, John, Lieutenant; 30th Regt. N. I. (now of the 36th) to rank from 13th May 1825, vice F. S. Wiggins, promoted.
Laughton, R. Assistant Surgeon; 2d Regt. L. C. Leave from 2d June to 20th Oct. on Medical certificate to visit Simlah, June 22.
Laurence, M. J. Lieutenant and Adjutant; 30th Regt. N. I. Leave from 20th July to 20th Sept. to visit Kurnaul on private affairs, June 19.
Laurence, Morgan John, Lieutenant, 30th Regt. N. I. to rank from 8th June 1827, vice E. M. Townsend, promoted.
Ledlie, R. Major; Right Wing European Regt. to rank from 1st April 1830, vice James Delainin, deceased, July 9.
Lennox, W. G. Captain; 43d Regt. N. I. Leave from 10th Sept. 1830 to 11th Jan. 1831, on private affairs, to visit the Presidency, July 10.
Locke, John, Supernumerary Lieutenant; 22d Regt. N. I. brought on the effective strength of the Regt. from the 17th June 1830, vice G. Hulhead, deceased, July 2.
Loftie, Malcolm Edward, Lieutenant; 30th Regt. N. I. to rank from 12th May 1827, vice F. McSherry, promoted, July 2.
Loughry, John, Sergeant Major, 53d Regt. appointed to the 30th N. I. vice Warren, deceased, July 9.
Lovell, M. Assistant Surgeon; 14th Regt. N. I. appointed to the 9th Light Cavalry, July 14.
Lunsden, D. Cadet; unposted, (doing duty with 63d N. I.) Leave from 1st July to 4th Aug. to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs, June 19.
Lytord, W. Lieutenant; 3d Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th June to 15th Nov. on Medical certificate, to visit the Hills in the vicinity of Simlah, July 5.
Macgregor, R. G. Lieutenant; 2d Company 4th Battalion Artillery; Leave from 16th June to 18th Dec. to await the arrival of his Company at Dum Dum, June 19.
Macrae, J. Assistant Surgeon; Medical Department, Leave from 12th July to 15th Oct. on urgent private affairs, to visit the Presidency, July 3.
Mahon, Thomas, Quarter Master Sergeant, removed from the 72d Regt. appointed to the 51st N. I., July 9.
Mahng, C. S. Lieutenant; 68th Regt. N. I. Leave for eight months to Penang and the Straits of Malacca, for health, July 14.

Maling, C. S. Lieutenant and Adjutant: 68th Regt. N. I. Leave from 10th June to 10th Aug. on Medical certificate to visit the Presidency, June 16.

McKinnon, A. Captain: 42d Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st June to 1st Dec. to remain at Nagpore during the rains, July 7.

McSherry, Thomas, Captain: 31st Regt. N. I. to rank from 12th May 1827, vice W. Pickersgill, deceased, July 2.

Merk, Patrick, Lieutenant: 30th Regt. N. I. to rank from 13th April 1827, vice J. M. Hoptmstall, promoted, July 2.

Milner, Edward Touchet, Lieutenant: 31st Regt. N. I. to rank from 25th Jan. 1825, vice J. Blair, promoted, July 2.

Milner, William Peel, Lieutenant: 30th Regt. N. I. to rank from 28th March 1826, vice G. M. Cooke, promoted, July 2.

Moffatt, Henry, Lieutenant: 7th Regt. L. C. resigns the Service of the Honourable Company, June 25.

Montgomerie, Hamilton A. Major: 53d Regt. N. I. on Furlough to Europe via China for health, June 18.

Morrison, H. A. Esq.: 52d Regt. N. I. Leave from 22d June to 22d Aug. on Medical certificate, to remain at Goruckpore, and to join his Regt., July 7.

Nash, J. D. Lieutenant: 33d Regt. N. I. Leave from 2d July to 2d Oct. to visit the Presidency on ~~urgent~~ private affairs, June 16.

Newmarch, H. Surgeon: 5th Battalion Artillery, posted to the 2d Brigade Horse Artillery, July 14.

Nicolson, Malcolm, Captain: 31st Regt. N. I. to rank from 23rd Sept. 1825, vice W. H. Whinfield, deceased, July 2.

Oldfield, C. J. Lieutenant: 4th Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st Aug. 1830 to 31st Jan. 1831, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for Furlough, July 3.

Oldfield, C. E. T. Lieutenant: 5th Regt. L. C. Leave from 15th Aug. to 31st Oct. to visit Cawnpore, on urgent private affairs, July 6.

Payne, William, Lieutenant: 30th Regt. N. I. to be Captain of a Company, from the 30th Dec. 1828, vice D. H. Hoptmstall, deceased, July 2.

Peach, H. E. Major: 16th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th July to 31st Dec. to enable him to join his Regiment, July 15.

Phillott, William Joseph, Lieutenant: 34th Regt. N. I. to be Captain of a Company, from the 13th April 1830, vice M. C. Webb, promoted, July 9.

Pigott, Charles Caesar, Supernumerary Lieutenant: 18th Regt. N. I. brought on the effective strength of the Regt. from the 1st July 1830, vice W. Pratt, deceased, July 16.

Ramsay, Graham, Supernumerary Lieutenant: 61st Regt. N. I. brought on the effective strength of the Regt. vice J. B. Robinson, deceased, June 18.

Richardson, Charles Weistead, Supernumerary Lieutenant: 5th Regt. L. C. brought on the effective strength of the Regt. June 18.

Roberts, H. T. Lieutenant-Colonel: 2d Regt. L. C. Leave from 25th Oct. 1830 to 1st Feb. 1831, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for Furlough, July 10.

Rowe, J. W. Lieutenant: 31st Regt. N. I. to be Interpreter and Quarter Master, vice Milner, removed, July 15.

Saurin, William, Lieutenant: 30th Regt. N. I. to rank from 15th Sept. 1824, vice H. Ingle, deceased, July 2.

Sav, H. H. Lieutenant: 45th Regt. N. I. to be Interpreter and Quarter Master, vice Campbell, July 6.

Seaton, F. Lieutenant: 35th Regt. N. I. Leave from 2d July 1830 to 2d Jan. 1831, to visit Cawnpore on urgent private affairs, July 1.

Showers, St. G. D. Lieutenant: 72d Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st July to 1st Sept. in extension to enable him to rejoin, June 30.

Sill, H. Assistant Surgeon: removed from the 9th L. C. and posted to the 35th Regt. N. I., July 14.

Sleeman, J. Lieutenant: 73d Regt. N. I. Leave from 10th July to 10th Nov. to visit Jubbulpore, on urgent private affairs, June 23.

Smith, Robert, Major, Engineer, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, from the 25th June 1830, vice C. M. J. at, deceased, June 25.

Smith, W. A. Lieutenant: 57th Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st July 1830 to 1st May 1831, on Medical certificate, to visit the Hills in the vicinity of Landour, June 30.

Smy, E. T. Lieutenant Interpreter and Quarter Master; 24th Regt. N. I. Leave from 2d July to 2d Aug. on urgent private affairs, to proceed to the vicinity of Futtyghur, June 18.
Stewart, H. S. Cadet; unposted; (appointed to do duty with 4th N. I.) Leave from 1st Aug. to 1st Oct. to remain at Buxar, June 19.
Stiles, John William, Captain; 31st Regt. N. I. to rank from 1st Nov. 1827, vice D. H. Heptinstall, promoted, July 2.
Store, H. Lieutenant; 49th Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st July to 31st Oct. to visit Dacca on urgent private affairs, June 18.
Stuart, James, Captain; 34th Regt. N. I. to be Major from the 13th April 1830, vice M. C. Webber, promoted, July 9.
Symms, John, Acting Sub-Conductor to be Sub-Conductor, from the 28th March 1830, vice J. Fibbs, deceased, June 18.
Talbot, H. C. Lieutenant; 61st Regt. N. I. Leave from 20th Aug. 1830 to 5th Jan. 1831, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs, July 13.
Todd, E. D'A. Lieutenant; 2d Brigade Horse Artillery. Leave from 2d June to 2d Oct. on Medical certificate to visit the Hills in the vicinity of Simlah.
Tordcler, P. A. Lieutenant; 2d Battalion Artillery. Leave from 2d July to 29th Sept. to visit Simlah on urgent private affairs, July 5.
Tottenham, J. L. Lieutenant; 3d Regt. L. C. Leave from 1st Oct. 1830 to 1st Jan. 1831, to visit the Presidency preparatory to applying for Furlough, July 3.
Toulmin, S. Ensign; 65th Regt. N. I. Leave from 20th June to 20th Sept. to visit Mullay, on urgent private affairs, June 30.
Townsend, Edward Nelson, Captain; 30th Regt. N. I. to rank from 8th June 1827, vice G. M. Cooke, pensioned, July 2.
Tweedale, F. Lieutenant; 8th Regt. L. C. Leave from 5th July 1830 to 5th March 1831, to visit the Presidency on very urgent private affairs, June 18.
Tweedale, W. H. Cornet; 8th Regt. L. C. Leave from 1st July 1830 to 15th Feb. 1831, on very urgent private affairs, to visit the Presidency, July 1.
Warren, G. Captain; Right Wing European Regt. to rank from 1st April 1830, vice James Delamain, deceased, July 9.
Webber, Mark Carter, Major; Infantry to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice James Delamain, deceased, July 9.
Wescott, William, Quarter Master Sergeant; 51st N. I. appointed Sergeant Major to the Regt. vice Stoney, July 9.
Weston, John Samuel Henry, Captain; 30th Regt. N. I. to rank from 30th Aug. 1825, vice H. Davidson, deceased, July 2.
Wheler, F. Lieutenant, Interpreter and Quarter Master, 2d Regt. L. C. Leave from 20th Aug. 1830 to 1st Feb. 1831, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for Furlough, June 30.
White, J. H. Captain; 10th Regt. L. C. Leave from 15th June to 15th Oct. on Medical certificate to remain at Muttra, June 19.
White, Charles Herbert, Lieutenant; 8th Regt. L. C. on Furlough to Europe on private affairs, July 16.
White, Mathew George, Lieutenant; 66th Regt. N. I. to be Captain of a Company from the 27th June 1830, vice H. A. Newton, deceased, July 9.
Wiggins, Francis Smith, Captain; 30th Regt. N. I. to rank from 13th May, 1825, vice D. Chrichton, removed to the 1st extra N. I., July 2.
Wilkins, R. B. Captain; European Invalids, Leave from 1st Oct. 1830, to 1st Jan. 1831, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for Furlough, July 7.
Wilkinson, Henry Lieutenant; 31st Regt. N. I. to rank from the 1st Nov. 1827, vice J. W. Stiles, promoted, July 2.
Wise, W. Lieutenant; 29th N. I. to act as Adjutant to the Regt. vice Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant Bracken, indisposed, June 23.
Wood, C. B. Thomas, Lieutenant-Colonel; Engineer, to be Colonel, from the 25th June 1830, vice C. Mouatt, deceased, June 25.
Woodburn, J. Lieutenant and Adjutant; 44th Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st March to 31st Aug. on urgent private affairs, to visit Sheerghotty, June 19.
Wright, C. Lieutenant; 3d Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th Aug. to 1st Oct. in extension, to remain in the Hills, North West of the Jumna, June 16.
Wyatt, E. Lieutenant-Colonel; 72d Regt. N. I. Leave from 21st June to 1st Sept. to remain at the Presidency on private affairs, June 23.
Wyndham, Henry, Ensign; Infantry, to rank from 5th June 1829, June 25.
Younghusband, A. G. F. J. Lieutenant; 35th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th April to 27th June, in extension to enable him to rejoin, July 9.

THE COMMERCIAL PRICE CURRENT.

CALCUTTA, JULY 24, 1830.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.—*Indigo*; accounts generally are unfavourable with regard to the ensuing crop.—*Opium*; the demand has ceased, and prices are in consequence lower.—*Saltpetre*; prices steady, but the demand limited in consequence of the difficulty of procuring Tonnage for Shipment.—*Sugar*; in very trifling request.—*Shell Lac*; in extensive demand.—*Lac Dye*; considerable shipments going forward in this article.—*Safflower*; of a good quality enquired after—inferior sorts without demand.—**METALS.** *Copper*.—*Sheeting, Tiles, Bolt and Nail*; very extensive sales have been effected at the rates quoted since Thursday last.—*South American*; demand steady and price improving.—*Iron*; in very moderate request.

EUROPE GOODS?—*Cotton Piece Goods*—Market generally very heavy, and no speculative demand whatever.—*Beer*; in good demand.—*Bottles*; dull.—*Wines*; of all descriptions in very limited request.

Freight to London £4-10 for dead weight and £5-10 to £6 per ton for light goods.

THE DOMESTIC PRICE CURRENT.

CALCUTTA, JULY 26, 1830.

MEAT, (Ghost)—Continues lean, spongy and yellow—No variation in the market.

FISH, (Mutchlee) Smoked Mangoe Fish, with Roes can now be had. Salted Sable Fish and Roes, come to the market.—Cockup Fish, (*Betkeee-Mutchlee*) improving, and come to the market during the early part of the morning in very good order.—Sable Fish, (*Hilsau-Mutchlee*) with Roes, plentiful, and in excellent order.—*Roo-re, Cutla, Mirgael, and Coochea*, plentiful.—*Banspattah and Kankeelah*, procurable during the early part of the morning.—*Crabs, (Kandarah)* and *Mocha Prawns, (Burra-Mocha-Chingree)* come to the market every morning.—*Bagdau-Prawns, (Burra-Bagdau-Chingree)* very plentiful.

FOWLS, (Moon gee)—No variation in the market.

MUSHROOMS—Seldom procurable.

VEGETABLES, (Turkaree) Potatoes, (*Aloo*) in very good order, and plentiful—Young Turnips, (*Salgram*), and Radish, (*Mulee*), come to the market every morning—*Asparagus, (Parugra)*, *Ochre, (Dharose)*, Cabbages, (*Cobee*), small, and Cabbage-Sprouts, (*Daul Cobee*), plentiful—*Curindah, (Kandarah)* and *Brinjals, (Bygun)*, come to the market in very good order—Young Lettuce, can be had every morning—*Pulwul, (Potole)*, plentiful—*Pumpkins, (Kuddoo)*, scarce—*Sweet Pumpkins, (Kaleena)*, plentiful—*Greens, (Saug and Loll Saug)*, very plentiful—*Water Cresses (Halim)*, procurable every morning.

FRUIT, (Phull)—*Shaddocks, (Batabee Nemboo)* forced ripe, come to the market—*Custard Apples, (Surreefah)* in full perfection, and very plentiful—*Pangeulla*, improving, and come to the market every morning—*Pine Apples, (Aunaurus)* is getting scarce, and dear—*Jack (Khutul)* ripe, going out—*Crab Fruit (Cumrunga)* plentiful—*Arrow Root, (Singarah)*, plentiful—*Papishs*, plentiful—*Sugar Canes, (Oo)* scarce, and indifferent—*Cucumber, (Kheera)*, plentiful—*Country Almonds, (Dessee Badum)*, plentiful—*Plantains, (Kellau)* in great perfection,—*Goavas*, in perfection, and in great abundance.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrivals.

Date	Vessels' Names.	Tons.	Commanders.	Date of Departure.
June				
23	Sir A. Campbell, <i>brig</i>	205	C. Robertson,	Madras 10th June.
24	Protector, <i>barque</i>	309	D. Bragg, ..	London 1st February.
	„ James Pattison, ..	520	J. Grote, ..	Sydney 13 March & VDLand 16 April.
	„ Penang Merchant, <i>bk.</i>	345	J. Mitchinson,	Sing. 1st Malac. 22d & Pen. 27 May.
25	Nandi, <i>brig</i>	400	T. Hawkins, ..	Liverpool 4d. February.
	„ Dondreck, <i>barque</i> (D.)		J. Hector,	Batavia 27th May & Sing. 8th June.
26	Welcome, <i>brig</i>	293	J. Buchanan,	Greenock 16th February.
	„ Hercules,	424	D. Wilson, ..	Madras 15th June.
	„ La Valeur, (French) ..		F. Huen, ..	Coringa 6th June.
27	Cashmere Merchant, ..	384	W. A. Edghill,	Rangoon 11th June.
28	Lady Monro, <i>barque</i> ..	250	J. Aiken, ..	Amherst Town 7th June.
	„ Phoenix, <i>brig</i>	250	J. Pense, ..	Bat. 7 May Sing. Mal. Pen. 8 June.
29	Timor, (American)		John Henry, ..	Boston 24th Jan. & Bat. 10th June.
	„ Edward Barnett, <i>brig.</i>		H. Potter, ..	Rangoon, 14th June.
30	Davis Clark,	508	J. B. Viles, ..	Lon. 9th March & Mad. 24th June.
July				
8	Corinthian,		R. Bennet, ..	Baltimore 1st April.
	„ Protector, <i>barque</i>		G. Thomas, ..	Lon. 10th Oct. Cape & Mad. 1st July.
	„ Peter Proctor, <i>brig</i> ..		J. Terry, ..	Maur. 27th May & Madras 1st July.
10	Maria Elizabeth, (F.)		A. F. Auger, ..	Bourbon 31st May & Pond. 2d July.
17	Duke of Lancaster, ..		A. Hannay, ..	Liverpool 28th March.
	„ Euphrates,	557	W. Buckham,	Lon. 1 Aug. B. Ayres, Mau. 20 June.
18	Ernaad, H. C. S.		A. Coratophon	Malacapatam 11th & Vizag. 14 July.
20	Iravaddy, <i>Steamer</i> ..		C. H. West, ..	Amherst Town 12th July.

Departures.

June				
24	William Furlie,	1348	T. Blair, ..	China.
	„ Thomas,	324	W. Davidson,	Mauritius.
30	Norfolk,	536	A. Greig, ..	London.
July				
1	Ganges,	430	R. Renner, ..	Liverpool.
5	Nerbudda,	656	F. Patrick, ..	Isle of France.
	„ Falcon, <i>barque</i>	170	D. Ovenstone,	China.
	„ Brougham, H. C. <i>barque</i>		J. J. R. Bowman	Arracan.
7	Alexander,	600	H. Wake, ..	Mauritius.
	„ Thomas,	524	W. Davidson,	Mauritius.
	„ Crusoe, (American) ..	294	C. Hill,	Boston.
8	Dunira, H. C. S.	1378	J. P. Wilson,	China.
	„ Egyptian,	360	W. Lilburn, ..	Mauritius.
11	William Wilson,	330	A. Landal, ..	Mauritius.
	„ George Home,	440	J. F. Steel, ..	Mauritius.
12	Wm. Glen Anderson, ..	389	D. McMillan,	Cape of Good Hope.
	„ Anna Maria, <i>brig</i>	275	R. Blackston,	Mauritius.
	„ Jesse, <i>brig</i>	121	J. Auld, ..	Penang and Malacca.
13	Egyptian, <i>barque</i>	328	J. Sanderson,	Mauritius.
	„ Adahina, <i>brig</i>	265	J. Murray, ..	Liverpool.
14	Cesar,	621	F. A. Watt, ..	London.
15	Fife-shire, <i>barque</i>	300	W. J. Crawley	Madras.
	„ Cecelia, <i>brig</i>	198	P. Roy,	Penang and Singapore.

DEPARTURES.—(Continued.)

July			
15	Ganges, Steamer	W. Warden, ..	Masulipatam and Tenuasserim.
18	Diedericka, <i>barque</i> (D.)	J. Hoctor, ..	Batavia.
20	Alexandria, (French) ..	— Teyssat, ..	Bombay.
21	Jean Henri, (French) ..	— Baldwin, ..	Mauritius and Bourbon.
21	Macqueen, H. C. S. . .	R. Lindsay, ..	China.
21	Vesper, <i>barque</i>	D. Brown, ..	Mauritius.
22	Phan Bhan, (Chinese) *	Fau Vau Lay,	Cochin China.
22	Ding Jaun, (Chinese)	Win Iau Ien,	Cochin China.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

Per James Pattison, from Sydney.—Lieut. Shaw. *From Van Diemen's Land.*—Captain Swanston and Mr. Astell.

Per Hercules, from Madras.—Lieutenant-Colonel Morison, C. B. and Lieutenant St. George Showers.

Per Lady Munro, from Amherst—Mrs. Aiken, Captain Alms, Deputy Judge Advocate General, Moulineu. Ensign Beunet, H. M. 45th Regiment; George Sandys and Thomas Macfad, Esqrs.

Per Phoenix.—W. Agnew, Esq. Merchant. *From Singapore.*—Messrs. W. Inglis, M. Bonham, and Goldsmith. *From Penang.*—Mr. Joseph Sutherland, Mariner.

Per David Clarke, from London.—Miss Dunn; Mr. McDonald, Assistant Surgeon; Messrs. Ellis and Weller, Cadets; Mr. Teimroth, Danish Civil Service.

Per Peter Proctor, from Mauritius.—Mrs. Findal and Child.

Per Duke of Lancaster.—Captain Douglas, B. N. I.; Lieutenant Orr, B. N. I.; Captain Aitcheson, B. N. I.; Mrs. Aitcheson; McDonald, Messrs. Robert Lyall, and Smith, Merchants; Mr. John Robinson, Free Merchant.

Per Euphates.—Mrs. Augustus Prinsep; A. Prinsep, Esq. Civil Service; Captain Parlbay, Bengal Artillery.

Per Ernaad, from Madras.—Lieutenant Dias, Madras Army, and Mr. Holman, the Blind Traveller; 23 soldiers, 5 women, and 9 children.—*From Masulipatam.*—Mrs. Colvin and Child, Miss DeGauge, and I. R. Colvin, Esq. Bengal Civil Service.—*From Vizagapatam.*—Colonel Edwards, Madras Army.

Departures.

Per H. C. Ship Macqueen, Robert Lindsay, Esquire, Commander, to China.—Countess Dalhousie; Mrs. Hogg; His Excellency the Earl Dalhousie; Lord Rainsay, A. D. C.; James Weir Hogg, Esquire; Colonel Vaughan; Captain Ramsay, A. D. C.; Doctor Murray; Lieutenant Maling; Misses Hogg and Lindell, Children; Mr. Robertson, Steward to His Excellency; Mrs. Robertson; Messrs. Laravitch and Sethsam.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

- June 3 At Cawnpore, the Lady of Lieut. E. C. Macias, H. M. 44th Regt. of
twin Daughters.
- 5 Dacca, the Lady of the Hon'ble J. C. Erskine, of a Son.
- 5 Sylhet, the Lady of Lieut. Thomas Fisker, D. A. Q. M. Gen. of a Son.
- 5 Lucknow, the Lady of Alex. Chalmers, Esq. M. D. Asst. Surg. of a Son.
- 7 Penang, Mrs. Tobias Godfrey Mitchell, Junior, of a Son.
- 14 Dacca, at the Residence of the Revd. O. Leonard, Mrs. J. S. Roe, of a Son.
- 15 Mynpoory, the wife of Mr. George Fortunatus Smith, of a Son.
- 17 Dum Dum, the Lady of Capt. Tennant, Assistant Adjutant General,
Artillery, of a Daughter.
- 22 Calcutta, the wife of Mr. James Williams, of a Son.
- 24 Dinapore, the Lady of Lieut. J. E. Bruers, of a Daughter.
- 25 Mhow, the Lady of Capt. Henry Garstin, 10th Light Cavalry, of a Son.
- 28 Allpore, the Lady of R. O'Dowda, Esq. of a Daughter.
- 29 Dinapore, the wife of Mr. W. H. Jones, Coach Maker, of a Son.
- 30 Calcutta, at the Free School, Mrs. P. Sutherland, of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

- May 13 At Cawnpore, Mr. J. R. Wareham, to Miss Mary Mahony.
- June 3 Nusseerabad, William Oliver Young, Esq. of the Regiment of Artillery, to Eliza Harriett, eldest daughter of Captain James Fagan, of the 9th N. I. and Deputy Paymaster in Rajpootana.
- 15 Cawnpore, Mr. James Chatterton, Conductor, Barrack Department, to Miss Lucinda Murphy.
- 28 the Cathedral, William^c Gray Smyth, Esq. M. D. to Eleanor, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Col. Doveton, of the Bengal Army.
- 30 Calcutta, Mr. E. C. Bolst, to Miss C. Rostan.

DEATHS.

- Feb. 7 On board the *Roxburgh Castle*, Mr. John Welch, late of the Firm of Ranken and Co. Calcutta.
- April 24 At Sea, Georgiana Sophia, Infant Daughter of Augustus Prinsep, Esq. B. C. S. aged 7 months and 24 days.
- June 1 Calcutta, Capt. William Davidson, of the Ship *Thomas*, aged 45 years.
- 1 Mongheir, Mr. W. Stacey, Pensioner, aged 66 years.
- 2 Dinapore, Emily Susan, the infant daughter of L. Jackson, aged 24 hours.
- 3 Calcutta, Ernst Nosky, Esq. of the firm of E. Nosky & Co. aged 54 years.
- 3 Calcutta, G. Strafford, Esquire, aged 45 years.
- 3 In Berhampore Hospital, Serjeant James Croker, Overseer of Nizamut Buildings, aged 33 years.
- 5 At Calcutta, the infant Son of Mr. and Mrs. Bowler, aged 11 days.
- 5 Calcutta, Mr. R. Godfrey Ochme, aged 17 years, 1 month and 11 days.
- 5 Dacca, the infant Son of the Hon'ble J. C. Erskine.
- 10 Calcutta, Mr. Francis Rebello, Son of the late Alexander Rebello, Esq. aged 16 years, 7 months and 17 days.
- 16 Ghazeepoor, Sub-Conductor W. Stewart of the Commissariat Department, in the thirty-ninth year of his age.
- 17 Humeerpoor, in Boondelcund, Lieut. George Halhed, 22d Regt. N. I.
- 19 Calcutta, Peter Mendes, Esq. aged 46 years, 10 months and 11 days.
- 20 Neemuch, the infant daughter of Lieut. R. Campbell, Interpreter and Quarter Master, 45th Regt. N. I. aged 16 months and 8 days.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

[FROM THE 27TH JULY TO 17TH AUGUST.]

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

Boulderson, H. S. Mr. Collector of Revenue and Customs at Bareilly, Aug. 17.
Okeden, W. P. Mr. Collector of Revenue in the Southern Division of Moradabad, Aug. 17.
Stirling, E. Mr. Collector of Revenue at Allyghur, Aug. 17.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Forbes, R. the Hon'ble ; Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of land revenue at Nuddea, July 27.
Money, D. J. Mr. ; Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of land revenue, at Midnapore, July 27.
Timms, W. R. Mr. ; Assistant to the Joint Magistrate and to the Sub-Collector of Peeleebheet, July 27.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Cardew, C. Mr. ; Magistrate and Collector of the district of Beerbhoom, Aug. 3.
Richardson, T. Mr. ; Judge and Magistrate of Dacca Jelalpoore, Aug. 3.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.

[FROM THE 17TH JULY TO 14TH AUGUST.]

Abercrombie, William, 2d Lieutenant, Engineer ; to rank from 21st June 1828, Aug. 13.
Adam, M. D. John, Surgeon ; Secretary to the Medical Board, leave for eight months for health, to proceed to Singapore, July 26.
Alcock, R. P. Lieutenant ; to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 46th Regt. N. I. vice Lieut. Drake, absent, Aug. 3.
Allingham, Edward Herrick, Assistant Surgeon ; Medical Department, to rank from 12th Jan. 1830, Aug. 13.
Ashe, B. Captain ; 62d Regt. N. I. Leave from 2d Aug. 1830 to 2d Feb. 1831, to visit the Presidency preparatory to applying for furlough, July 17.

Bayley, James Walker, Lieutenant ; 20th Regt. Madras N. I. Furlough to Europe for health, July 26.
Bolton, T. W. Lieutenant ; 2d Regt. N. I. Leave from 12th Aug. to 5th Jan. 1831, to precede his regiment to Dinapore on urgent private affairs, Aug. 4.
Brittridge, Richard, Blechynden, Lieutenant and Brevet Captain ; 13th Regt. N. I. to be Captain of a Company, from the 13th of April 1830, vice C. Frye, promoted, Aug. 4.
Browne, A. Lieutenant Colonel ; Infantry, to rank from 8th March, 1830, vice H. Huthwaite, promoted, Aug. 4.

Brydges, William, Sergeant; of the 4th Company 3d Battalion of Artillery, to be Quarter Master Sergeant to 72d N. I. vice Mahon removed, July 17.

Byron, J. Steward; removed from the 5th to the 3d Battalion, Artillery, Aug. 10.

Cameron, William, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department; to be Surgeon, from the 29th July 1830, vice J. Adam, M. D. deceased, July 30.

Campbell, Archibald, Cornet; to be Adjutant, vice Reid, removed, July 17.

Campbell, E. A. Captain; Major of Brigade, Meerut, General Staff. Leave from 30th June to 1st Aug. on Medical certificate to visit Mussooree, July 24.

Campbell, James, Superhumery Lieutenant; brought up the effective strength of the Regt., Aug. 4.

Carleton, W. C. Lieutenant; to officiate as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 36th Regt. N. I. vice Lieut. Lang, absent, July 28.

Chamberlain, H. C. Apothecary; appointed to act as Apothecary at the General Hospital, July 31.

Child, T. S. Assistant Surgeon; Hissar Stud Establishment, leave to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for Furlough, Aug. 13.

Coulter, J. Surgeon; Medical Department. Leave from 22d July to 1st Oct. on Medical certificate to remain at Burdwan, Aug. 14.

Cracklow, G. Captain; 6th Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st July to 30th Nov. to visit Mussooree on urgent private affairs, July 24.

Craigie, E. B. Lieutenant Colonel; is removed from 43th to the 61st Regt. N. I., Aug. 4.

Crichton, D. Major; 69th N. I. to rank from 4th March 1830, vice U. Yule, deceased, Aug. 4.

Curling, C. S. Ensign; removed from the 2d to the 3d Battalion Artillery, Aug. 10.

Curphey, W. Major; 2d Battalion Artillery, leave from 5th Oct. 1830 to 5th April 1831, to visit the Presidency, July 22.

Dade, J. Lieutenant; 66th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th July to 15th Oct. in extension to remain in the Hills, on Medical certificate, Aug. 11.

Daniell, J. T. Ensign; 36th Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st Aug. 1830 to 15th Feb. 1831, to visit Berhampore, on urgent private affairs, July 24.

Davidson, C. Ensign; to officiate as Adjutant to the 66th Regt. N. I. vice Lieut. Troup, indisposed, July 24.

Davidson, John, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department; to the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Gwah, vice Hutelinson, July 30.

Davies, J. S. Lieutenant; 32d Regt. N. I. Leave from 20th July to 20th Nov. to enable him to rejoin, July 17.

D'Souza, J. L. Hospital Steward, Subordinate Medical Department. Leave from 15th July to 15th Oct. to visit the Presidency on private affairs, July 24.

Dickson, R. L. Major; 15th Regt. N. I. Leave from 22d June to 5th Oct. to visit Futtyghur, July 17.

Dickson, R. C. Captain; 4th Company 1st Battalion Artillery. Leave from 20th Aug. to 20th Dec. on urgent private affairs, to visit the Presidency, Aug. 5.

Duncan, H. Hospital Apprentice now at Cawnpore, appointed to His Majesty's 16th Lancers, Aug. 4.

Duncan, Henry Howard, 2d Lieutenant, Engineer; to rank from 12th June 1828, Aug. 13.

Durand, Henry Marion, 2d Lieutenant, Engineer; to rank from 12th June 1828, Aug. 13.

Edwards, W. Lieutenant; 18th Regt. N. I. Leave from 11th July to 15th Nov. to remain at Mirzapore and enable him to rejoin, July 22.

Finnis, J. Lieutenant; 51st Regt. N. I. Leave from 10th Aug. to 10th Dec. to proceed on the river, and eventually to the Presidency for the benefit of his health, Aug. 10.

Fitzgerald, William Robert, Captain; of the Corps of Engineers, to be Garrison Engineer and Executive officer of Fort William, also Civil Architect at the Presidency, vice Taylor, July 16.

Foots, G. Conductor; Ordnance Commissariat. Leave from 15th Oct. to 15th April 1831, on private affairs to visit the Presidency, Aug. 5.

Forster, G. Lieutenant; 6th Regt. L. C. Leave from 26th July to 26th Oct. on Medical certificate, to visit the Presidency, Aug. 3.

Frye, Charles, Major, Infantry; to be Lieut. Col. vice H. Huthwaite, promoted, Aug. 4.

Frye, C. Lieutenant Colonel; (new promotion)³ is posted to the 13th Regt. N. I. Aug. 4.

Fullerton, G. A. S. Ensign; 33th Regt. N. I. Leave from 10th Aug. to 10th Nov. to visit Jessore on private affairs, Aug. 6.

Garrett, F. Lieutenant; to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 69th Regt. N. I. vice Lieut. R. Garrett, absent, Aug. 14.

Gilbert, J. Conductor; at present attached to the Arsenal of Fort William, appointed to the Chunar Magazine, Aug. 10.

Guthrie, C. S. Lieutenant; Sappers and Miners, Leave from 28th Aug. to 28th Dec. to visit the Presidency on urgent private affairs, July 24.

Haldane, R. Lieutenant; to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 45th Regt. N. I. vice Campbell, removed, Aug. 6.

Higginson, J. Lieutenant; 58th Regt. N. I. to officiate as 2d Assistant Military Auditor General, vice Captain Armstrong, absent, Aug. 4.

Hill, William, Sergeant Major; 57th Regt. N. I. appointed Bazar Sergeant at Mhow, vice Walsh, deceased, Aug. 14.

Hollings, H. Ensign; 66th Regt. to do duty with the 51st Native Infantry, Aug. 3.

Hope, John, Assistant Surgeon; Medical Department, to rank from 5th Feb. 1830, Aug. 13.

Hughes, Sergeant, 3d Company 4th Battalion, to act as Sergeant Major, Aug. 10.

Hutchinson, James, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, to be Secretary to the Medical Board, vice Dr. J. Adam, deceased, July 30.

Huthwaite, Henry, Lieutenant Colonel; Infantry, to be Colonel, vice U. Yule, C. B. deceased, Aug. 4.

Huthwaite, H. Colonel, (new promotion) is posted to the 18th Regt. N. I., Aug. 4.

Hyde, C. Steward; removed from 3d to the 5th Battalion Artillery, Aug. 10.

Jackson, W. Cornet; 4th Regt. L. C. to do duty with the 3d L. C., July 28.

James, W. Captain; 66th Regt. N. I. Leave from 20th July to 20th Jan. 1831, to visit the Presidency, July 31.

Johnstone, G. D. Lieutenant; 25th Regt. N. I. Leave from 16th June to 16th Nov. on Medical certificate to visit Gawalpara and eventually the Presidency, July 17.

Johnstone, George Dempster, Lieutenant; 25th Regt. N. I. Furlough to Europe for health, Aug. 13.

Kent, M. S. Assistant Surgeon; 7th Regt. L. C.³ Leave from 20th Feb. to 24th April, to remain at the Presidency, July 20.

Laws, Mathew, Sergeant Major; of the late Moorshedabad Provincial Battalion, appointed Sergeant Major to the Mundlairsir Local Battalion, July 17.

Learmonth, Alexander, Lieutenant; 54th Regt. N. I. Furlough to Europe for health, July 27.

Ledlie, R. Major; Wright Wing European Regt. to rank from 8th March 1830, vice H. Huthwaite, promoted, Aug. 4.

Llewellyn, C. Assistant Surgeon; 25th Regt. N. I. Leave from 22d July to 31st Aug. to proceed on the river for the benefit of his health, Aug. 6.

Lloyd, F. Ensign; 19th Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st June to 1st Nov. on Medical Certificate to remain in the Hills in the vicinity of Landour, Aug. 3.

Lockington, R. Hospital Apprentice, is at his own request discharged from the Service, July 28.

Loftie, M. E. Lieutenant, Interpreter and Quarter Master, to act as Adjutant to the 30th Regt. N. I., Aug. 3.

Lowth, C. Lieutenant; 4th Regt. L. C. appointed to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to that Corps, vice Benson, resigned, Aug. 14.

McCallum, Peter, Assistant Surgeon; Medical Department, to rank from 22d Dec. 1829, Aug. 13.

Macdonald, J. B. Assistant Surgeon, now at the General Hospital, appointed to do duty with the Artillery at Dum-Dum, July 22.

Macdonald, Alexander, Assistant Surgeon; Medical Department, to rank from 3d Jan. 1830, Aug. 13.

Mackenzie, Bart. Sir A. Lieutenant; 48th Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st Aug. to 1st Dec. to visit the Presidency to settle his public accounts, Aug. 6.

Mackintyre, Coll, Assistant Surgeon; Medical Department, to rank from 5th Feb. 1830, Aug. 13.

MacNabb, M. D. David, Assistant Surgeon; Medical Department, to rank from 5th Feb. 1830, Aug. 13.

- Manson, J. Captain, 2d Assistant; to officiate as 1st Assistant Military Auditor General, vice Captain Armstrong, absent, Aug. 4.
- Matthews, William, Sergeant; of the European Regt. to be Quarter Master Sergeant to the 70th N. I. vice King, deceased, July 17.
- Miles, R. M. Lieutenant; (late Acting Interpreter and Quarter Master, 72d Regt. N. I.); 5th Regt. N. I. Leave from 18th March to 20th Oct. to enable him to join his regiment, Aug. 14.
- Moger, John, Sergeant; of the European Regt. to be Quarter Master Sergeant to the 3d N. I. vice Walsh, removed, July 17.
- Moseley, G. W. Captain, 38th Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st March to 1st Oct. to remain at Jynaghur, July 28.
- Mouatt, James Amburey, 2d Lieutenant, Engineer; to rank from 12th June 1829, Aug. 13.
- Nares, G. W. A. Lieutenant; 53d Regt. N. I. Leave from 25th July to 25th Aug. in extension to remain at the Presidency, July 22.
- Newton, R. Captain; 44th Regt. N. I. Leave from 2d Sept. 1830 to 2d Feb. 1831, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs, July 23.
- Nicolls, J. Sir, Major General, K. C. B. Commanding the Meerut Division, General Staff. Leave from 1st Nov. to 1st Feb. 1831, to visit the Presidency on urgent private affairs, Aug. 14.
- O'Brien, Patrick, Sergeant; Overseer in the Executive Engineer's Department, removed from his situation, and remanded, in his present rank, to the Artillery at Dum-Dum, Aug. 14.
- O'Donel, Hugh, Captain; 13th Regt. N. I. to be Major from the 13th April 1830, vice C. Frye, promoted, Aug. 4.
- Patchett, J. Conductor; Ordinance Commissariat. Leave from 1st Oct. to 1st April 1831, on private affairs, to visit the Presidency, Aug. 5.
- Pearce, C. Captain; 29th Regt. N. I. to officiate as Brigade Major to the Troops at Meerut, vice Capt. Campbell, absent, July 22.
- Petungal, E. Captain; 39th Regt. N. I. Leave from 25th Sept. to 25th Jan. 1831, on urgent private affairs, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for Furlough, Aug. 14.
- Phillips, John Henry, Supernumerary Lieutenant; 42d Regt. N. I. brought on the effective strength of the Regiment, Aug. 13.
- Phillott, W. J. Captain; 34th N. I. to rank from 1st April 1830, vice James Delamain, deceased, Aug. 4.
- Polwhele, Thomas, Lieutenant; 42d Regt. N. I. to be Captain of a Company, from the 26th July 1830, vice J. F. Neutville, deceased, Aug. 13.
- Raddock, Charles, Assistant Riding Master; promoted to the rank of Riding Master, vice Colman, reduced by a sentence of a Court Martial, Aug. 13.
- Reddie, G. B. Esq.; 29th Regt. N. I. Leave from 30th July to 30th Nov. in extension to remain at Landour, on Medical certificate, Aug. 6.
- Rhodes, William, Assistant Surgeon; Medical Department, to rank from 25th Nov. 1829, Aug. 13.
- Richardson, M. D. Mark, Assistant Surgeon; Medical Department, to rank from 3d Jan. 1830, Aug. 13.
- Rind, Malcolm McNeill, Assistant Surgeon; Medical Department, to rank from 10th Oct. 1829, Aug. 13.
- Robb, F. C. Captain; Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, General Staff. Leave from 15th July 1830 to 15th Jan. 1831, on Medical certificate to visit the Presidency, July 17.
- Robertson, T. Colonel; Engineers. Leave from 15th July 1830 to 15th Jan. 1831, in extension on Medical certificate to remain at the Presidency, July 22.
- Serrell, John Halkett, Assistant Surgeon; Medical Department, to rank from 10th Oct. 1829, Aug. 13.
- Sharpley, Arthur; Staff Sergeant; of the 4th Company 5th Battalion of Artillery, to be Quarter Master Sergeant to the 53d Regt. N. I. vice Cranshaw, appointed, July 17.
- Shaw, W. Lieutenant; 52d Regt. N. I. Leave from 26th June to 15th Nov. to remain at the Presidency and to enable him to join his Corps, July 17.
- Sinclair, P. C. Lieutenant the Hon'ble; 70th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th June to 15th Jan. 1831, to visit the Presidency on urgent private affairs, Aug. 11.

- Smith, H. T. Major; 67th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th Oct. to 15th April 1831, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying to leave to proceed to sea for the recovery of his health, Aug. 11.
- Steuart, J. Major; 34th N. I. to rank from 1st April 1830, vice James Delamain, deceased, Aug. 4.
- Stoddart, G. D. Captain; Assistant Adjutant General of the Presidency Division, to act also as Aid-de-Camp to Major General Pine, Aug. 13.
- Sturt, W. M. N. Captain; 10th Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st Nov. to 31st March 1831, to visit the Presidency, Aug. 3.
- Talbot, E. Ensign; 53d Regt. N. I. Leave from 31st July to 2d Aug. on his private affairs, Aug. 10.
- Taylor, Joseph, Major: of the Corps of Engineers, to be Superintending Engineer in the North Western Provinces, vice Colonel Sir Thomas Amburey, C. B. nominated, July 16.
- Taylor, J. L. Lieutenant; to act as Adjutant to the 26th Regt. N. I. vice Lieut. and Adj. Lynch, absent, July 22.
- Tebbs, G. Ensign; 33d Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th July to 15th Dec. on Medical certificate to visit the Presidency, July 20.
- Thompson, D. Captain; Major of Brigade, Muttra, General-Staff. Leave from 1st Aug. 1830 to 1st April 1831, to visit Almorah and the Presidency on urgent private affairs, July 24.
- Thornton, Henry John, Assistant Surgeon; Medical Department, to rank from 15th Feb. 1830, Aug. 13.
- Townsend, E. N. Captain; 31st Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th July 1830 to 15th Jan. 1831, on Medical certificate to visit the Presidency, July 20.
- Townsend, Edward Nelson, Captain; 31st Regt. N. I. Furlough to Europe for health, July 30.
- Troup, W. A. Captain; 15th Regt. N. I. Leave from 2d Sept. 1830, to 2d March 1831, on Medical certificate, to proceed on the River Ganges, July 24.
- Truscott, Colonel; Infantry, to rank from 4th March 1830, vice U. Yule, C. B. deceased, Aug. 4.
- Tudor, J. C. Captain; 46th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th Oct. 1830 to 15th Jan. 1831, in extension to visit Keerpooy, and to enable him to rejoin, July 28.
- Turner, G. Lieutenant; 38th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th Oct. to 15th Dec. in extension to enable him to rejoin, Aug. 14.
- Vincent, O. Ensign; 29th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th Aug. 1830 to 15th Feb. 1831, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs, July 22.
- Walker, F. Lieutenant Colonel; 65th Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st Oct. to 1st Feb. 1831, on Medical certificate to visit the Presidency, July 31.
- Warren, G. Captain; Right Wing European Regt. to rank from 8th March 1830, vice H. Huthwaite, promoted, Aug. 4.
- Washbourn, Robert, Assistant Surgeon; Medical Department, to rank from 22d Dec. 1829, Aug. 13.
- Waugh, A. S. Lieutenant; of the Corps of Engineers. Leave from 1st Sept. to 1st Nov. to visit the Presidency, previously to applying for leave to proceed to Penang on urgent private affairs, Aug. 13.
- Webber, M. C. Lieutenant Colonel; Infantry, to rank from 1st April 1830 vice James Delamain, deceased, Aug. 4.
- Williamson, F. A. Lieutenant; 63d Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th July to 30th Aug. to visit the Presidency, July 22.
- Williamson, A. A. Captain; 25th Regt. N. I. Leave from 31st July to 30th Sept. in extension to remain at the Presidency and to enable him to rejoin his regiment, July 28.
- Williamson, G. Lieutenant Colonel; Infantry to rank from 4th March 1830, vice U. Yule, deceased, Aug. 4.
- Winter, F. Lieutenant; 59th Regt. appointed to officiate as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 54th N. I. Aug. 14.
- Wroughton, R. Captain; 69th N. I. to rank from 4th March 1830, vice U. Yule, deceased, Aug. 4.
- Ximenes, H. J. Mr. of the Pension Establishment, permitted to return to Europe, via Bombay, Aug. 13.
- Younghusband, Osbald John, Ensign; 60th Regt. N. I. to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope via Mauritius, for eighteen months, for health, July 30.

THE COMMERCIAL PRICE CURRENT.

Calcutta, August 21, 1830.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.—*Cotton*; about 300 Bales of Jaleon have been purchased during the week for shipment to China.—*Opium*; market dull.—*Shell Lac*; demand steady, both for the English and United States markets: upwards of 1,000 maunds have been shipped for the latter within the last few days.—*Lac Dye*; in moderate request.—*Safflower*; demand improving.—*Tinca*; market on the rise.—*Salt-petre*; demand steady at the rates quoted.—*Sugar*; about 2600 maunds have been shipped within the last week for the English market.—*Silk*; continues in a very languid state.—*Silk Choppahs*; Bundanas, and Corahs, in request.—*Spices*.—*Pepper, Malabar and Eastern*; in extensive demand.—*Cloves*; have improved in price during the week, one anna per seer.—**METALS.**—*Speltre*; the demand during the early part of the week was very considerable and the price advanced to Ct. Rs. 6-14, but it has since declined about 4 annas per factory maund.—*Lead*; a considerable improvement has taken place in the price of this article, and sales have been effected at the rates quoted.—*Copper*; all descriptions have advanced in price.

EUROPE GOODS.—*Cotton Piece Goods*; market dull with little inclination on the part of the Dealers to purchase beyond their immediate wants.—*Twist*; demand steady, and holders not inclined to lower their rates.—*Quicksilver*; demand improving, without however any alteration in price.—*Bren.*—*Hodgson's*; in moderate request.—*Allsop's*; we heard of the sale of a small batch at Rs. 100 per Hogshead.—*Bass*; selling at 80 per Hogshead.—*Bottles*; dull in consequence of large imports.—*Wines*; of all descriptions are unsaleable, except by retail or at outcry.

Freight to London; £4-10 per dead weight, and £6 per ton for light goods, the latter are scarce at present.

THE DOMESTIC PRICE CURRENT.

Calcutta, August 23, 1830.

MEAT, (Ghost)—Flabby and poor: no variation in the market.

FISH, (Mutchlee)—Smoked Mangoe-Fish, with Roes, come to the market.—*Bom-hay Bomalow Fish*, can be had every morning.—*Cock-up Fish (Bhecktee Mutchlee)* plentiful; but somewhat dearer in the early part of the morning, and as the day advances, and the press in the hazar abates, it becomes much cheaper.—*Mulletts, (Moonjee Mutchlee)* come to the market every morning in very good order.—*Sabia Fish, (Hilsau Mutchlee)* with Roes, still in great abundance.—*Bonspattah and Kan-keela*, procurable during the early part of the morning.—*Roo-ee, Cutla, Mirgal, Pungat, Mangoor*, and others of inferior note, come to the market every day.—*Crabs, (Kankarah)* and *Mocha Prawns, (Burra Mocha Chingree)* come to the market every morning.—*Bagdau Prawns, (Burra Bagdau Chingree)* very plentiful.

FOWLS, (Moogjee)—No variation in the market.

MUSHROOMS.—In consequence of the rains, seldom procurable.

VEGETABLES, (Turkaree) French Beans, come to the market.—*Love Apples (Beelaty Bygun)* small, improving, and come to the market every morning.—*Potatoes, (Aloo)* still in very good order, and very plentiful.—*Young Turnips, (Salgram)* and *Radish, (Molee)* plentiful, and come to the market every morning.—*Asparagus, (Paragras)* Ochre, (*Dharshee*) *Cabbages, (Cobee)* small, and *Cabbage Sprouts, (Daul Cobee)* plentiful.—*Cucumbers, (Kheerah)* plentiful.—*Brinjals, (Bygun)* in perfection, and plentiful.—*Young Lettuce, (Kheerah)* can be had every morning.—*Pulwul, (Potole)* getting scarce and indifferent.—*Pumpkins, (Kuddao)* scarce.—*Sweet Pumpkins, (Katherma)* plentiful.—*Greens, (Saug and Loll Saug)* very plentiful.—*Water Cresses, (Hulim)* procurable every morning.

FRUIT, (Phull)—*Shaddocks, (Batahee Nemboo)* improving, and come to the market, every morning.—*Custard Apples (surrejah)* in full perfection, and very plentiful.—*Paneenla* in full perfection, and come to the market every morning.—*Pine Apples, (Annaurus)* small and indifferent.—*Crab-Fruit, (Chmrunga)* plentiful.—*Arrow-Root (Singarah)* plentiful.—*Papiahs, (Papiahs)* plentiful.—*Sugar Canes, (Cok)* come to the market.—*Cucumber, (Kheerah)* plentiful.—*Country Almonds, (Dessee Badam)* plentiful.—*Plantains, (Kellah)* in great perfection.—*Goavas, (Goava)* in great abundance.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrivals.

Date	Vessels' Names.	Tons.	Commanders.	Date of Departure.
July				
26	Hoogly, (American) ..	292	E. Bacon, ...	Boston 4th April.
28	Bahamian, barque ..	318	G. Weaver, ...	Liverpool 2d April.
28	Crown, barque	292	J. Pinder, ...	Liverpool 27th March.
29	Artidore, (French) ..	223	— Aeynos, ...	Bor. 5 Sep. Bour. Mau. Pond. 19 June
29	Children, brig	294	W. Duraches, ...	Mauritius 9th June & Mad. 15th July.
30	Calcutta,	390	T. Wilson, ...	Liverpool 6th March.
30	Ann, barque	383	W. Ashbridge, ...	Isle of France.
30	Frances Ann, brig	280	W. Ramsay, ...	Liverpool 31st March.
Aug				
6	Falloden, brig	270	R. Mould, ...	Mauritius 1st July.
6	Swallow, barque	300	W. Adams, ...	Mauritius 4 July & Madras 30 July.
7	Pallas,	400	M. Malarois, ...	Bourbon 5th July.
7	Atlas,	411	F. Allen, ...	Mauritius 11th July & Mad. 2d Aug.
8	Ann, barque	420	E. Worthington	Rangoon 27th July.
9	Fanny, barque	280	W. Currie, ...	Bom. 18th July & Madras 3d Aug.
10	Mermaid,	—	W. Henniker, ...	Sydney 13th June.
10	Derea Doulet, brig ..	—	H. Mahomed, ...	Coringa 9th August.
10	Brougham, H. C. barque	—	J. J. R. Bowman, ...	Chitragong 8th August.
14	Ganges, Steamer	—	W. Warden, ...	Amherst Town 5th August.
15	Jeanne Mathilde, (F.) ..	310	— Pellerin, ...	Pondicherry 9th August.
15	Bucephalus, brig	170	J. W. Tozen, ...	Amberst 4th August.
17	Freak, barque	102	W. Barrington, ...	Singapore 26th July.
20	Helen, brig	—	G. F. Gottlieb, ...	Penang 4th July & Mad. 13th Aug.

Departures.

July				
14	Ganges, Steamer ..	—	W. Warden, ...	Masulipatam and Tennasserim.
18	Diedericka, barque (D.)	222	J. Hoctor, ...	Batavia.
20	Alexandre, (French) ..	385	— Teyssat, ...	Bombay.
20	Jean Henri, (French) ..	300	— Baudwin, ...	Mauritius and Bourbon.
21	Macqueen, H. C. S. ..	1333	R. Lindsay, ...	China.
21	Vesper, barque	310	D. Brown, ...	Mauritius.
22	Phau Bhan, (Chinese) ..	550	Tau Vau Lay, ...	Cochin China.
22	Ding Jaun, (Chinese) ..	300	Win Tau Ten, ...	Cochin China.
30	England,	425	J. Reay, ...	London.
30	Argyle,	528	P. M. Stavers, ...	London.
30	Royal Charlotte, barque	260	R. Dudman, ...	China.
31	Moir,	700	W. Bugg, ...	London.
Aug				
1	Penang Merchant, ..	845	J. Mitchinson, ...	Straits.
3	Lady Munro, barque ..	250	J. Aiken, ...	Madras.
6	Eliza Ann, barque ..	258	John Poulson, ...	Bombay.
6	Sumatra, barque	366	D. Cardoza, ...	Straits and China.
7	Caroline,	376	R. A. J. Roe, ...	Singapore and China.
8	General Harris, H. C. S.	1283	J. Stanton, ...	China.
8	Reliance, H. C. S. ..	1416	C. S. Timins, ...	China.
8	Protector, barque	274	G. Thomas, ...	Mauritius.
8	Peter Proctor, brig ..	268	J. Terry, ...	Mauritius.
10	Welcome, brig	293	J. Buchanan, ...	Amherst Town and Rangoon.
11	Protector, barque	309	B. Bragg, ...	Isle of France.
16	Sir Thomas Munro, ..	400	R. Gillies, ...	London.
17	Navarino, barque	324	J. H. Smith, ...	Mauritius.
17	Minerva, brig	180	J. R. Blake, ...	Straits and Batavia.
17	Hammonshaw, brig ..	200	F. H. Sanders, ...	Penang.
17	Virginia, brig	134	H. M. Potter, ...	Amherst Town and Rangoon.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

Per Bahamian, from Liverpool.—Montepore Joseph, Esq.

Per Children, from Mauritius.—W. Morton, Clergyman.---*From Madras.*—Mr. S. Godfrey, Student.

Per Actidor, from Bourbon.—Emile Vosti, and Charles LeRoy, Esq.

Per Frances Ann.—C. Mackinnon, Esq. Surgeon.

Per Barque Swallow, from Isle of France.—D. Ingram, Esq. Merchant. *From Madras.*—Major Cheape, Bengal Engineer; F. H. Fergusson, Esq. Merchant; Mr. J. F. Gaskell, Writer; Mr. J. G. Gaskell, Cadet.

Departures.

Per Alexander, A. Anderson, for London.—Mrs. Winter, Mrs. Smithson, Mrs. Bayley; Revd. D. Brown; Bathie, Graham, Rowland, Griffiths, McLeod and Vincent, Esquires; Captain Bayley; Lieut. Leomond; Two Male and Female Servant.

Per General Harris.—Captains Armstrong and Callav, and R.W. Poe, Esq.

Per H. C. Shin Reliance, for China.—Col. Hetzler, C. B.; W. Astell, Esq. Super-Cargo; Mr. Holman, Blind Traveller.

Per Sir Thomas Munro, for London.---Mrs. Ceronio, Mrs. Kuhlow, Misses Ceronio, and Kuhlow; Dr. Allan, Captain Forbes, and Captain Townsend, H. C. Service; Dr. Cumberland, Lieutenant Ashmore, Mr. Kuhlow, and Mr. Stokes.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

- April 24 At the Cape of Good Hope, the Lady of the Revd. C. Wimberly, H. C. Chaplain, of a Son.
- July 4 Hurrupaul, the Lady of H. S. Lane, Esq. of a Son.
- 7 Calcutta, the wife of Mr. C. M. Vaughan, of a Son.
- 7 Cawnpore, the Lady of Captain W. H. Wake, of the 44th Regt. N. I. of a Son.
- 8 Calcutta, Mrs. M. A. Pereira, of a Daughter.
- 9 Barrackpore, the Lady of Lieut. J. R. Falbot, 59th Regt. N. I. of a Son.
- 11 Sherepore Zillah, Mymensing, the Lady of John Dunbar, Esq. Civil Service, of a Son.
- 13 Calcutta, the Lady of J. Thomason, Esq. Civil Service, of a Son.
- 13 Alipore, Mrs. Lancaster, wife of Mr. C. Lancaster, Assistant Teacher in the Lower Orphan School, of a Daughter.
- 15 Buxar, the wife of Mr. R. Bell, of a Daughter.
- 16 Banda, the Lady of Col. C. S. Fagan, C. B. of a Son.
- 16 Calcutta, Mrs. Ann Botelho, wife of Mr. Thomas Botelho, of a Son.
- 17 Calcutta, Mrs. A. Kirkpatrick, of a Son.
- 17 Mynpooree, the Lady of Lieutenant Colpoys Dickson, 51st Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.
- 18 Calcutta, the Lady of Lieut. J. W. Bayley, of the 20th Reg. Madras N. I. of a still-born Son.
- 18 Chinsurah, the Wife of Sergeant C. Murphy, Dept. Public Works, of a Son.
- 20 Allahabad, the Lady of C. M. Caldecott, Esq. Civil Service, of a Daughter.
- 21 Conductor's Quarters. Cooly Bazar, the Wife of Mr. Conductor P. Canfield, of the Ordnance Department, of a Daughter.
- 22 Calcutta, Mrs. W. C. DeRozario, of a Daughter.
- 22 Deegah near Dinapore, the Lady of Major John Hunter, 58th Regt. of a Daughter.
- Kurnaul, the Lady of Lieut. and Adj. A. Wheatley, 5th L. C. of a Daughter.
- 23 Sydabad, the Lady of Vahan M. Vardon, Esq. of a Daughter.
- 24 Calcutta, Mrs. Joseph Young, of a Son.
- 24 Agra, the Lady of Lieut. J. T. Boileau, Engineers, of a Daughter.
- 26 Aurungabad, the Lady of Lieut. P. S. Hewett, of H. H. Nizam's Service, of a Son.
- 26 Nusseerabad, the Lady of Captain J. Jervis, 5th Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.
- 29 Calcutta, the Lady of Captain A. Landale, of a Son.
- 29 Seebpore, the Lady of John Brightman, Esq. of a Son.
- 30 Calcutta, the Lady of Lieut. Colonel Baumgardt, of a Son.
- 30 Seetapore, the Lady of Captain H. G. Nash, 62d Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- April 16 At Bankipore, Mr. James Willoughby, the youngest son of Col. Richard Willoughby, to Miss Jane Shavier.
- July 2 Cawnpore, Lieut. Edmund Trant Spry, Interpreter and Quarter Master 24th Regt. N. I. to Miss Sophia Maxwell, only daughter of Adam Maxwell, Esq.

- July 9 At Calcutta, Mr. Henry Watson to Miss Elizabeth Jane Price.
 10 Poona, Lieut. and Adj. Gordon, His Majesty's 6th or 1st Warwickshire Regt. of Foot, to Charlotte Fanny, the only daughter of Capt. E. W. Bray, of His Majesty's 31st Regiment of Foot.
 13 Cawnpore, Lieut. Charles Samuel Reid of Artillery, to Katherine Cecilia, fourth daughter of the late Major Durie, of H. M.'s 11th Light Dragoons.
 13 Cawnpore, Mr. George Thauntze, Band Master, H. M. 11th Dragoons, to Miss Mary Ann Critchell.
 14 the Cathedral, Mr. James Alex. Crump, to Mrs. Mary Ann Tucker, relict of the late W. H. Tucker, Esq. late Deputy Post Master at Kedgeree.
 14 Calcutta, at the Cathedral, Mr. C. J. Woodward, of the Subordinate Medical Department, to Elizabeth Caroline, the daughter of Mr. T. Crawford.
 16 Fort William, Mr. Assistant Apothecary D. Nixon, of the Lunatic Asylum, Bhubanipore, to Miss Ann Maria Donogh.
 19 the Cathedral, John Campbell Dick, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Frances Maria Nugent, second daughter of George Udny, Esq.
 20 the Cathedral, Mr. William Sanders, to Miss Margaret D'Castro.
 22 Allyghur, Lieut. W. C. Carleton, of the 36th Regt. N. I. to Catherine Louisa, daughter of the late John Tritton, Esq.
 24 Calcutta, at St. John's Cathedral, Mr. T. Kevner, Assistant Port Master at Diamond Harbour, to Miss Sarah Edwards.
 28 the Cathedral, Capt. J. C. Tudor, of the 46th Regt. N. I. to Harriot Jane, youngest daughter of Charles Becker, Esq. Civil Service.
 29 Ellichpore, Captain J. B. Puget of the Madras European Regt. son of the late Admiral Puget, to Mary Anne Erskine, third daughter of the late Lord Kinneder, one of the Senators of the College of Justice in Scotland.

DEATHS.

- June 21 At Calcutta, Mr. Bernard McCallum, aged 33 years, 5 mos. and 14 days.
 22 Meerut, Anna Maria, the infant daughter of Major W. Perse, 10th Lancers, aged 6 months.
 24 Allyghur, Lieut. Francis William Clement, Engineers, aged 21.
 25 Calcutta, Colonel Charles Mouat, Chief Engineer, aged 68 years.
 25 Barrackpore, Miss Mary Charlotte Jadwin, aged 2 years, 7½ months.
 25 Almorah, Mary Sophia, daughter of Capt. Thompson, Major of Brigade, Agra and Muttra Frontier, aged 1 year, 3 months and 13 days.
 28 Sylhet, Mrs. D. C. Fenwick.
 July 2 Calcutta, John Binny, Esq. aged 32 years.
 4 Chowringhee, Charlotte Eliza Dick, the Infant Daughter of John Lowe, Esq. aged 1 year, 2 months and 17 days.
 4 Allyghur, Serjt. Saml. Lowe, Public Work Department, aged 32 years.
 8 Barrackpore, Amelia, daughter of Capt. J. L. Earle, 9th Rt. N.I. aged 18.
 11 Kamoulie, near Benares, Francis Lawrence, Esq. aged 63 years.
 12 Dacca, Mr. Fran. Doucett, aged 47 years.
 13 Calcutta, Mr. G. J. Paul, aged 19 years and 8 months.
 15 Moorshedabad, Fry Magniac, Esq. H. C. Civil Service.
 15 Chowringhee, Lavinia Henrietta Mercado, aged 10 months.
 15 Calcutta, Mr. James Hutton, H. C. Bengal Marine, aged 26 years.
 21 Landour Depôt, Capt. M. Andrews, of H. M. 44th Foot.
 22 Calcutta, Mr. William Fraser, Asst. Mil. Department, aged 45 years.



CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

[FROM THE 24TH AUGUST TO 15TH SEPTEMBER.]

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Buller, F. P. Mr. ; Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of the Northern Division of Moradabad, Sept. 7.
Phillips, C. Mr. ; Judge and Magistrate of the city of Moorsshedabad, Sept. 15.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Fagan, C. W. Mr. ; Assistant to the Superintendent and Political Agent at Ajmeer, Aug. 24.
Wilson, J. C. Mr. ; Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of Land Revenue at Dacca, Aug. 24.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.

[FROM THE 17TH AUGUST TO 17TH SEPTEMBER.]

Angelo, F. Lieutenant ; 7th Regt. I. C. Leave from 25th Aug. to 25th Aug. 1831, on Medical certificate, to proceed on the River, and eventually to the Hills, North of Deyrah Dhoon, Sept. 10.

Apperley, H. Lieutenant ; 6th Regt. N. I. to rank from 5th Dec. 1828, vice R. Fitzgerald, resigned, Sept. 8.

Austen, G. P. Ensign ; 18th Regt. N. I. Leave from 30th Sept. to 30th Oct. in extension to remain at Mynpooree, and enable him to rejoin, Sept. 13.

Bagge, Isham, Sub-Conductor, to be Conductor, vice Conductor John Crawley, deceased, Sept. 16.

Becher, H. M. Ensign ; 50th Regt. N. I. Leave from 25th July to 17th Aug. on Medical certificate to enable him to rejoin, Sept. 2.

Bellow, Francis John, 62d Regt. N. I. appointed to the rank of Captain by Brevet from the 20th Aug. 1830, Aug. 20.

Biddulph, G. Ensign ; 45th Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st Sept. to 1st March, to enable him to rejoin his Regiment, Sept. 10.

Bignell, M. A. Cadet ; (doing duty with 63d N. I.) Infantry. Leave from 30th Aug. to 31st Oct. in extension to remain at the Presidency, on urgent private affairs, Aug. 30.

Bryant, Edward Pinckard, Supernumerary Lieutenant ; brought on the effective strength of the Regt. vice J. Peers, deceased, 20th April, 1830, Sept. 8.

Burns, J. G. Captain ; 3d Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st Nov. to 1st March 1831. to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for Furlough, Sept. 7.

- Cameron, William, Surgeon ; to rank from the 24th July 1830, vice J. Smith, deceased, Aug. 20.
- Campbell, J. H. 2d Lieut. Artillery ; Leave from 31st Aug. to 30th Sept. to visit Pooree, on Medical certificate, Aug. 24.
- Campbell, R. M. Lieutenant ; 33d Regt. N. I. Leave from 13th Sept. to 13th Dec. in extension to enable him to rejoin his corps, Sept. 17.
- Capel, E. S. Ensign ; 53d Regt. Leave from 22d Aug. to 15th Sept. to visit the Presidency, on private affairs, Aug. 24.
- Carey, William, Private Overseer in the Stud Establishment, promoted to the rank of Serjeant, Aug. 23.
- Champneys, Edward Geoffry John, to rank from 5th June, 1829, vice Lieut. G. Ramsay, placed on the Pension list, Sept. 16.
- Clarke, James, Assistant Surgeon ; to be Surgeon vice J. Smith, deceased, with rank from the 29th July 1830, vice J. Adam, M. D. deceased, Aug. 20.
- Claxton, W. Deputy Assistant Commissary ; Ordnance Commissariat. Leave from 1st Sept. to 1st Oct. in extension to enable him to rejoin his station, Aug. 18.
- Colebrooke, William Henry Eastfield, Supernumerary Ensign ; brought on the effective strength of the Regiment, Sept. 8.
- Colyear, T. D. Lieutenant ; 7th Regt. L. C. Leave from 15th Oct. to 15th Nov. in extension, on Medical certificate to remain at Simla, Sept. 17.
- Cooke, B. W. D. Lieutenant ; 56th Regt. N. I. Leave from 30th Aug. to 15th Sept. to remain at Cawnpore, for the benefit of his health, Sept. 14.
- Cumberlege, J. Lieutenant ; 41st Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th Oct. to 15th Dec. in extension to remain at the Presidency, preparatory to applying for Furlough, Sept. 17.
- Cumine, G. Lieut. and Adjutant, 61st Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th Oct. to 1st Nov. in extension to enable him to rejoin, Aug. 24.
- D'Aguilar, G. T. Lieutenant-Colonel ; Invalid Establishment, to the Command of the Burdwan Provincial Batt. vice Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Shadwell, deceased, Sept. 3.
- Davenport, J. Assistant Surgeon ; Medical Department. Leave from 1st Sept. to 1st Dec. on private affairs, to visit the Presidency, Aug. 23.
- DeFountain, J. Lieutenant ; 56th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th Sept. to 15th Oct. to enable him to rejoin his Regiment, Aug. 18.
- Dixon, Charles George, Lieutenant and Brevet Captain ; Artillery Regiment, to be Captain from the 3d of Feb. 1830, vice H. Ralfe, retired, Sept. 8.
- Douglas, C. Captain ; 14th Regt. N. I. to rank from 27th Sept. 1828, vice R. S. Brownrigg, retired, Sept. 8.
- Downes, D. Lieutenant ; 30th Regt. N. I. appointed to do duty with the 31st Native Infantry, Sept. 3.
- Dundas, J. F. Lieut.-Colonel ; 1st Battalion Artillery. Leave from 15th Nov. to 15th Aug. 1831, on urgent private affairs, to visit the Presidency, Sept. 15.
- Dwyer, John H. Sergeant ; to be Sub-Conductor, vice Stewart, deceased, Sept. 8.
- Ewart, R. S. Ensign ; 30th Regt. N. I. appointed to do duty with the 31st Native Infantry, Sept. 3.
- Fairhead, J. A. Lieutenant ; 28th Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st Sept. to 1st Jan. 1831, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs, Aug. 27.
- Farquharson, A. Captain ; 74th Regt. N. I. Leave from 20th July to 4th Aug. in extension, to remain at Dinapore, on private affairs, Aug. 27.
- Fordyce, J. Lieutenant ; Artillery Regiment. Leave from 23d Aug. to 23d Oct. to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs, Sept. 7.
- Foy, W. Apothecary ; removed from the 3d Battalion Artillery, and posted to the Hospital of His Majesty's 31st Foot, Sept. 15.
- French, John, Ensign ; 14th Regt. N. I. to be Lieutenant from the 30th May 1829, vice W. Struthers, promoted, Sept. 8.

Gardner, S. W. Ensign ; doing duty with the 29th N. I. directed to join the 28th Regt. at Juanp. re, Aug. 25.

Gear, T. Lieutenant ; 20th Regt. N. I. Leave from 13th Aug. to 13th Dec. on Medical certificate to proceed on the River, Aug. 30.

Goad, S. B. Lieutenant ; 1st Regt. L. C. Leave from 15th Sept. to 15th March 1831, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs, Aug. 13.

Grissell, Charles, Supernumerary Lieutenant ; 61st Regt. N. I. brought on the effective strength of the Regiment, Sept. 8.

Grissell, C. Lieutenant ; 61st Regt. N. I. to rank from 2d March 1829, vice G. Ramsey, placed on the Pension List, Aug. 8.

Hamilton, M. D. W. Surgeon ; Leave for 4 months, to visit the Presidency, for health, Sept. 16.

Hampton, S. C. Ensign ; 67th Regt. appointed to do duty with the 43d Regt. N. I. Sept. 14.

Hay, J. Lieutenant ; 40th Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st Nov. to 1st Dec. in extension, on urgent private affairs, to remain at Buxar, Sept. 7.

Heath, J. Conductor, attached to the Magazine at Mhow, removed to the Agra Magazine, Sept. 7.

Holbrow, J. Major ; 4th Regt. N. I. Leave from 10th Oct. to 10th March 1831, on urgent private affairs, to visit the Presidency, Sept. 3.

Hopper, A. Q. Ensign ; 24th Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st Oct. to 1st Jan. 1831, on urgent private affairs, to remain at the Presidency and to rejoin his Corps, Aug. 27.

Hopper, William McDowell, Lieutenant ; 37th Regt. N. I. Furlough to Europe, for private affairs, Aug. 27.

Inglis, M. D. John, Assistant Surgeon ; nominated to the charge of the Medical duties at Bhopaul, vice Dr. Hamilton, absent, Sept. 16.

Ingram, J. W. Captain ; 19th Regt. N. I. Leave from 20th Sept. to 20th Oct. in extension to enable him to rejoin, Aug. 24.

James, H. Captain ; 20th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th Oct. to 1st Jan. 1831, to remain at Keitali, on urgent private affairs, Aug. 21.

Jones, W. P. Ensign ; appointed to act as Adjutant to the 22d Regt. N. I. vice Lieut. and Adj. Locke, absent, Sept. 13.

Leadbeater, W. F. B. Captain ; 53d Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th Sept. to 15th Jan. 1831, on Medical certificate, to proceed on the River, Sept. 8.

Lethbridge, Henry, Corporal ; attached to the Arsenal of Fort William, promoted to the rank of Sergeant, Sept. 4.

Liptrott, J. Ensign ; 30th Regt. N. I. appointed to do duty with the 31st N. I. Sept. 3.

Lithgow, T. Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Commissariat. Leave from 20th Aug. to 20th Feb. 1831, on Medical certificate, to proceed on the River and eventually to Agra, Aug. 23.

Locke, J. Lieut. and Adjutant ; 22d Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st Sept. to 31st Oct. on Medical certificate, to proceed on the River, Aug. 18.

McCrea, John, Acting Magazine Sergeant ; appointed an Acting Barrack Sergeant, vice McKitchie, Aug. 31.

McGeorge, H. J. Lieut. 7th Regiment ; appointed to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to 64th N. I., Aug. 19.

McKinnon, A. Captain ; 42d Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st Dec. to 1st March 1831, in extension, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for Furlough, Sept. 13.

McKitchie, D. B. Acting Barrack Sergeant ; appointed an Overseer in the Department of the Garrison Engineer of Fort William, vice O'Brien, Aug. 31.

Macintyre, Assistant Surgeon ; appointed to act vice Doctor Sully, absent, Aug. 20.

Mainwaring, C. J. Ensign ; 1st Regt. appointed to act as Interpreter and Quarter-master to the 19th N. I. vice Lieut. Stephen, Aug. 19.

Martin, W. Lieut. and Adjutant ; 52d Regt. N. I. Leave from 22d July to 15th Nov. in extension to enable him to rejoin his Regiment, Aug. 18.

Mayors, J. H. W. Lieutenant; 14th Regt. N. I. to rank from 19th Oct. vice **C. V. Wyde**, deceased, Sept. 8.
Maurier, Henry Le, Ensign; 61st Regt. N. I. to be Lieutenant vice **G. Ramsay**, placed on the Pension List, Sept. 8.
Miles, R. M. Lieutenant; 5th Regt. appointed to act as Interpreter and Quartermaster to the 10th N. I., Aug. 19.
Miller, Alexander George, Supernumerary Lieutenant; 39th Regt. N. I. brought on the effective strength of the Regt. vice **H. T. C. Kerr**, retired 9th March 1830, Sept. 8.
Milner, W. P. Lieutenant; to act as Interpreter and Quartermaster to the 31st Regt. vice **Lieut. E. T. Milner**, removed, Aug. 18.
Morgan, Thomas William, Supernumerary Lieutenant; 14th Regt. N. I. brought on the effective strength of the Regt. Sept. 8.
Morgan, T. W. Lieutenant; 14th Regt. N. I. to rank from 27th Sept. 1828, vice **C. Douglas**, promoted, Sept. 8.
Murrieson, H. A. Ensign; 52d Regt. N. I. Leave from 22d Aug. to 2d Sept. in extension to enable him to rejoin, Sept. 13.
Morshad, E. Lieutenant; 60th Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st Oct. to 1st April, 1831, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for Furlough, Sept. 7.
Murray, W. Lieutenant; 22d Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st Sept. to 1st Jan. 1831, in extension to visit the Presidency, Aug. 21.

Napier, R. Lieutenant, Engineers; Leave from 15th Oct. to 15th Nov. in extension on Medical certificate to remain at Mussoorie, Aug. 30.
Nares, G. W. A. Lieutenant; 53d Regt. N. I. Leave from 25th Aug. to 25th Sept. in extension to remain at the Presidency, Aug. 26.
Nicolson, P. Ensign; 28th Regt. N. I. Leave from 17th Aug. to 1st Oct. on Medical certificate, to remain at the Presidency, Aug. 19.

O'Connor, J. Assistant Apothecary; Supernumerary in the Hospital of the European Regiment, directed to join the General Hospital at the Presidency, Sept. 15.
Odell, J. C. Major; 41st Regt. N. I. Leave from 26th Sept. to 26th July 1831, in extension, on Medical certificate, to remain on the Hills in the vicinity of Simla, Sept. 10.
Ottley, George O'Brien, Ensign; 6th Regt. N. I. to be Lieut. vice **R. Fitzgerald**, resigned, Sept. 8.

Parker, James, Sergeant Major; 3d Regt. L. C. appointed Bazar Sergeant at Nascerabad, vice **Robinson**, removed, Aug. 23.
Parker, W. Lieutenant; 6th Regt. L. C. Leave from 15th Oct. to 31st Jan. 1831, on private affairs, to visit the Presidency, Sept. 15.
Parry, R. B. Veterinary Surgeon; 3d Regt. L. C. Leave from 15th Nov. to 15th Jan. 1831, to remain at Cawnpore, on urgent private affairs, Aug. 21.
Payne, W. Captain; 30th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th Nov. to 15th March 1831, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for Furlough, Sept. 14.
Pennington, Richard Charles, Ensign; to rank from 5th June, 1829, vice **Capt. R. S. Brownrigg**, retired, Sept. 16.
Pigott, C. C. Lieutenant; 18th Regt. N. I. Leave from 30th Sept. to 30th Oct. in extension to remain at Mynpoorie and to enable him to rejoin, Aug. 31.
Playfair, William Davidson, Lieut.-Colonel of Infantry; Furlough to Europe, for private affairs, Aug. 24.

Rainey, A. C. Ensign; 25th Regt. N. I. Leave from 21st Aug. to 1st Oct. in extension to enable him to rejoin, Aug. 19.
Ramsay, W. Captain; Major of Brigade, General Staff. Leave from 1st Sept. to 1st Nov. to proceed on the River, on Medical certificate, Aug. 31.
Ravenscroft, E. W. Ensign; 72d Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st Aug. to 1st Oct. to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for Furlough, on Medical certificate, Sept. 1.
Ravenscroft, Edward William, Ensign; 72d Regt. N. I. Furlough to Europe for health, Sept. 3.
Rice, James George Allerton, Supernumerary Lieutenant; 6th Regt. N. I. brought on the effective strength of the Regt., Sept. 8.
Rowe, John Wilkinson, Lieutenant; 31st Regt. N. I. Furlough to Europe, for private affairs, Aug. 27.
Ryves, William Henry, Ensign; to rank from 5th June 1829, vice **Lieut. R. Fitzgerald**, resigned, Sept. 16.

- Scott, J. W.** Lieutenant ; Artillery Regt. Leave from 10th Aug. to 10th Oct. in extension to remain at the Presidency, Aug. 19.
- Shakespeare, John Dowdeswell**, Supernumerary 1st Lieut. Artillery Regt. brought on the effective strength of the Regiment, Sept. 8.
- Sharp, Charles Mordaunt**, Supernumerary Ensign ; 61st Regt. N. I. brought on the effective strength of the Regt.
- Sheehan, Peter H.** Sergeant ; 2d Troop 3d Brigade Horse Artillery, transferred to the Town Major's List, and appointed Quarter Master Sergeant to the 4th L. C. vice Carr, reduced, Sept. 13.
- Sill, H.** Assistant Surgeon ; Medical Department. Leave from 30th April to 1st Sept. on Medical certificate, to proceed into the district for the benefit of his health, Aug. 23.
- Sill, H.** Assistant Surgeon ; 35th Regt. directed to do duty with the 42d N. I. at Neemuch, Aug. 26.
- Simpson, E. H.** Lieut.-Colonel ; 56th Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st Dec. to 20th Feb. 1831, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs, Sept. 14.
- Steuart, T. D.** Lieutenant-Colonel ; 10th Regt. L. C. Leave from 1st Nov. to 1st March 1831, on urgent private affairs, to visit the Presidency, Sept. 10.
- Stokes, G. W.** Lieutenant ; 59th Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st Sept. to 1st Nov. on Medical certificate to proceed on the River, Sept. 2.
- Stone, H.** Lieutenant, 49th Regt. N. I. Leave from 31st Oct. to 1st Dec. in extension to enable him to rejoin, Sept. 17.
- Struthers, William**, Lieutenant ; 14th Regt. N. I. to be Captain of a Company, vice R. S. Brownrigg, retired, Sept. 8.
- Sully, M. D. B. C.** Assistant Surgeon ; Senior Commissioner in Arracan, five weeks' leave to visit the Presidency, on account of health, Aug. 20.
- Tait, T. F.** Lieutenant ; 28th Regt. N. I. Leave from 26th June to 25th Dec. in extension, on Medical certificate, with permission to remain in the Hills, in the vicinity of Simla, Aug. 27.
- Taylor, T.** Lieut. Colonel ; 6th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th Oct. to 15th Jan. 1831, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for Furlough, Aug. 23.
- Tickell, S. R.** Cadet ; doing duty with the 68th Regt. appointed to do duty with the 72d N. I. at Mullie, Sept. 3.
- Tresham, Henry**, Hospital Steward, attached to the Hospital of His Majesty's 38th Foot, Subordinate Medical Staff ; Leave from 15th Sept. to 15th March 1831, on urgent private affairs, to visit the Presidency, Aug. 27.
- Tyler, M. D. R.** Surgeon ; 50th Regt. N. I. Leave from 14th Oct. to 14th Feb. 1831, on private affairs, to visit the Presidency, Aug. 23.
- Vicary, N.** Lieutenant ; 4th Regt. N. I. Leave from 20th Aug. to 20th Nov. on Medical certificate, to proceed on the River, Sept. 7.
- Wardroper, Frederick Bayly**, Supernumerary Ensign ; 6th Regt. N. I. brought on the effective strength of the Regt., Sept. 8.
- Warren, G.** Captain, European Regiment. Leave from 15th Sept. to 15th Feb. 1831, on Medical certificate, to visit the Presidency, Aug. 24.
- Watson, E. J.** Lieutenant ; 59th Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st Sept. to 31st Oct. to visit Berhampore, on urgent private affairs, Aug. 27.
- Wheler, S. G.** Captain ; 34th Regt. N. I. Leave from 10th Oct. to 10th March 1831, to visit Cawnpore, on urgent private affairs, Sept. 13.
- White, J. H.** Captain ; 10th Regt. L. C. Leave from 1st Sept. to 1st Feb. 1831, on Medical certificate to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to Sea, Sept. 17.
- Whiter, W.** Apothecary ; attached to His Majesty's 31st Foot, appointed to the 4th Battalion Artillery at Dum-Dum, Sept. 14.
- Wiggins, Francis Smith**, Captain ; 31st Regt. N. I. Furlough to Europe, for health, Aug. 24.
- Willan, J.** Assistant Surgeon ; 2d Bengal Artillery. Leave from 28th Aug. to 28th Nov. on Medical certificate, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to Sea, Sept. 8.
- Wollaston, C.** Cornet ; (doing duty with the 10th Light Cavalry) 8th Regt. L. C. Leave from 25th Oct. to 25th Nov. to enable him to rejoin his Corps, Sept. 8.

THE COMMERCIAL PRICE CURRENT.

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 25, 1830.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.—*Saltpetre* ; demand steady.—*Sugar* ; transactions very limited during the week.—*Safflower* ; in moderate enquiry.—*Opium* ; market dull, but holders are not inclined to give way in their prices.—*Silk* ; without enquiry.—*Cotton* ; market looking down.—*Shell Lac* ; in moderate request, the Exports for the English market to the 17th instant, exceed 8000 against 4600 maunds to the same period last year.—*Lac Dye* ; in request.—**METALS.**—*Copper* ; prices have recovered a little, and the demand is improving.

EUROPE GOODS.—In consequence of the Doorgah Poojah Holidays, no transactions have taken place worthy of notice.

Freight to London. £4 per ton for dead weight, and £5 to £6 per ton for light goods.

THE DOMESTIC PRICE CURRENT.

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 27, 1830.

Meat, (Ghost)—Beef, yellow and spongy—Mutton, &c. flabby and poor: no variation in the market.

Fish, (Mutchlee)—Cockup Fish, (Becktee Mutchlee) scarce, and rather dearer in the early part of the morning—Mulletts, (Moonjee Mutchlee) come to the market every morning in very good order—Sabie Fish, (Hilsau Mutchlee) with Roes, still in great abundance—Banspattah, and Kankeelah, procurable during the early part of the morning—Roo-ee, Cutla, Mirgael, Pungas, Mangoor, and others of inferior note, come to the market every day—Crabs, (Kankarah) and Mocha Prawas (Burra Mocha Chingree) come to the market every morning—Bagdau-Prawas, (Burra Bagdau Chingree) plentiful.

Fowls, (Moorgee)—Of the lesser kind, somewhat dearer.

Game, (Jungle Cheerea)—Snipe come to the market every morning.

Vegetables, (Turkaree)—Yams, (Chupree Aloo) come to the market—Potatoes, (Belatee Aloo) getting scarce and indifferent—Cross Beans, (Cress-Been) come to the market in small quantities—Dutch Beans, (Mucrum Seem) plentiful—French Beans, (Frus-Been) plentiful—Love Apples, (Beelaty Bygun) small, scarce, and come to the market every morning in rather small quantities—Young Turnips, (Salgrum,) scarce—Radish, (Molee) plentiful, and come to the market every morning—Asparagus (Paragras,) Ochre, (Dharose) and Cabbage Sprouts, (Daul-Cobee) plentiful—Currendah, plentiful—Green Tamarinds, plentiful—Brinjals, (Bygun,) plentiful—Young Lettuce, can be had every morning—Pulwul, (Potole,) getting scarce and indifferent—Pumpkins, (Kuddoo) plentiful—Sweet Pumpkins, (Kadeema) plentiful—Greens, (Saug and Loll Saug,) very plentiful—Spinnage, plentiful—Water Cresses (Halim,) procurable every morning.

Fruit, (Phull)—Goavas, come to the market in great abundance—Shaddocks, (Bata-bræ Nemboos) in perfection, and plentiful—Belatee Omrah, plentiful—Poneeulla, gone out—Crab Fruit, (Cumrunga) plentiful—Arrow Root, (Singarah,) plentiful—Papials, plentiful—Sugar Canes, (Ook,) plentiful—Cucumber, (Kheera,) plentiful—Country Almonds, (Dessee Badum,) plentiful—Plantkins, (Kellau) in great perfection.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrivals.

Date	Vessels' Names.	Time	Commanders.	Date of Departure.
Aug				
24	Joanna, brig	240	E. McKillan, ..	Mauritius 21st July.
	„ Exporter, barque	217	R. Anwyl, ..	Mauritius 23d July.
25	Thames, barque	311	C. Warming, ..	London 25th April.
27	Research, barque	235	D. Stealing, ..	Amberst 12 July & Rangoon 8 Aug.
	„ Antigone, (French) ..	400	E. Girodroux, ..	Bordeaux 8 April & Bourbon 31 July.
28	Asia Felix,	324	J. Caswell, ..	Bombay 5th & Madras 20th Aug.
30	Riply, brig	267	John Hesse, ..	Liverpool 28th April.
31	Arguna,	306	G. M. Roys, ..	Penang.
	„ Andromache,	468	P. L. Laws, ..	Portsmouth 18 May & Madras 23 Aug
	„ Eachauntress,	401	W. Drew, ..	Lon. 6 & Ports. 27 Apl. & Mad 24 Aug
Sep.				
2	Indian Oak,	472	A. Bane,	Capiapo Chille 11 May & Conna 5 Aug
4	Elizabeth, brig		F. W. Whitle, ..	Singapore 8th & Malacca 14th Aug.
8	Lauore, brig (F.)	270	„ Laverne, ..	Nantz 26 March Mau. Mad. 27 Aug.
9	La Finetie, brig (F.) ..		A. Ducros, ..	Bourbon.
	„ Jupiter, (French)		F. Pabou, ..	Nantz 26th March & Mau. 14th Aug.
	„ Reliance, barque	347	C. D. Hays, ..	Mau. 31 July Columbo 24 Aug & Mad.
	„ Dionan,	355	J. McKenzie, ..	Madras 30th Aug. [3d Sept.
	„ Lord W. Bentinck,	600	H. Hutchinson, ..	London 28 April & Madeira 19 May.
	„ Mary, brig	229	J. Dobson, ..	Mauritius 9th August.
	„ Albion,	320	N. McLeod, ..	Liverpool 20th May.
10	Lotus, brig		F. Wilson, ..	Greenock 8th May.
	„ Jupiter,	347	W. H. Weldy, ..	Persian Gulph 16 May & Bom. 17 Aug
	„ Zoroaster, brig	150	W. Prentice, ..	Penang 28 July & Rangoon 30 Aug.
	„ Constance,	367	F. Soreau, ..	Nantz Feb. & Bourbon 11th Aug.
	„ Roberts,	600	J. Corbyn, ..	Isle of France 10 Aug & Mad. 4 Sept.
13	Lady McNaghten,	600	W. L. Pope, ..	London 9th May & Madras 8th Sept.
	„ Warrior,		John Stone, ..	Sydney 3d July & Batavia 22d Aug.
	„ Hope, brig		J. W. Martin, ..	Baltimore 1st May.
16	Earl Kellie,	540	R. Edwards, ..	Isle of France 18 Aug & Mad. 8 Sep.
17	George, brig (French) ..		P. La Porte, ..	Pondicherry 9th September.
20	Caroline, (Portuguese) ..	140	L. J. dos Santos, ..	Lahon 22d April.
	„ Emily,		J. L. Ridgway, ..	Penang 6th Aug. & Pedier 7th Sept.
	„ Linnaeus, barque		R. Wende, ..	Isle of France 27th August.
	„ John Woodall,	330	W. Thomson, ..	Liverpool 5th May. [14th Sept.
	„ Boddington,	400	R. Noyes, ..	Lon. 31 March Rio Janeiro 26 June Mad.

Departures.

Aug				
27	Crown, barque	292	J. Pinder, ..	Liverpool.
28	Marie Elizabeth, (F.) ..	296	A. T. Auger, ..	Bourbon.
	„ James Pattison,	513	J. Grote, ..	London.
	„ Falloen,	264	R. Mould, ..	Mauritius.
	„ Children, brig	294	W. Duraches, ..	Mauritius.
30	James & Thomas, bk.	383	W. Ashbridge, ..	Mauritius.
	„ Hercules,	424	D. Wilson, ..	China.
31	David Clark,	678	J. B. Viles, ..	China.
Sep.				
3	Indian, brig	278	C. Freer, ..	Liverpool.
4	Ernaad, H. C. S.	594	A. Coratorphan, ..	China.
	„ Nandi, brig	315	P. Hawkins, ..	Liverpool.
5	Agnes, barque	289	J. Thomas, ..	Singapore and China
13	Timor, (American) ..	289	John Henry, ..	Boston.
14	Duke of Lancaster, ..	565	A. Hunnay, ..	Liverpool.
15	Exporter, barque	217	R. Anwyl, ..	Mauritius.
17	Hooghly, (American) ..	292	E. Bacon, ..	Boston.
18	Alexander,	523	A. Anderson, ..	London.
19	Bahamian, barque	318	G. Weaver, ..	Liverpool.
	„ Atlas,	411	F. Allen, ..	Mauritius.
	„ Swallow, barque	303	W. Adams, ..	Penang via Singapore.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

- Per Thames, from London.*—Messrs. G. H. Main and D. Edmund.
- Per Research, from Rangoon.*—W. Spiers, Esq.
- Per Antigone, from Bouchon.*—Le Conte, Esq. and Solano, Esq. Merchant.
- Per Asia Felix, from Rombay.*—Lieut. H. Spottiswood, 21st Regt. B. N. I.; Ensign Biddulph, 45th Regt. B. N. I.; Ensign N. L. Penbergast, 20th Foot; L. M. De Souza, Esq.; Captain M. Dellar, Country Service; 5 European Convicts for Bengal.
- Per Andromache.*—Mrs. Laws, Mrs. Plumb, Miss Dugall, Captain T. T. Harrington, 1st Assistant Master Attendant; Mr. Cullum, Country Service; Lieut. Balders, 16th Regt. N. I.; Mr. Plumb; Messrs. Brien and Russell, Assistant Surgeons; Mr. Clark; Mr. Hawarth, Cadet, Messrs. Mastrenhas, Logan, Law and Two Fitzpatricks.
- Per Aijuna.*—J. Pattullo, Esq. and J. W. Salmon, Esq. Penang Service; V. J. Lawes, Esq.
- Per Enchantress, from London.*—Mrs. Julia McCullans; Miss Lucy Courtayne; Miss G. Falconer; Revd. Mr. Charles Parker, Chaplain; Mr. Henry Holroyd, Free Merchant; Messrs. John McCullans and Hugh Falconer, Assistant Surgeons; Mr. Markham Sherwin, Cadet.
- Per Elizabeth, from Singapore.*—Messrs. Charles Noyce, and Edward Coles, Merchants, Mr. W. Ives, Country Service, and Mr. John Weaver, Carpenter.
- Per Elizabeth.* The Forth, Captain Proodfoot, left Malacca the same date for Calcutta. Passed Malacca the *Dunina*, *Aheromerbe Robertson*, and *Diedericka*, the latter vessel passed a Pilot Schooner standing into Penang.
- Per Reliance, from Madras.*—T. A. Dearman, Free Merchant.
- Per Ship Drongan, from Madras.*—Mr. Powell; Capt. Powell, 46th Madras N. I.
- Per Lord William Bentinck.*—Mr. McLeod, Mrs. Hollings, Miss Hollings, Miss C. Hollings, Miss Gibb, Miss McLeod, and Miss Scott; Surgeon B. McLeod, Mr. Torrens, Writer; Lieutenant Fraser, Bengal Cavalry; Messrs. Bazett, Harvey, and Sharpe, Cadets; Mr. Hollings, Mr. Dent, Merchant; and Miss McLeod. From Madras.—Captain and Mrs. Powell and Waruwright.
- Per Albion.*—Mrs. H. Roebuck, Misses C. E. Wallace and E. A. Wallace; Captain A. Wallace, 53rd Regiment; Lieut. G. L. Roebuck, 71st B. I.; Messrs. John Turner, M. Turner, Robt. Watt, M. Wilson, A. Montgomery and Wm. Montgomery.
- Per Lady Macnaghten, from London.*—Mrs. Money, Mrs. Colonel Smith and Mrs. Reid, Misses Smith, Fanny Smith, Smelt, Corfield, Pereira, Sheppard and Reid; Alex. Forbes, Esq. Writer; and James Colquhoun, Esq. Merchant.—From Madras:—Capt. Gordon and Lieut. Stephenson, Madras Establishment.

Departures.

- Per James Pattison, Joseph Grote, R. N. for London.*—Mrs. Bracken; Mrs. Dunlop; Mrs. Bayley; Mrs. Crawford; Thomas Bracken, Esq.; Cbl. Playfair, Bengal Army; Captain Bayley, Madras Army; Lieut. Richardson, Bengal Army; Joseph Cragg, Esq. Agent for the Hon'ble Company's Teas; Thomas Waghorn, Esq. Bengal Pilot Service; H. W. Copp, Esq. Revd. Mr. Daniel; Miss Jane Dunlop and Master Beddingfield.
- Per H. C. Ship Ernsad, for China.*—Colonel Edwards, Madras Army; W. Peach, Esq.; and Assistant Surgeon Hardy. For Singapore.—George Dougall and R. Halifax, Esqrs.
- Per Baigue Crown, for Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and Lieutenant Johnstone.
- Per Duke of Lancaster.*—Mrs. A. Prinsep; Mrs. Dorin and Child; A. Prinsep, Esq.; J. A. Dorin, Esq.; J. Asborne, Esq.; Captains McPherson, Wilkinson, and Rowe; Lieut. Rarancroft; Two European Servants.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

- At St. James' School, Calcutta, Mrs. R. Platts, of a Son.
- 1 Madras, the Lady of F. W. Russell, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, of a Daughter.
- 2 Derowly Factory, the Lady of W. J. Baldwin, Esq. of a Son.
- 2 Calcutta, Mrs. Charles Shelverton, of a Son.
- 3 Chowringhee, Mrs. N. Alexander, of a Daughter.
- 3 Chowringhee, Mrs. Donald Mercado, of a Daughter.
- 4 Midnapore, the Lady of Capt. G. Holmes, 7th Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.
- 5 Chowringhee, Mrs. C. M. Hollingberry, of a Daughter.
- 5 Balloo Ghaut, Mrs. J. Hill, of a Son.
- 6 Chinsurah, the Lady of Lt. H. Havelock, Adj. King's Depot, of a Son.
- 7 Muttra, the Lady of Major D. Crichton, 69th Regt. N. I. of a Son.
- 9 Chinsurah, the Lady of Lieut. C. W. Richardson, 5th L. C. of a Son.
- 9 Meerut, the Lady of Henry Byng Harington, Esq. of a Son.
- 10 Calcutta, Mrs. W. Reed, of a Daughter.
- 11 Lucknow, the Lady of George Baillie, Esq. Surgeon to H. M. of Oude, of a Son.
- 12 Calcutta, Mrs. M. Heritage, of a Son.
- 12 Allahabad, the wife of Mr. Conductor W. Clark, of a Daughter.
- 14 Allipore, the Lady of C. R. Barwell, Esq. of a Daughter.
- 14 Calcutta, the Lady of John Templeton, Esq. Attorney at Law, of a still-born child.
- 15 the Presidency, the Lady of Lieut. and Adj. Wintle, 71st N. I. of a Daughter.
- 16 Calcutta, the Lady of Thos. Clarke, Esq. H. C. Marine, of a Daughter.
- 18 Calcutta, the Lady of F. H. Asphar, Esq. of a still-born Daughter.
- 18 Calcutta, the Lady of J. D. Smith, Esq. of a Son.
- 18 Mirzapore, the Lady of Lieut. Wm Edwards, 18th Regt. N. I. of a Son.
- 19 Chandernagore, the Lady of T. Deveria, Esq. Indigo Planter, Furridpore, of a Son.
- 21 Dum Dum, the Lady of Wm. Montgomerie, Esq. of a Son.
- 21 Akyab, the Lady of W. S. Barnard, Esq. of a Daughter.
- 23 Kishnaghur, Mrs. James Bell, of a Son, still-born.
- 24 Calcutta, the Lady of Mr. John Bell, of a Son, still-born.
- 26 Calcutta, the Lady of W. Anley, Esq. of a Son.
- 26 Cossimbazar, the Lady of G. W. Battye, Esq. of a Daughter.
- 27 Cuttack, the Lady of C. B. Francis, Esq. of a Son.
- 28 Calcutta, Mrs. James Ellison, of a Daughter.
- 28 Midnapore, Lady of Assistant Surgeon J. T. Pearson, of a Son.
- 29 Calcutta, Mrs. J. D. M. Sinaes, of a Son.
- 29 Dum-Dum, the Wife of Mr. Conductor B. Murphy, of a Daughter.
- 30 Purneah, the Lady of Wm. Greaves, Esq. of a Daughter.
- 30 Cawnpore, the Lady of Lieut. Robert Salusbury Trevor, Interpreter and Quarter Master, 3rd Regt. L. C. of a Son.
- 31 Dacca, the Lady of Charles Smith, Esq. of a Son.
- 31 Meerut, the Lady of T. T. Metcalfe, Esq. of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- Aug. 10 At Coel, Lieut. H. R. Osborn, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, to Charlotte, third daughter of the late Major Durie, 11th Dragoons.
12. the Cathedral, Mr. Joseph Wetherill, to Janet, second daughter of the Revd. James Edmond.

- Aug. 4th Saugor, Central India, Capt. T. Marshall, Bengal Artillery, to Miss S. S. Martin.
 21 Barrackpore, Lieut. T. W. Bolton, 2nd Regt. N. I. to Miss Mary French Duncan.
 23 Delhi, Lieut. C. H. Naylor, 8th Regt. N. I. to Miss Maria Gawinf

DEATHS.

- Dec. 6, 1829. At Hobart's Town, Van Diemen's Land, Hugh Alexander Sutherland Hickey, Esq. aged 26 years, second son of the late Noah Hickey, Esq. of Violets Town, County Westmeath, Ireland.
 May 28 On Board the Ship "*Atlas*," Captain Francis Allen, bound to the Mauritius, the Reverend Richard William Moorsom, Junior Chaplain at the Presidency of Fort St. George.
 May 3 At London, Matilda, Lady of A. J. Colvin, Esq. Bengal Civil Service.
 July, 12 Allyghur, William Henry, the infant Son of Captain DeBude, of Engineers, aged 7 months and 20 days.
 23 Sulkea, Mr. John Brooks, aged 60 years.
 23 Mongyr, Maria Bridget, the infant daughter of F. O. Wells, Esq. aged 9 months.
 23 Barrisaul, Capt. Wm. Weatherall Cockell, late of the Country Service.
 24 Almorah, Stuart, the infant son of Capt. Stuart Corbett, aged 17 months.
 25 Neemutch, Surgeon John Smith, of the 42d Regiment N. I.
 26 Assam, Captain J. B. Neufville, 42d N. I. Political Agent in Upper Assam, and Commandant of the Assam Light Infantry.
 26 Calcutta, Eleanor Ann, Wife of Mr. Peter John D'Kozario, aged 18 years and 2 months.
 28 Akrah, Mr. Wm. Aldwell, aged 24 years and 2 months.
 29 the Presidency, John Adam, Esq. M. D. late Presidency Surgeon, and Secretary to the Medical Board.
 31 Fort William, Staff Serjeant William Little of the Town Major's Department, aged 27 years.
 31 Cooley Bazar, Serjeant Robert B. Dwyer, of the Commissariat Department, aged 32 years.
 Aug. 1 Entally, Mrs. Madalina Clement, daughter of Anthony DeCunha, of Penang, aged 40 years.
 2 Barielly, Mr. E. D. Ham, aged 22 years, 9 months and 29 days.
 5 Calcutta, Mrs. Ann Clapperton, wife of Captain A. B. Clapperton, aged 28 years.
 5 Calcutta, Mr. John T. Feilde, Assistant in the Salt and Opium Department, aged 26 years.
 6 Calcutta, Anne, the wife of Mr. Samuel Smith, Assistant to Messrs. Bruce, Shand and Co.
 6 Howrah, Louisa Bean, the infant daughter of Captain C. H. Bean.
 6 Serampore, Mr. P. E. Roch, aged 23 years.
 7 Dum Dum, Mr. John Crawley, Conductor of Ordnance, aged 42 years.
 8 Benares, Henry, only Son of Lieut. and Mrs. H. Clayton, aged 1 year, 6 months and 27 days.
 8 Dinapore, Lieut. Walters Chambre, H. M. 13th Light Infantry.
 10 Serampore, Susan Lydia, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Marshman, aged 13 months and 27 days.
 * Lately at Banda, the infant son of Col. C. S. Fagan, C. B.
 10 Patna, Mrs. Mary Jane Lenanker aged 19 years.
 12 Almorah, William Henry George, Son of Captain Thompson, Major of Brigade, Muzra, aged 3 years, 9 months and 24 days.
 14 Calcutta, Mrs. Margaret Templeton, Lady of John Templeton, Esq. Attorney at Law, aged 28 years and 10 months.
 14 Calcutta, Mr. John Brown, late an Asst. to the Assignees of Messrs. Palmer and Co. aged 38 years.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

[FROM THE 21ST SEPTEMBER TO 14TH OCTOBER.]

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

Clarke, J. S. Mr.; Deputy Collector of Land Revenue, and Customs at Meerut, Sept. 21.

Palmer, H. J. Mr.; Deputy Collector of Land Revenue and Customs at Cawnpore, Sept. 21.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Dick, R. K. Mr.; Assistant to the Joint Magistrate and to the Collector of Land Revenue of the Northern Division of Moradabad, Sept. 28.

Goad, W. P. Mr.; Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of Land Revenue at Benares, Sept. 21.

Morgan, R. B. Mr.; Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of Land Revenue in the Southern Division of Bundelcund, Sept. 21.

Saunders, George, Mr.; to officiate as Secretary to Government in the General Department, Oct. 14.

Skinner, R. M. Mr.; Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of Land Revenue at Chittagong, Sept. 21.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Cobbe, T. A. Major; 18th Regt. N. I. to be Agent to the Governor General at Moorshedabad, Oct. 14.

Dyke, J. D. Captain; Assistant to the Resident at Gwalior, Oct. 14.

Low, John, Mr. Madras Establishment, to be Resident at Gwalior, Oct. 14.

Lushington, George T. Mr.; to be Assistant in the Political Department, Oct. 14.

Ravenshaw, E. C. Mr.; Deputy Secretary to Government in the Political Department, Oct. 14.

Ross, R. Captain; 18th Regt. N. I. to be Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad, Oct. 14.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Lang, Mr.; Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of Dinapore, Sept. 21.

Morgan, R. B. Mr.; Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Land Revenue at Sylhet, Oct. 8.

Reid, F. W. Mr.; Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of Furruckabad, Sept. 21.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.

[FROM THE 16TH SEPTEMBER TO 18TH OCTOBER.]

Andrews, J. R. B. Lieutenant ; 52d Regt. N. I. Leave from 25th Sept. to 25th Nov. in extension to enable him to rejoin his Corps, Oct. 7.

Baldock, John, Supernumerary Lieutenant ; 22d Regt. N. I. brought on the effective strength of the Regiment, Oct. 8.

Barker, T. B. Surgeon ; to rank from 7th Aug. 1829, vice T. Haley, invalided Oct. 13.

Bean, Richard, Sergeant Major ; 5th Regt. N. I. appointed Bazar Sergeant at Meerut, vice Cruthers, deceased, Sept. 30.

Bell, B. Assistant Surgeon ; 10th Regt. N. I. to proceed to Hissar, and afford Medical aid to the Public Establishments at that Station, vice Assistant Surgeon Child, absent, Sept. 23.

Birch, G. R. Lieutenant ; from the 7th Company 7th Battalion to the 1st Troop 2nd Brigade Horse Artillery, Oct. 5.

Blenkinsop, E. Ensign ; 34th Regt. N. I. Leave from 6th Oct. to 10th Nov. in extension to remain at the Presidency, on Medical certificate, Oct. 8.

Boswell, B. Lieutenant ; 2d Regt. N. I. to act as Adjutant to the Regiment, vice Smith, deceased, Oct. 12.

Boswell, Bruce, Lieutenant ; 2d Regt. N. I. to be Adjutant, vice J. Smith, deceased, Oct. 16.

Bramley, M. J. Assistant Surgeon ; Medical Department, to the Medical duties of the Presidency at Katmandhoo, vice J. M. Macra, promoted, Oct. 8.

Brittridge, R. B. Captain ; 13th Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st Nov. to 31st Jan. 1831, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs, Sept. 27.

Brodie, T. Ensign ; 1st Regt. N. I. to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 32d Regt. vice Lieutenant Woods, indisposed, Sept. 27.

Brodie, D. H. Ensign ; now doing duty with the Sylhet L. I. to act as Adjutant to the Corps, vice Lieutenant Egerton, absent, Sept. 27.

Brooke, C. W. Lieutenant-Colonel ; 63d Regt. N. I. Leave from 25th Sept. to 25th Oct. to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs, Sept. 27.

Bunbury, Mathew Alexander, Captain ; 40th Regt. Bengal N. I. Furlough to Europe, for health, Oct. 14.

Burroughs, L. Lieutenant ; Ordnance Commissariat. Leave from 25th Sept. to 25th Dec. on Medical certificate, to visit the Presidency, Oct. 8.

Burt, J. R. Cornet ; 3d Regt. L. C. Leave from 20th Oct. to 20th Nov. in extension on Medical certificate to remain at Simla, Sept. 30.

Cameron, W. Surgeon ; Medical Department, to rank from 4th March 1830, vice C. Ray, deceased, Oct. 8.

Cameron, W. Surgeon ; to rank from 9th Dec. 1829, vice R. Patterson, M. D. deceased, Oct. 13.

Carnegy, A. Captain, Sub-Assistant Stud Establishment, has three months leave of absence, from the 15th Nov. to visit the Presidency, for health, Oct. 13.

Carruthers, P. Surgeon ; to rank from 28th July 1829, vice S. Durham, retired, Oct. 13.

- Cathcart, H. J. G. B. Lieutenant Interpreter and Quarter Master ; 5th Regt. N. I. Leave from 25th Oct. to 15th Feb. 1831, on Medical certificate, to visit the Presidency, for the purpose of applying for Furlough, Oct. 1.
- Cautley, P. T. Lieutenant ; from the 3d Company 4th Battalion to the 7th Company 7th Battalion, Oct. 5.
- Chamneys, Edward Geoffry John, Ensign ; posted to the 14th Regt. N. I. Loodianah, Sept. 23.
- Charters, M. D., W. S. Surgeon ; to rank from 16th Sept. 1829, vice T. Yeld, deceased, Oct. 13.
- Christie, J. Lieutenant and Adjutant ; 3d Regt. L. C. Leave from 20th Oct. to 20th Feb. 1831, in extension on Medical certificate to remain at Mussoorie, Oct. 18.
- Clarke, J. Surgeon ; Medical Department, to rank from 24th July, 1830, vice J. Smith, deceased, Oct. 8.
- Clarke, Charles, Supernumerary Lieutenant ; Right Wing of the European Regt. brought on the effective strength of the Regiment, from the 29th Sept. 1830, vice A. F. Maginniss, deceased, Oct. 13.
- Clarke, J. Surgeon ; to rank from 4th March 1830, vice C. Ray, deceased, Oct. 13.
- Clerk, H. Lieutenant ; from the 2d Company 1st Battalion to the 5th Company 7th Battalion, Oct. 5.
- Clifford, R. W. Cadet ; (doing duty with 4th Regt. L. C.) Leave from 9th Sept. to 9th Dec. to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for permission to resign the Service, Sept. 29.
- Cooper, Henry, Surgeon ; to the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Bereilly, vice Dr. James Watson, resigned, Sept. 16.
- Corbett, J. Assistant Surgeon ; attached to the Political Agency at Harowtee. Leave from 15th Nov. to 1st Feb. 1831, Oct. 13.
- Cornish, H. H. 2d Lieutenant ; to act as Adjutant to the 7th Battalion Artillery, vice Lieutenant and Adjutant Ludlow, absent on Medical certificate, Oct. 18.
- Coulter, J. Surgeon ; Medical Staff. Leave from 1st Oct. to 1st Jan. 1831, in extension to remain at the Presidency, Oct. 1.
- Coulter, J. Surgeon ; to rank from 18th Nov. 1829, vice James Grierson, retired, Oct. 13.
- Dalby, G. Steward, now attached to His Majesty's 16th Foot ; appointed to the Detachment as Apothecary and Steward, Oct. 12.
- Dixon, C. G. Captain ; (new promotion) posted to the 3d Company 7th Battalion, Oct. 5.
- D'Souza, J. L. Steward ; on leave at the Presidency, appointed to His Majesty's 16th Foot, vice Dalby, Oct. 12.
- Duncan, Francis Kyan, Supernumerary 1st Lieutenant ; brought on the effective strength of the Regiment, Oct. 8.
- Egerton, T. L. Lieutenant and Adjutant ; Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion. Leave from 15th Sept. to 15th Dec. to visit the Presidency on Medical certificate, Sept. 24.
- Fagan, C. B., C. S. Colonel ; 73d Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st Oct. to 1st Dec. to proceed on the River, Oct. 4.
- Fagan, Leonard Cornwall, Supernumerary Lieutenant ; Left Wing of the European Regt. brought on the effective strength of the Regt. from the 30th Sept. 1830, vice D. A. Johnston, deceased, Oct. 13.
- Farley, W. J. Lieutenant ; Invalid Establishment. Leave from 1st Oct. to 1st Feb. 1831, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs, Sept. 24.
- Fast, J. W. Colonel ; 33d Regt. N. I. Leave from 20th Sept. to 20th March, 1831, on urgent private affairs, to visit the Presidency, Sept. 22.
- Fitzgerald, Charles, Lieutenant-Colonel ; 6th Regt. L. C. Furlough to Europe, for health, Oct. 1.
- Fraser, A. W. W. Lieutenant ; 8th Regt. L. C. Leave from 1st Oct. to 1st Nov. to remain at the Presidency, Sept. 30.
- Fullarton, M. D., R. Assistant Surgeon ; European Regt. Leave from 25th Oct. to 25th Dec. in extension on Medical certificate, to remain at Landour, and to enable him to rejoin his Corps, Sept. 30.

- Gardner, R.** Captain; 13th Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st Nov. to 31st Jan. 1831, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for Furlough, Sept. 27.
- Geddes, W.** Captain; (in charge of Artillery Drafts) 1st Troop 3d Brigade Horse Artillery. Leave from 5th Sept. to 5th Nov. on urgent private affairs, to proceed to Cawnpore, Sept. 30.
- Graham, George** Templar, 1st Lieutenant; brought on the effective strength of the Corps, vice J. D. Czommelin, deceased, Sept. 24.
- Gray, Thomas** Cadet; of the Artillery, Furlough to Europe, for health, Oct. 13.
- Guthrie, George A.** Quarter Master Sergeant; 57th Regt. N. I. appointed Sergeant Major to the Regiment, vice Hill, Sept. 24.
- Hamilton, P. S.** Lieutenant; 5th Regt. L. C. Leave from 31st Oct. to 15th Jan. 1831, in extension, on Medical certificate, to visit the Presidency, Sept. 29.
- Hawtrey, H.** Lieutenant-Colonel, 3d Regt. L. C. Leave from 2d Nov. to 2d March 1831, in extension on Medical certificate, to remain at Mussoorie, Sept. 24.
- Herbert, George** Edward, Cornet; 9th Regt. L. C. to be Lieutenant from the 16th of June 1829, vice J. Farmer, deceased, Oct. 8.
- Hoara, C. B.** Assistant Surgeon; removed from the 30th Regt. N. I. and appointed to the European Regiment at Agra, Oct. 15.
- Hughes, E. C. T. B.** 1st Lieutenant; Artillery Regt. Leave from 20th Oct. to 20th Jan. 1831, on Medical certificate, to proceed on the River, Oct. 8.
- Hughes, Henry** Philip, Lieutenant and Bravet Captain; Regiment of Artillery, to be Captain, from the 26th Sept. 1830, vice H. Stark, deceased, Oct. 8.
- Hughes John,** Sub Assistant Veterinary Surgeon; permitted to resign the Service of the Hon'ble Company, Oct. 7.
- Hutchings, George,** Ensign; 69th Regt. N. I. appointed to officiate as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 31st Regt. N. I., Sept. 27.
- Hutchinson, J.** Surgeon; Medical Department, to rank from 29th July 1830, vice J. Adam, M. D. deceased, Oct. 8.
- Hutchinson, J.** Surgeon; to rank from 24th July, 1830, vice J. Smith, deceased, Oct. 13.
- King, J.** Lieutenant; European Regt. Leave from 1st Sept. to 15th Jan. 1831, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs, Sept. 24.
- Knox, A.** Brigadier General, removed from the Dinapore to the Cawnpore Division, Oct. 15.
- Lawrence, Edward,** Captain; 22d Regt. N. I. to be Major, from the 3d of May 1830, vice T. J. Baldwin, retired, Oct. 8.
- Laws, Mathew,** Sergeant Major; late of the Moorshedabad Provincial Battalion, to be Sergeant Major in the Calcutta Native Militia, vice Ebbs, deceased, Sept. 24.
- Leith, G.** Conductor; Ordnance Commissariat. Leave from 15th Oct. to 15th April 1831, on private affairs, to visit the Presidency, Sept. 21.
- Lindsay, William,** Supernumerary Lieutenant; 10th Regt. N. I. brought on the effective strength of the Regiment from the 2d Oct. 1830, vice B. W. Ebhart, struck off, Oct. 13.
- Llewellyn, C.** Assistant Surgeon; 25th Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st Sept. to 30th Sept. in extension to visit the Presidency on Medical certificate, Sept. 24.
- Llewellyn, C.** Assistant Surgeon; 25th Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st Oct. to 1st Nov. in extension on Medical certificate, to remain at the Presidency, Oct. 4.
- Lowie, J. T.** Captain; 28th Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st Oct. to 31st Dec. to visit the Presidency on his private affairs, Oct. 5.
- Lucas, W. E.** Cadet; Infantry, resigned, Oct. 8.
- Mackenzie, Bart. Sir Alexander,** Lieutenant; 48th Regt. N. I. Furlough to Europe, for one year, for private affairs, Sept. 24.
- Mackenzie, M. D. Hugh,** Assistant Surgeon; attached to the 47th Regt. posted to the 66th Regt. N. I., Sept. 21.
- MacLeod, M. D., B. W.** Surgeon; 8th Regt. N. I. appointed to do duty with the 4th Battalion of Artillery at Dum Dum, vice Surgeon A. Wood, absent, Oct. 11.
- MacLeod, M. D., B. W.** Surgeon; 8th Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st Oct. to 15th Nov. to remain at the Presidency, Sept. 29.
- Macqueen, K.** Surgeon; to rank from 27th Sept. 1829, vice A. Stratton, deceased, Oct. 13.
- Macrae, J.** Assistant Surgeon; Medical Staff. Leave from 15th Oct. to 15th Dec. in extension to remain at the Presidency, Sept. 22.
- Madden, E.** Lieutenant; 3d Battalion Artillery. Leave from 15th Sept. to 15th Dec. in extension on Medical certificate to remain at Simla, Sept. 30.

Maitland, F. Ensign; 4th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th Nov. to 15th Nov. 1831, in extension on Medical certificate to remain in the Hills, Oct. 7.

Marley, B. Lieutenant General; Commandant of Allahabad. Leave from 15th Aug. to 15th April 1831, to visit Agra and Delhi, Sept. 21.

Marsjall, Captain E. 71st Regt. N. I. Leave from 5th Nov. to 5th Nov. 1831, in extension on Medical certificate to remain in the Hills North of Deyrah, Sept. 23.

Mathews, F. S. Surgeon; to rank from 19th Aug. 1829, vice R. Williams, retired, Oct. 13.

McAnally, A. A. Assistant Surgeon; to the Medical charge of the Governor General's Body Guard, Oct. 8.

McCrough, C. B., M. Brigadier, Commanding at Berhampore; General Staff. Leave from 8th Oct. to 8th Nov. to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs, Oct. 8.

Mesham, T. G. Ensign; to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 38th Regt. N. I., Oct. 13.

Michell, G. B. Lieutenant, to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master, to the 9th Regt. N. I. vice Lieutenant Beckett, absent, Sept. 23.

Mitford, William Vernon, Supernumerary Cornet; 9th Regt. L. C. brought on the effective strength of the Regiment, Oct. 8.

Montgomery, William, Assistant Surgeon; to be Surgeon, vice C. Ray, deceased, Sept. 24.

Montomerie, W. Surgeon; Medical Department, to rank from 15th Aug. 1830, vice P. Mathew, deceased, Oct. 8.

Montomerie, W. Surgeon; to rank from 29th July 1830, vice J. Adam, deceased, Oct. 13.

Moule, J. Captain; 23d Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th Sept. to 15th Oct. in extension to remain at Simla, on private affairs, Sept. 29.

Nash, J. D. Lieutenant; 33d Regt. N. I. Leave from 2d Oct. to 1st Jan. 1831, in extension to enable him to rejoin, Sept. 21.

Newton, C. Assistant Surgeon; appointed to the Medical charge of a Detachment, Oct. 12.

Nicolay, F. G. Lieutenant; European Regt. Leave from 25th Oct. to 25th Dec. to visit Futtyghur, on private affairs, Oct. 13.

Nicolls, K. C. B. Sir Jasper, Major General; removed from the Cawnpore to the Presidency Division, Oct. 15.

Nicolson, P. Ensign; 28th Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st Oct. to 15th Jan. 1831, in extension to enable him to rejoin, Oct. 18.

Norton, H. Captain; 69th Regt. N. I. to act as Major of Brigade, to the Troops at Muttra, vice Brigade Major Thompson, absent, Sept. 24.

Parlby, Samuel, Captain; Regiment of Artillery, to be Major, from the 26th Sept. 1830, vice H. Stark, deceased, Oct. 8.

Patton, J. W. Brevet Captain; 37th Regt. N. I. Executive officer 1st Division of Public works. Leave for eighteen months, to proceed to New South Wales, for health, Oct. 1.

Pennington, Richard Charles, Ensign; posted to the 6th Regt. N. I. Agra, Sept. 23.

Penny, N. Captain; Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, to act as Aid-de-Camp to Brigadier General Knox, vice Lieutenant Ross, appointed a Deputy Judge Advocate General, Oct. 5.

Pigot, H. E. Captain; 45th Regt. N. I. Leave from 20th Sept. to 20th Sept. 1831, on Medical certificate to visit the Hills, in the vicinity of Landour, Oct. 7.

Pillans, W. S. Lieutenant; 2d Troop 2d Brigade Horse Artillery. Leave from 15th Nov. to 15th Jan. 1831, in extension to enable him to rejoin, Oct. 18.

Reid, H. A. Ensign; 71st Regt. N. I. Leave from 20th Oct. to 20th April 1831, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs, Oct. 5.

Reid, S. Lieutenant-Colonel; from the 7th to the 1st Regt. of L. C., Oct. 13.

Revell, J. R. Lieutenant; 3d Battalion Artillery. Leave from 1st Oct. to 1st Jan. 1831, to remain at Agra, on urgent private affairs, Sept. 29.

Rice, J. G. A. Lieutenant; 6th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th Sept. to 15th Feb. 1831, on Medical certificate to proceed on the River, Sept. 21.

Richardson, D. L. Lieutenant; 56th Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st Oct. to 31st Dec. to remain at the Presidency, on urgent private affairs, Sept. 29.

Ridley, John George, Supernumerary Lieutenant; 2d Regt. N. I. brought on the effective strength of the Regt. from the 9th Oct. 1830, vice H. Smith, deceased, Oct. 13.

Rodber, John, Major; Regiment of Artillery, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, from the 26th Sept. 1830, vice H. Stark, deceased, Oct. 8.

Ross, W. H. Ensign; 30th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th Oct. to 30th Nov. in extension to enable him to rejoin, Sept. 24.

Ross, Charles George, Lieutenant; 19th Regt. N. I. to be Deputy Judge Advocate General, vice Lieutenant Cornish, proceeded to Europe, Sept. 16.

Ryres, William Henry, Ensign; posted to the 61st Regt. N. I. Shajehanpore, Sept. 23.

Salkeld, J. C. Ensign; 5th Regt. N. I. Leave from 21 Sept. to 16th Nov. 1831, on Medical certificate to remain at Landour, and to visit Simla, Sept. 21.

Scott, George Robertson, Captain; Regiment of Artillery. Furlough to Europe via Bombay, for private affairs, Sept. 28.

Scott, J. Captain; Horse Artillery. Leave from 1st Nov. to 1st May, 1831, in extension on Medical certificate, to remain in the Hills in the vicinity of Simla, Oct. 13.

Shubrick, T. Lieutenant-Colonel; from the 1st to the 7th Regt. L. C., Oct. 13.

Smith, J. B. Captain; 63d Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st Oct. to 31st Dec. to proceed on the River on Medical certificate, Sept. 27.

Smith, J. N. Brigadier, appointed to the General Staff of the Army, with the rank of Brigadier General, vice Major General Pine, whose regular tour on the Staff has expired, Oct. 13.

Smyth, C. C. Captain; 4th Regt. Local Horse. Leave from 15th Oct. to 15th April 1831, on urgent private affairs to visit the Presidency, Oct. 1.

Spiller, F. J. Major; 8th Regt. L. C. Leave from 8th Oct. to 8th Nov. in extension on Medical certificate, to remain at Simla, Oct. 8.

Spiller, F. J. Major; 8th Regt. L. C. Leave from 8th Nov. to 1st Jan. 1831, in extension to enable him to rejoin, Oct. 8.

Stone, H. Lieutenant; 49th Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st Dec. to 1st Feb. 1831, in extension to enable him to rejoin, Oct. 1.

Sullivan, J. S. Assistant Surgeon; 16th Regt. N. I. Leave from 10th Nov. to 10th May, 1831, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs, Oct. 5.

Thompson, John Captain; 68th Regt. N. I. Furlough to Europe for health, Oct. 8.

Tillotson, J. J. Captain; 2d Regt. N. I. Leave from 2d Oct. to 5th Jan. 1831, to visit Benares, on urgent private affairs, Sept. 29.

Toke, John Syme, Assistant Surgeon; to the Medical charge of the Establishment at Hissar, vice Assistant Surgeon T. N. Child, absent on leave, Sept. 16.

Turnbull, G. Assistant Surgeon; attached to the Northern Division of Bundleound, leave for two months to visit Cawnpore, for health, Oct. 13.

Watson, M. D., James, Surgeon; Civil Surgeon of Bareilly. Leave from 1st Oct. to visit the Presidency, Sept. 24.

Watt, E. Lieutenant and Adjutant; 6th Regt. L. C. Leave from 1st Nov. to 1st Feb. 1831, on Medical certificate to visit the Presidency, Oct. 13.

Welchman, Charles Walter; Medical Department, Assistant Surgeon to be Surgeon, vice S. Durham, retired, Oct. 13.

White, Martin, Colonel; 70th Regt. N. I. to be a Brigadier on the Establishment, vice Smith, Oct. 13.

Wilkie, D. Lieutenant; (doing duty with 70th Regt.) 4th Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st Nov. to 1st April, 1831, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs, Oct. 13.

Wilson, M. Lieutenant; 27th Regt. N. I. Leave from 10th Oct. to 10th Jan. 1831, on Medical certificate, to visit the Presidency, Sept. 30.

Wintle, E. Lieutenant and Adjutant; 71st Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st Oct. to 1st Jan. 1831, on urgent private affairs, to visit the Presidency, Oct. 13.

Wise, W. Lieutenant; 29th Regt. N. I. Leave from 26th Sept. to 5th April 1831, to remain at the Presidency, and to rejoin his Corps, Oct. 8.

Wise, W. Lieutenant; 29th Regt. appointed from the 15th Nov. to do duty with the 64th N. I. at Dacca, Oct. 13.

Wood, A. H. Captain; 15th Regt. N. I. Leave from 5th Oct. to 5th April 1831, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs, Oct. 5.

Wood, A. Surgeon; to officiate as Surgeon to the General Hospital, vice Surgeon J. Turner, absent, Oct. 8.

THE COMMERCIAL PRICE CURRENT. . .

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 23, 1830.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.—*Cotton*; 150 Bales have been purchased for exportation to France during the week.---*Rice*; in considerable demand and prices looking up.---*Sugar*, in very moderate request, but prices continue without alteration.---*Saltpetre*; demand slack and the market during the last few days has assumed a heavy appearance: stock increasing daily.---*Indigo*; about 2,500 maunds of the new Crop have arrived, but as yet there are no buyers, and it is extremely difficult to calculate at what rate the market is likely to open.---*Raw Silk*; good parcels are extremely scarce and will continue to be so, until the arrival of the November Bund.---*Lac Dye*; about 500 maunds have been exported during the week to London.---*Shell Lac*; the finest qualities are held at Sa. Rs. 35 per maund, good middling 27 to 28, inferior descriptions 24 to 25.---*Safflower*; in good demand.---*Borax and Tincal*; market dull.---*Hemp*; in consequence of the low rate for light freight, this article has been in extensive demand, and large shipments have been made for the London market.---*Munjeet*; in fair enquiry.---*Ginger and Turmeric*; considerable transactions going forward in these articles, chiefly on ships account for small stowage.

EUROPE GOODS.—*Cotton Piece Goods*; stock of all descriptions large, and prices very low.---*Cotton Twist*; in moderate demand and prices giving way.---**METALS**---*Copper*; South American; a large sale was effected yesterday at Ct. Rs. 40.12 per Factory maund.---*English Sheathing and Tile*; market dull and prices daily falling: stock very considerable.---*Iron*; market over-stocked, notwithstanding sales are going on at the rates quoted.---*Lead*; in moderate enquiry.---*Steel, Swedish*; in good demand.---*English*, very dull.---*Bottles*; selling freely at our quotations.---*Beer*; market looking up.---*Wines* of all descriptions, except London bottled Sherry, are a complete drug in this market.

Money Market; Money is scarce. *Bills on London* difficult to be procured even at the very unfavourable rate of 1s. 10½d. per Rupee.

Freight to London; £4 to £6 per ton for light goods. The Hon ble Company continue to give £5 per ton of 20 Cwt. for the conveyance of their Sugar to London.

THE DOMESTIC PRICE CURRENT.

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 25, 1830.

Yorkshire Hams---In excellent order, can be had at the Exchange Public Sales, at only 6 and 8 annas per lb.

Meat, (Ghost)---The market now improving.

Fish, (Mutchlee)---Cockup Fish (Becktee-Mutchlee) come to the market every morning in great abundance---Mulletts, (Moonjee Mutchlee) scarce---Sable Fish, (Hilsau Mutchlee) gone out---Roo-ee, Cutla, Mirgael, Pungas, Mangoor, Chengua, and others of inferior note, plentiful---Crabs, (Kankura) come to the market every morning---Mocha Prawns, (Burra Mocha Chingree) as large as Lobsters, plentiful---Bagdau-Prawns, (Burra Bagdau Chingree) somewhat scarce.

Fowls, (Moorgee)---No variation in the market.

Game, (Jungle Cheerea)---Snipes and Wild Ducks, come to the market.

Hares, (Jungle Curcose)---Come to the market every morning.

Vegetables, (Turkaree)---Yams, (Chupree Aloo) in abundance---Potatoes, (Beela-tee Aloo) indifferent; but a few procurable in somewhat good order---Cross Beans, (Cress Bean) come to the market every morning---Dutch Beans, (Muccum Seem) come to the market in great abundance---French Beans, (Fras-Been) can be had every morning---Love Apples, (Beelaty Bygun) small, scarce, and come to the market in rather small quantities---Young Turnips, (Salgram) scarce---Radish, (Molee) plentiful---Asparagus, (Paragras) getting scarce and indifferent---Oche, (Dharose) plentiful---Cabbage-Sprouts, (Daul Cobee,) rather scarce---Currindah, plentiful---Young Lettuce, can be had every morning---Spinage plentiful---Water Cresses, (Halim,) procurable every morning.

Fruit, (Phull) Pongranates, (Bedauna) from Caubul, a large importation come to the Burra-bazar, near the Armenian Church---Custard Apples (Surrefah) can be had in small quantities every morning in very good order---Oranges, (Cumlau Nemboo) rather acid, come to the market every morning---Shaddockts, (Battabee Nemboo) in perfection, and plentiful---Papiahs, plentiful---Sugar Canes, (Ook,) plentiful---Cucumber, (Kheerah,) plentiful---Country Almonds, (Dusse Badam,) plentiful---Plantains, (Kellau) in abundance.

Coffee, Mocha Coffee, picked, (Mucknk Coffee)---A large importation come to the market, and the Burrah bazar shops well supplied.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrivals.

Date	Vessels' Names.	Tons	Commanders.	Date of Departure.
Sept				
25	Mercury, <i>barque</i>	198	C. Bell,	China 24th June Sing. Pen. 9th Sept.
27	Martha, (<i>American</i>) ..	298	J. Lovett, ..	Boston 26th May.
28	Messenger, (<i>American</i>) ..	277	J. Puffinton, ..	Philad ⁹ 12 March R. Janeiro 15 July
29	Hannah,	500	A. J. Jackson,	China 3 Aug. Sing. Mal. Pen. 30 Sep
Oct.				
2	Cornwall,	900	T. Bell,	London 9th June & Madras 24 Sept.
3	Little Mobarruck, <i>Arab</i> ..	350	Nacoda,	Muscat.
4	Fatal Roman,	400	Hajie Abdulla,	Muscat Judda 4 July Telichy. 3 Sep.
5	Abassey, (<i>Arab</i>)	300	Nacoda,	Muscat.
5	Nerbudda,	656	F. Patrick, ..	Mauritius 8th September.
5	Hamon Shaw, (<i>Arab</i>) ..	650	Syed Azas, ..	Muscat 4th September.
7	Roxburgh Castle,	600	T. Buttenshaw	London 21st June.
7	Penang Merchant, ..	345	J. Mitchinson,	Penang 13th September.
7	Nepouset, <i>big American</i> ..		J. W. Hale, ..	Boston 15th June.
7	Fattle Curreen, (<i>Arab</i>) ..	460	Nacoda,	Bombay 21st August.
8	Victorine, <i>brig</i> (<i>French</i>) ..		E. Michel, ..	Arica 18th May and Anger 7th Sept.
8	Fyzroban, (<i>Arab</i>) ..		Nacoda,	Judha, Muscat and Calicut.
8	Portland,		John Miller, ..	Leith 12th and Downs 20th May.
8	Cuodeibux,	500	Nacoda,	Ramnaporaun 1st August.
8	Fattle Moyn, (<i>Arab</i>) ..	300	Nacoda,	Muscat 29th August.
8	Fazarobanny, (<i>Arab</i>) ..	570	Nacoda,	Muscat 7th September.
9	Malcolm,	650	J. Eyles,	London 3d June & Madras 1st Oct.
9	Recovery,	499	H. Chapinan, ..	London 8th June & Madras 1st Oct.
9	Lacy Kennaway, ..	583	L. Moncrieff, ..	London 30th May & Madras 2d Oct.
9	Sultan,	322	T. Mitchell, ..	Muscat 6th and Bombay 21st Sept.
10	Forth,	400	D. Proodfoot,	Ireland 1st Jan. P. Jackson 13 June.
11	Ganges, <i>Steamer</i>		W. Warden, ..	Singapore, Penang 27th September.
11	Hatras, H. C. P. V. ..		T. Clarke, ..	Penang 27th September.
14	Culled Narsar, (<i>Arab</i>) ..		Syhad,	Judda 28th July & Allepee 26th Sept.
16	Enterpize, <i>Steamer</i> ..		H. B. Lynch, ..	Bom. 22 Sep. Telich. Trin. Mad. 9 Oct
16	V. Mary St. Michael, <i>br</i> ..		Telletellah, ..	Nagapattam 26th September.
18	Actif, (<i>French</i>)	200	B. Chevelaure,	Bord. 9 April Bour. Pond. Mad 3 Oct.
19	Colingwood, <i>brig</i>		John Saipr, ..	Liverpool 6th June.
20	Bland,	600	T. Callan, ..	London 2d June.
21	Protector,	500	G. Waugh, ..	London 7th June Cape, Mad. 7 Oct.

Departures.

Sept				
23	Brougham, H. C. <i>barque</i> ..		J. R. Bowman,	Akyab.
23	Jaane Mathilde, <i>French</i> ..	310	M. Pellerin, ..	Bourbon via Mauritius.
23	Pallas, (<i>French</i>)	400	M. Malavois, ..	Bourbon.
23	Helen, <i>brig</i>	103	G. F. Gottheb,	Penang.
27	Fanny, <i>barque</i>	275	W. Currie, ..	Penang.
27	Freak, <i>barque</i>	102	W. Barrington,	Singapore.
29	Mermaid,	500	W. Henniker,	London via Mauritius.
29	Frances Ann, <i>brig</i>	280	W. Ramsay, ..	London.
29	Riply, <i>brig</i>	267	John Hesse, ..	Liverpool.
29	Arjuna,	306	G. H. Roys, ..	Penang.
29	Ann, <i>barque</i>	420	E Worthington	Mauritius.
Oct.				
1	Reliance, <i>barque</i>	374	C. D. Hayes,	Mauritius.
1	Drongan,	355	J. McKenzie,	Mauritius.
1	Prinsep,	250	J. B. Taylor,	Bombay.
8	La Fnette, <i>brig French</i> ..	270	A. Ducros, ..	Bourbon.
15	Antigone, (<i>French</i>) ..	400	E. Girodroux,	Bordeaux.
15	La Constance, (<i>French</i>) ..	367	F. Soreau, ..	Bourbon.
15	Calcutta,	390	T. Watson, ..	Liverpool.
16	Conathian, (<i>American</i>) ..	503	R. Bennett, ..	Philadelphia.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

Per Boddington, from London.—Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Laurier, Miss Allums, James Stewart, Esq. Assistant Surgeon; Mr. Fitzgerald, Free Merchant; and Mr. Forbeshire.—*From Madras*.—Mr. John Sharp, Cadet.

Per John Woodall, from Liverpool.—Mrs. Marshall, Lieutenant Henry Donnetthorne, 44th Regiment, Mr. Marshall, Free Mariner, and Mr. Richard Jenkins, died on the 26th August.

Per Mercury.—Mrs. Bell and Child, Captain H. Murphy, Mariner.

Per Martha, from Boston.—Mrs. Kincaid and Child, Miss Mason; Messrs. E. Kincaid, F. Mason and Samuel Atkins, Missionaries.

Per Hannah, from China.—Captain Crisp, Madras Army; C. Morel, Esq. Cowasjee Soporjee, Esq.

Per Cornwall.—Mrs. Henry Shakespeare, Miss Shakespeare, Master W. Shakespeare; Mrs. Carter; Misses Louisa Trower, and Caroline Trower; Joshua Carter and George Udny, Esqrs. Bengal Civil Service; Lieut. Col. Stephen Reid, Bengal Light Cavalry; Major D. Dowie, 2d Regiment Bengal Infantry; Capt. George Everest, Bengal Artillery, Survivor General of India; Capt. B. Roxburgh, 6th Bengal Cavalry; Lieut. R. H. Miles, Bengal Infantry; A. H. Sim, H. Barrow, and George Dick, Esqrs. Messrs. George Ramsay, J. Western, J. D. Pindar, and Henry Lang, Cadets.

Per Neibudda, from Port Louis.—Major T. Hall, Bengal Army.

Per Roxburgh Castle.—Hon'ble Mrs. Elliot, Mrs. Watson, Daughter and two Sons, Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. O'Hanlon, Misses Elliot, A. M. Elliot and Cunliffe, James Robertson, Esq. Civil Service; Major T. Watson, Lieutenants Ellis and O'Hanlon, H. C. Service; Ensign Wilson, H. M. Service, William Shedden, and C. Groves, Esqrs. Merchants.

Per Penang Merchant.—Mrs. Hogg and two Children, J. W. Hogg, Esq.; and C. D. Colvin, Esq.

Per Calcutta.—Mrs. Bell and three Children; William Lucas and John Hawkins, Esquires.

Per Portland.—Mrs. Montgomery, Miss Mary Stewart; Messrs. C. B. Haridgside, G. V. Cumming, and A. Melsaac, Assistant Surgeons; Messrs. William Harvey, Henry Porteous and F. Porteous, returning to India.

Per Malcolm, from London.—Mrs. Mary Clarkson; Captain J. O. Clarkson; and Assistant Surgeon Wm. A. Gran. *From Madras*.—Col. H. Oglander; Captain H. M. Catcher; and Lieut. Thos. Seecombe, H. M. 20th Regiment; Ensign A. E. Shelley; Messrs. Wm. Thompson, and A. McDonald, Assistant Surgeons; Head Quarters of H. M. 26th Regiment, consisting of 175 Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, 18 Women, and 19 Children.

Per Recovery, from Madras.—Mrs. Sibly and 3 Children; T. B. Boupell, Esq. Civil Service; Major Farquharson; Captains Byam and Campbell; Lieutenants French, Sibley, and Ross; Mr. R. Smellie, Mariner; a Detachment of H. M. 89th Regiment, consisting of 120 Men, 23 Women, 38 Children, and 1 Apothecary.

Per Lady Kennaway, from Madras.—Mrs. Henning; Miss E. Henning; Brevet Captain M. M'Inness; Captain Wm. Johnston; Lieutenants S. B. Henning, and R. Thomson; Ensign John Shum; H. M. 26th Regiment; 223 Men, 23 Women, and 36 Children.

Per Hattrass.—Countess Dalhousie, His Excellency Earl Dalhousie, Lord Ramsay, Capt. Ramsay and Doctor Murray.

Per Enterprise.—Lady Grant, Mrs. Blunt, Sir J. P. Grant, Wm. Blunt, Esq. A. Grant, Esq. and Mr. Middleton.

Per Bland, from London.—G. Ballard, Esq. Captain Humphreys, Messrs. Christie and Hicks, Missionaries; Messrs. Blunt and Routh, Civil Service; Lieutenant Birch, Cornet Hiber, Mr. Hawkins; Cadets Goodear and McBurnett; Dr. Laing; Mrs. Sherer, Lady of Captain Sherer; Miss Brown; Mr. S. Gieling; Mr. Ramsay, Free Mariner; Mr. Cleverly, Free Merchant, and Mr. Masters.

Per Protector, from the Cape of Good Hope.—Captains Edward Saunders and J. Carey, and Ensign A. McEwer and Family, H. M. 49th Regiment *From Madras.*—Mrs. Pointon; Captains W. Pointon and A. Calder; Ensigns C. Pearce, G. Fitzgerald and Perrot; 191 Men, Rank and File; 13 Women, and 17 Children.

Departures.

Per Mermaid, to London via Isle of France.—Mr. C. Bucher; Lieut. Stevenson, Mauras Establishment; Capt. Dodd, B. A.

Per Euphrates, Buckham, for London.—Mrs. J. H. Johnstone, Charles Dages, Esq. Civil Service; Colonel Fitzgerald, 4th Cavalry; Major Farby, Artillery; Lieutenant Johnstone, R. N. Captain T. S. Wiggins, 51st Native Infantry; Lieutenant Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Bart. and Lieut. Gray, Artillery.

Per Lord William Beatnach.—Mrs. Blenkinsop, Mrs. Duncan, Mrs. Edmonds; Captains Cote, and Crisp; Messrs. Blenkinsop, Cumming, and McKenzie.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

- Aug. 7 At Delhi, the Lady of Captain Mathison, Commissary Ordnance, of a Son.
 21 Akyab, the Lady of W. S. Barnard, Esq. of a Daughter.
 Sept. 1 Cawnpore, the wife of Mr. Benjamin Simon, of a Daughter.
 3 Calcutta, Madame Lamouroux, of a Son.
 3 Calcutta, Mrs. Margaret M. L. Sutherland, of a Son.
 4 Neelgherrie Hills, the Lady of Sir William Rumbold, Bart. of a Son.
 5 Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Charles Boyce, Pilot Service, of a Daughter.
 5 Calcutta, Mrs. L. Agabeg, of a Daughter.
 6 Calcutta, Mrs. Jno. Francis Swaine, of a Daughter.
 6 Calcutta, Mrs. William Bonnaud, of a Son.
 7 Calcutta, the Lady of J. F. M. Reid, Esq. Civil Service, of a Daughter.
 8 Calcutta, Mrs. Thomas Jones, of a Daughter.
 10 Delhi, the Lady of Captain John Hall, 8th Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.
 10 Cawnpore, the Lady of Captain Farrington, Artillery, of a Daughter.
 11 Howrah, near Calcutta, the Lady of James Sutherland, Esq. of a Son.
 12 Calcutta, Mrs. Vernon, wife of Serjeant Vernon, of the Police Establishment, of a Daughter.
 12 Calcutta, Mrs. G. Godwin, of a Daughter.
 16 Calcutta, the Lady of Thomas Brae, Esq. of a Daughter.
 16 Jumalpoore, Mrs. Captain Haslam, 25th Regt. N. I. of a Son.
 16 Mrs. T. P. Gennoe, of a Daughter.
 17 At Hyderabad, the Lady of Captain H. P. Carleton, Commanding the Resident's Escort, of a Son.
 18 Dacca, the Lady of G. C. Weguelin, Esq. of a Son.
 18 Jumalpoore, the Lady of Lieut. J. A. Wood, 25th Regt. N. I. of a Son.
 20 Calcutta, Mrs. C. Morrison, of a Daughter.
 21 Coel, the Lady of Captain J. G. Burns, of the 3d Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.
 Calcutta, the Lady of Longueville Clarke, Esq. Barrister at Law, of a Son.
 25 Calcutta, Mrs. W. Sturmer, of a Son.
 26 Calcutta, Mrs. B. Ashwell, of a Son.
 27 Calcutta, Mrs. George H. Hollingberry, of a Daughter.
 28 Calcutta, Mrs. Wm. Fox, of a Daughter.
 30 Calcutta, Mrs. William Byrn, of a Son.
 Oct. 2 Calcutta, the Lady of Gregory Apar, Esq. of a Son.
 2 Calcutta, Mrs. William Harper, of a Son.
 3 Chowringhee, the Lady of Captain A. F. Richmond, of a Son.

- Oct. 4 At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. W. Hogan, of a Son.
 5 Calcutta, Mrs. J. J. L. Hoff, of a Son.
 6 Allipore, the Lady of J. R. Colvin, Esq. of a Son.
 7 Calcutta, Mrs. M. Hardliss, of a Son.
 7 Bracebridge Hall, Garden Reach, Mrs. Charles Lefever, of a Son.
 7 Calcutta, Mrs. Emily Davis, of a Son.
 10 Calcutta, Mrs. David Thomson, of a Son.
 10 Chinsurah, the Lady of J. D. Herklots, Esq. of Berhampoore, of a Son.
 11 Park Street, Chowringhee, the Lady of Lieut. Col. Craigie, of a Son.
 11 Calcutta, the Lady of Capt. Rees, of the *Lord Anheist*, of a Daughter.
 11 Dum Dum, the Lady of A. Wood, Esq. Surgeon of Artillery, of a Son.
 13 Calcutta, Mrs. William Wood, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- Aug. 2 At Benares, Major A. Roberts, Superintendent of Public Works, Central Provinces, to Mrs. Hamilton Maxwell.
 Sept. 6 Nusseerabad, in Rajpootana, by the Reverend W. Palmer, Lieutenant James Mackenzie, Adjutant of the 8th Regiment of Light Cavalry, to Nupier Louisa Johnston, youngest daughter of Colonel Francis J. T. Johnston, Commanding the 8th Light Cavalry.
 20 Calcutta, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Robertson, James Corbet, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, attached to the Political Agency at Herowtee, to Miss Mary Francis Gibb, second daughter of Robert Gibb, Esq. of Aberdeen, North Britain.
 29 Calcutta, Mr. William Thomas, Junr. to Miss Mary Anne Phillips.
 27 Calcutta, at the Cathedral, by the Revd. T. Robertson, A. M., R. Wales, Esq. to Miss Eliza Miller, only daughter of the late Mr. John Miller, of Norfolk.
 37 Delhi, by the Revd. Mr. Henry Fisher, Captain F. E. Rowcroft, 1st Regt. N. I. Son of the late T. Rowcroft, Esq. H. M. Consul General, Lima, to Anne, Daughter of the late Colonel T. M. Weguelin, of the Bengal Army.
 29 St. John's Cathedral, by the Revd. W. Eales, Senior Chaplain; W. T. Dawes, Esq. to Miss Sophia Olympia, the eldest daughter of the late D. R. Smith, Esq.
 Oct. 6 Keerpoy, by the Revd. T. Robertson, Russell Morland Skinner, Esq. C. S. to Louisa, fourth daughter of Charles Becher, Esq. C. S.

DEATHS.

- Aug. 9 At Almorah, Anne Grace, the infant daughter of Civil Assistant Surgeon P. H. Brett.
 15 Baligunge, Mr. Henry John Verboon, aged 59 years.
 15 Cawnpore, P. Mathew, Esq. attached to the Medical Depot at that Station.
 26 Cawnpore, Emma, the daughter of Capt. H. W. Wake, 44th Regt. N. I. aged 2 years, 1 month and 16 days.
 17 Fort William, Mrs. S. Howard, aged 30 years.
 17 Allypbur, Lieut. Francis Edward Burlton Bennett, Bengal Engineers.
 18 the Cape of Good Hope, Isabella Sarah, the Lady of Simon Fraser, Esq. of the Civil Service, aged 25 years and 11 months.
 19 Allahabad, Matilda, the infant daughter of Mr. Conductor W. Clark, of the Ordnance Department, aged 7 days.
 20 Fort William, Lieut. B. H. O'Dwyer, H. M. 16th Foot, aged 24½ years.
 21 Calcutta, Mrs. Elina Carrapiet Mackertich Murat.
 23 Serampore, Mr. P. S. Smith, aged 24 years.
 24 Missoorie, Suzette, the infant daughter of Capt. G. Cracklow, 6th N. I.
 25 Calcutta, Master Thomas Wm. Spratt Whittenberry, aged 11 months.
 27 Serampore, Master Marcus Horatio Surita, aged 4 years, 1 month and 4 days.
 28 Calcutta, Master Robert L. Fenwick, aged 8 months and 6 days.
 28 Calcutta, Mrs. Louisa Peard, Lady of Philip Peard, Esq. aged 27 years and 10 months.

- Aug. 28 At Allahabad, Robert Cayley, infant Son of Captain Robert Arding Thomas, 48th Regt. aged 10 months and 1 day.
- 28 Akyab, Harriet Louisa, the infant daughter of W. S. Barnard, Esq.
- 29 Midnapore, Grace Ann, the infant daughter of Captain G. Holmes, 7th Regt. N. I. aged 26 days.
- 30 Calcutta, Mr. John Henderson, aged 28 years.
- Sept. 2 Calcutta, Ann, the wife of T. M. Sinclair, Esq.
- 3 Calcutta, Master William Mendes De Rozario, aged 1 year and 5 days.
- 4 Calcutta, Mrs. Margaret M. L. Sutherland, wife of Mr. R. J. Sutherland, aged 30 years.
- 5 Calcutta, Mr. J. C. Roach, aged 28 years.
- 6 Serampore College, Miss Helen Mack, aged 30 years and 3 days.
- 7 Kurnaul, Capt. John D. Crommelin, of the Horse Artillery,
- 8 Berhampore, Donald, the infant son of Anne and D. McDonald, War-rant Medical Establishment, aged 1 year, 3 months and 6 days.
- 8 the Neelgherries, the Hon'ble Lady Rumbold, wife of Sir William Rumbold, Bart.
- 9 Calcutta, Thomas Dubisson, Esq. Merchant, aged 68 years.
- 9 Benares, wife of Lieut. Robertson, 70th Regt.
- 10 Calcutta, Mrs. Caroline Andrews, aged 23 years.
- 11 Calcutta, Miss Emily Augusta Jahans, aged 5 years and 9 months.
- 11 Hooghly, Mary, wife of T. Richardson, Esq. C. S. aged 19 years.
- 13 Akyab, Eliza, the Lady of W. S. Barnard, Esq. aged 20 years and 7 months.
- 14 Cawnpore, the infant daughter of Captain Farrington, Artillery, aged 4 days
- 14 Dugl Dum, Mrs. Ellen Fitzpatrick, aged 21 years.
- 15 Calcutta, Mr. J. G. Dunkley.
- 16 Buchour Indigo Factory, Turhoot, Mr. Francis Humberston Mackenzie, aged 21 years.
- 18 Cawnpore, Henry John, the infant son of Captain H. W. Wake, of the 44th Regiment N. I. aged 2 months and 12 days.
- 19 Calcutta, Mr. William Smith, aged 22 years.
- 19 Calcutta, Mrs. Sarah Hollew, aged 24 years, 9 months and 2 days.
- 19 the General Hospital, Mr. Conductor William McCoy, Army Commissariat, aged 38 years.
- 21 Berhampore, Brevet Captain Fleming, of His Majesty's 49th Regt.
- 21 Muttra, Mary, the youngest daughter of Major and Mrs. D. Crichton, 69th Regt. N. I. aged 1 year, 5 months and 17 days.
- 25 Calcutta, Mrs. M. A. Smart, aged 29 years.
- 25 Calcutta, Robert James, infant Son of Mr. R. J. Sutherland.
- 26 Cawnpore, Lieut.-Col. Harry Stark, Commanding the 1st Brigade of Horse Artillery.
- 26 Berhampore, Brevet Captain Mathew, of His Majesty's 49th Regt.
- 27 Howrah, Mr. Thomas Marshall, aged 33 years.
- 29 Gussery, W. Stalkart, Esq. aged 45 years.
- 29 Ally Ghur, Lieutenant A. F. Maginness, of the European Regiment.
- 30 Ally Ghur, Lieutenant D'Arcy Johnston, of the European Regiment.
- 30 Calcutta, Mr. William Thomas, Senior, aged 60 years.
- 30 Calcutta, Mrs. Mary Jane Stephen Carrapiet, the relict of the late Stephen Carrapiet, Esq. aged 42 years.
- 30 Calcutta, Mrs. Anna Kenderdine, aged 35 years, 2 months and 2 days.
- Furreedpoor, Mr. Thomas O'Reily.
- Oct. 1 Sultanpore, Benares, Emily Caroline, only daughter of Lieut. Brownlow, 3d Light Cavalry, aged 11 months.
- 3 Alipore, Mrs. Rose Bridgland, aged 19 years.
- 3 Calcutta, Mrs. Mary Emin, relict of the late Joseph Emin, Esq. aged 40 years, 2½ months.
- 6 Serampore, Mr. Charles Sandys, in the 49th year of his age,

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Blugt, William, Esq. to be a Member of the Supreme Council of Fort William, vice the Hon'ble W. B. Bayley, Esq., Nov. 11.

Bushby, G. A. Mr. to officiate as Private Secretary during the absence of Captain Sutherland, Nov. 11.

Higginson, Lieutenant of the 58th N. I. to officiate as Military Secretary, Nov. 11.

Metcalf, Bart, Sir C. T. to be vice President and Deputy Governor of Fort William, in the room of the Hon'ble W. B. Bayley, Esq. Nov. 11.

Sutherland, John, Captain; of the 3d Regt. Bombay Light Cavalry, Private Secretary and Aid-de-Camp, Nov. 11.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.

[FROM THE 19TH OCTOBER TO 10TH NOVEMBER.]

Anderson, J. Major, 71st Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th Oct. to 15th Oct. 1831, in extension on Medical certificate to remain in the vicinity of Mussoorie, Oct. 19.

Archbold, E. C. Lieutenant; 8th Regt. Light Cavalry Leave from 25th Oct. to 25th Nov. in extension to remain at the Presidency, preparatory to applying for Furlough to Europe, Oct. 22.

Baddeley, H. C. Ensign; 61st Regt. N. I. Leave from 3d Nov. to 3d Dec. in extension to enable him to rejoin, Oct. 23.

Bailey, Charles Drummond, Ensign; of the 56th Regt. N. I. Furlough to Europe, for health, Oct. 22.

Beavan, F. Ensign; 56th Regt. N. I. Leave from 12th Oct. to 1st Dec. to visit Secundra on Medical certificate, Oct. 26.

Beck, J. H. Ensign; 24th N. I. Leave from 4th Sept. to 4th Nov. in extension to enable him to rejoin, Oct. 19.

Bignell, M. A. Cadet, (doing duty with the 63d Regt. N. I.) Infantry. Leave from 1st Nov. to 31st Dec. in extension to remain at the Presidency, on urgent private affairs, Oct. 19.

Bignell, W. Lieutenant Interpreter and Quarter Master; 63d Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st Nov. to 31st Dec. to visit the Presidency on urgent private affairs, Oct. 19.

Bristow, G. W. G. Ensign; to act as Adjutant to the 71st Regt. N. I. vice Lieut. and Adj. Wintle, absent, Oct. 19.

Browne, J. Sergeant Major; 38th Regt. transferred in that rank to the 5th N. I. vice Bean, Nov. 1.

Burke, James, Acting Conductor, to be Conductor, from the 18th Sept. 1830, vice Payne, deceased, Oct. 29.

Burns, J. Assistant Surgeon, European Regiment. Leave from 11th Oct. to 11th Dec. to visit the Presidency on Medical certificate, Oct. 26.

Campbell, A. Lieutenant; removed from the 2d Company 5th Battalion to the 4th Company 4th Battalion, Oct. 22.

Campbell, Colin, Lieutenant; of the 53d Regt. N. I. Furlough to Europe, for private affairs, Oct. 22.

- Campbell, E. A.** Captain, Brigade Major, Meerut; District Staff. Leave from 30th Sept. to 15th Nov. on Medical certificate to remain at Mussoorie, Oct. 23.
- Campbell, T. McK.** Captain; 29th Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st Nov. to 1st Feb. 1831, to visit the Presidency, previously to applying for Furlough, Nov. 6.
- Colebrooke, W. H. E.** Ensign; 14th Regt. N. I. Leave from 11th Oct. to 11th Nov. on urgent private affairs, to remain at Cawnpore, Oct. 29.
- Cookson, G. J.** Lieutenant; 2d Bengal Artillery. Leave from 15th Dec. 1829, to 25th Dec. 1829, in extension to enable him to rejoin, Oct. 29.
- Coulter, J.** Surgeon, appointed to the 3d Brigade of Horse Artillery, vice Surgeon A. Garden, appointed, Nov. 1.
- Crawford, G. R.** Captain; removed from the 3d Company 5th Battalion to the 1st, Company 7th Battalion, Oct. 22.
- Dade, J.** Lieutenant; 56th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th Oct. to 15th Jan. 1831, in extension to remain in Hills, on Medical certificate, Oct. 26.
- Davies, J.** Captain; Fort Adjutant, to officiate as Town and Fort Major of Fort William, Nov. 1.
- Dewar, A. C.** Ensign; 15th Regt. N. I. Leave from 25th Oct. to 25th March 1831, on Medical certificate to visit the Presidency, Oct. 29.
- Douglas, C.** Captain; 14th Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st June 1829 to 1st Dec. 1829, on Medical certificate to remain at the Presidency, Oct. 23.
- Fagan, C. G.** Cornet; 8th Regt. Light Cavalry to be Interpreter and Quarter Master, Oct. 19.
- Fairlie, Mathew,** Quarter Master Sergeant; 10th Regt. N. I. appointed Sergeant Major to the Regt. vice Macdonald, Nov. 1.
- Feilding, W. G. A.** Lieutenant-Colonel; 8th Regt. Light Cavalry. Leave from 12th Oct. to 12th Jan. 1831, to visit the Presidency, on Medical certificate, preparatory to applying for Furlough, Oct. 26.
- Fordyce, J.** Lieutenant; 2d Battalion Artillery. Leave from 23d Oct. to 23d Nov. in extension to remain at the Presidency, on urgent private affairs, Nov. 8.
- Forster, G.** Lieutenant; 6th Regt. Light Cavalry. Leave from 26th Oct. to 26th Nov. in extension to remain at the Presidency, on Medical certificate, Nov. 8.
- Fraser, A. W. W.** Lieutenant; 8th Regt. Light Cavalry. Leave from 1st Nov. to 1st Feb. 1831, in extension to remain at the Presidency, Nov. 1.
- Frobisher, Thomas,** Captain; of the 51st Regt. N. I. Furlough to Europe, for private affairs, Oct. 22.
- Garden, Alexander,** Surgeon; to the charge of the Medical Depot at Cawnpore, vice Mathew, deceased, Oct. 22.
- Geddes, W.** Captain; 1st Brigade Horse Artillery. Leave from 7th Oct. to 15th Jan. 1831, on urgent private affairs, to remain at Chunar and to enable him to rejoin, Oct. 19.
- Gibb, W.** Lieutenant; 34th Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st Nov. to 15th Dec. in extension to enable him to rejoin, Oct. 19.
- Girdlestone, William Bolton,** Captain; 46th Regt. N. I. Furlough to Europe, for health, Oct. 29.
- Govan, M. D., G.** Surgeon; 10th Regt. N. I. Leave from 31st Oct. to 15th Nov. in extension to enable him to rejoin, Oct. 28.
- Henderson, H. B.** Captain; 8th Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st Nov. to 30th April 1831, to remain at the Presidency, on urgent private affairs, Oct. 23.
- Hickey, J.** Lieutenant; 10th Regt. Light Cavalry. Leave from 1st Dec. to 15th March 1831, in extension to enable him to rejoin, Nov. 6.
- Holmes, G.** Captain; 7th Regt. N. I. Leave from 25th Oct. to 25th Nov. to remain at the Presidency, on Medical certificate, Oct. 26.

- Hughes, H. P. Captain, new promotion; removed to the 3d Company 5th Battalion, Oct. 22.
- Hughwaite, E. Captain; 3d Battalion Artillery, Leave from 2d Nov. to 2d May 1831, on Medical certificate to visit Bareilly, Nov. 10.
- Jenkins, Richard Boycott, Major, 29th Regt. N. I. Furlough to Europe, for private affairs, Oct. 22.
- Johnson, Thomas, Acting Sub-Conductor, to be Sub-Conductor, from the 18th Sept. 1830, vice Payne, deceased, Oct. 29.
- Knox, R. T. Cornet; 4th Regt. Light Cavalry Leave from 1st Nov. to 1st Dec. in extension to enable him to rejoin, Nov. 10.
- Llewellyn, Charles, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, Furlough to Europe, for health, Oct. 22.
- Lloyd, F. Ensign; 19th Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st Nov. to 15th Nov. 1831, on Medical certificate to remain in the Hills in the vicinity of Landour, Oct. 27.
- Lowth, C. Lieutenant; 4th Regt. Light Cavalry to be Interpreter and Quarter Master, vice Benson, resigned, Oct. 19.
- Lyons, E. R. Lieutenant; 37th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th Oct to 30th Nov. in extension on Medical certificate to remain in the Hills North of Deyrah Dhoon, Oct. 19.
- Macfarquhar, H. Captain; 40th Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st Nov. 1829, to 1st Jan. 1830, in extension to enable him to rejoin, Nov. 10.
- MacLachlan, A. Captain; appointed Aid-de-Camp to the Right Hon'ble the Commander in Chief to the charge of the Post Office with Head Quarters, Oct. 19.
- Macrae, John, Assistant Surgeon, to be Garrison Assistant Surgeon at Moughyr, vice Clarke, promoted, October 22.
- Malman, W. R. Lieutenant; 4th Troop 3d Brigade Horse Artillery, posted to the 1st Troop 2d Brigade, Nov. 10.
- Mallock, Z. M. 2d Lieutenant; Artillery Regt. Leave from 1st Nov. to 10th Dec. to visit Rungpore, on private affairs, Oct. 22.
- Mason, D. Captain; 49th Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st Nov. to 1st March 1831, to visit the Presidency, on Medical certificate, Nov. 10.
- Milner, F. C. Lieutenant; to act as Adjutant to the Left Wing of the 36th Regt. N. I., Oct. 19.
- Mitchelson, W. Assistant Surgeon, appointed to the 3d Regt. N. I. at Nusseerabad, Oct. 28.
- Moseley, G. W. Captain; 38th Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st Oct. to 15th Dec. in extension to enable him to rejoin, Oct. 26.
- Murray, M. D., A. Surgeon; appointed to the 23d Regt. at Loodianah, Oct. 28.
- Nash, J. Captain; 43d Regt. N. I. Leave from 18th Oct. to 19th Nov. to visit Seetapore, on his private affairs, Oct. 28.
- Nixon, D. Assistant Apothecary; attached to Head Quarters, is appointed an Acting Apothecary, Nov. 1.
- Oldfield, C. E. T. Lieutenant; 5th Regt. Light Cavalry. Leave from 31st Oct. to 30th Dec. on urgent private affairs, to remain at Cawnpore, Oct. 27.
- Parry, S. Major; new promotion, removed to the 3d Brigade Horse Artillery, Oct. 22.
- Pennefather, R. P. Lieutenant; 3d Light Cavalry to act as Adjutant to the Regt. vice 4 Lieut. and Adjutant Christi, absent, Oct. 27.
- Powys, R. V. Lieutenant the Hon'ble; 12th Regt. N. I. Leave from 25th Nov. to 25th May, 1831, on private affairs, to visit the Presidency, Oct. 23.

- Quin, T. Lieutenant; 4th Regt. Light Cavalry to officiate as Brigade Major at Meerut, vice Brigade Major Campbell, absent, Oct. 19.
- Rodber, J. Lieutenant-Colonel; new promotion to the 3d Brigade Horse Artillery, Oct. 22.
- Ross, A. H. Cadet, (doing duty with the 63d N. I.) Infantry. Leave from 18th Oct. to 18th Nov. to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs, Oct. 19.
- Sage, J. C. Lieutenant; 72d Regt. N. I. Leave from 25th Oct. to 5th Dec. to enable him to rejoin his Regt., Oct. 22.
- Salter, H. F. Captain; 2d Regt. Light Cavalry. Leave from 15th Nov. to 15th March 1831, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs, Nov. 6.
- Savage, John, Surgeon; attached to the Civil Station of Moorshedabad, four months leave of absence from the 1st Nov., Oct. 29.
- Sawers, J. Superintending Surgeon; appointed to the Neemuch Circle of Superintendence, vice Superintending Surgeon J. McDowell, appointed, Nov. 1.
- Shuldham, T. H. Lieutenant, Interpreter and Quarter Master; 52d Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st Nov. to 1st March 1831, to remain at Landour, on Medical certificate, Nov. 2.
- Smith, Robert, Lieutenant-Colonel; of the Corps of Engineers. Furlough to Europe via Bombay, for health, Oct. 29.
- Stedman, R. A. Captain; 7th Regt. Light Cavalry. Leave from 1st Oct. to 1st Oct. 1831, in extension on Medical certificate to remain at Mussoorie, Oct. 19.
- Stewart, Charles, Barrack Sergeant, now attached to the 1st Division of the Department of Public Works, appointed Sergeant Major to the 38th Regt. N. I. vice Browne, Nov. 1.
- Stock, J. R. Captain; 74th Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st Nov. to 31st Dec. to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for Furlough, Nov. 8.
- Troup, H. Lieutenant and Adjutant; 66th Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st Dec. to 31st May 1831, to remain at Pooree, on Medical certificate, Nov. 8.
- Wade, J. P. Lieutenant; 13th Regt. Light Cavalry, to be Interpreter and Quarter Master, vice Brittridge, promoted, Oct. 19.
- Warden, G. Lieutenant-Colonel; 71st Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st Nov. to 1st March 1831, on urgent private affairs, to visit the Presidency, Nov. 10.
- Watson, E. J. Lieutenant; 59th Regt. N. I. Leave from 1st Nov. to 1st Dec. in extension to remain at Behampore, on private affairs, Oct. 22.
- Watson, J. Hospital Steward; Subordinate Medical Department. Leave from 15th Nov. to 15th May 1831, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs, Oct. 26.
- Watts, E. R. Lieutenant Artillery; Leave from 15th Oct. to 15th March 1831, on Medical certificate, to proceed on the River and eventually to the Presidency, Oct. 19.
- Williamson, A. A. Captain; 25th Regt. N. I. Leave from 30th Sept. to 3d Oct. in extension to enable him to rejoin his corps, Oct. 22.
- Whish, W. S. Lieutenant-Colonel; removed from the 3d to the 1st Brigade Horse Artillery, Oct. 22.
- Wood, W. H. Lieutenant-Colonel; 47th Regt. N. I. Leave from 15th Nov. to 15th Dec. to visit the Presidency on private affairs, Oct. 26.
- Wright, A. Captain; 72d Regt. N. I. Leave from 20th Oct. to 20th Jan. 1831, in extension to enable him to rejoin, Oct. 27.
- Young, K. Lieutenant; (Acting Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 38th N. I.) 50th Regt. N. I. Leave from 6th Oct. to 6th Nov. to remain at the Presidency, on Medical certificate, Oct. 19.

THE COMMERCIAL PRICE CURRENT.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 20, 1830.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.—*Indigo*; Imports to the 17th instant are 15,000 maunds. No sales have taken place.—*Opium*; the Hon'ble Company have advertised for public sale 7,548 chests as follows:

20th December, 1830	.....	1849	.....	Chests Patna.
		699	.....	Benares.
14th February, 1831	.....	2000	.....	Patna and Benares.
15th March,.....		1600	.....	Ditto ditto.
15th April,.....		1500	.....	Ditto ditto.
Total, 7548 Chests.				

The proportions of each description of the three last sales have not yet been specified: market here very dull. *Saltpetre*, in consequence of the Hon'ble Company having no further supplies at present of Dead weight for private ships, the demand for middling qualities is improving. The Americans are also in the market, but not much inclined to make extensive purchases at our present high rates.—*Sugar*; in very moderate enquiry.—*Lac Dye*; considerable shipments going forward to England.—*Shell Lac*; in very extensive demand, notwithstanding the high prices, and large exports for the English market since the commencement of the year to this date, which amount to 12,000 maunds, against about one half that quantity to the same period last year. In other articles of Country Produce there has been little business transacted, worth noticing.

EASTERN PRODUCE.—Market dull for nearly all descriptions of produce—METALS.

—*Copper*; considerable sale were effected some days ago as follow:

3000 maunds Japsu from Batavia.....	at Sa. Ra. 41-6 per Factory maund
1850 Tile of 14, 28 to 56 lbs. British.....	40 to 40-6
300 Sheet 16 oz. to 32 oz. d o.....	39-8
1100 Ditto 40 to 120 oz. do.....	38-8

EUROPE GOODS.—*Cotton Piece Goods*; very dull.

FREIGHT TO LONDON.—£4 per ton of 20 cwt. for Dead Weight, and £4 to £5 10s. per ton of 50 cubic feet for Light Goods.

THE DOMESTIC PRICE CURRENT.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 22, 1830.

MEAT, (Ghost) no variation in the market.

FISH, (Wanchee)—Abundance of fresh Fish, almost of every description, may be had, especially the Beektee, (Cockup,) which is very plentiful this season.—Prawns, as large as Lobsters, come to the market in great abundance. The best Tank Fish, such as Koo-ee, Cutla, Mirgael, &c. &c. of all sizes, are to be had at Lalla Baboo's Bazar, on the Chitpore-road, where they are, if required, sold by the weight, at the rate of ten or eleven rupees per maund.

GAME (Jungle cheera).—This Article only small quantities of it are procurable in the mornings.

FOWLS, (Moorgee)—No variation in the market.

HARE, (Jungle Curcose).—Come to the market every morning.

RABBITS, (Curcose)—Can be had every morning.

VEGETABLE, (Turkaree)—Young Potatoes, (Belatee Aloo) have come to the market—Artichokes, (Hatee-Chuke) come to the market every morning—Girkins, (Chota Kheera) come to the market every morning—Green Peas, (Chemee Mutter) come to the market—Turnips, (Salgram) improving, and come to the market every morning—Yams, (Chupree Aloo) in great abundance—French Beans, (Frasbeen) improving—Love Apples, (Beelaty Bygun) very scarce—Cross Beans, plentiful. Dutch Beans, (Muccun Seem) getting indifferent—Asparagus, (Paragras) indifferent, and going out—Radish, (Molee) plentiful—Cabbage Sprouts, (Daul Cobee) indifferent—Letuce (Sullud) improving in size and flavour—Brinjals (Bygun) plentiful—Currendal, (Carace)—Charmala, plentiful—Pumpkins, (Kuddoo) very plentiful—Sweet Pumpkins (Kuddema) in great abundance—Pulwall, indifferent, and getting scarce—Water Cresses (Halim,) procurable every morning—Spinage, in great abundance—Green, (Sauc) of all kind abundant.

FRUIT, (Phull)—Country Olives, (Julphy) come to the market every morning—Oranges, (Kounlaw Numboo) improving, and coming to perfection—Guavas, (Gee-aboo) very plentiful and good, which is unusual at this time of the year—Custard Apples (Surrefah) now procurable in the Bazar, are of an inferior quality, having been plucked off the tree green, and forced—Sugar-canes, (Ook) are now rampant.—Arrow Root (Singarah), plentiful—Kutbail, in abundance—Cdeumber, (Kheerah) in abundance—Phaintains, (Kellau) in perfection—Country Almonds (Dasse Baddam) in great abundance—Papiash, plentiful.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrivals.

Date	Vessels' Names.	Tons	Commanders.	Date of Departure.
Oct.				
26	Irrawaddy, H. C. S. V.	—	C. H. West, ..	Poorree.
..	Brougham, H C. barque	—	J. R. Bowman, ..	Chittagong 20th October.
..	Deidericka, barque (D)	222	J. Hoctor, ..	Bat. 11 & Sing. 24 Sep. & Pen. 1 Oct
27	Cecelia, brig	175	P. Roy, ...	Penang 24st September.
28	Marquis of Hastings,...	500	J. Short, ..	London 8th June & Madras 10th Oct.
..	Shawl Homed,	250	W. R. Sindrey, ..	Bombay 15th & Cannanore 28th Sept.
..	Fathay Ryman, (Arab)	430	Hussen Johur, ..	Juddah, Mocha, Bombay 20th Sept.
29	Good Success,	345	W. Durant, ..	China 6th Aug. & Penang 5th Oct.
30	Susan,	572	G. Holiday, ..	Lon 3 June Cape 27 Aug Mad 13 Oct
..	Vingruia, brig	170	H. W. Potter, ..	Rangoon 16th October.
Nov				
3	John Hayes,	300	C. Worthington	Liverpool 20th June.
4	Lady East,	650	G. Denny, ..	London 18 May, Japp & Mad 14 Oct
..	Nancy, (French)	530	C. Guezenc, ..	Bordeaux 10th July. [Oct.
..	Stakesby,	450	T. Johnson, ..	Lon 19 June 1 of France 19 Sep Mad 17
..	Coromandel,	650	T. Borge, ..	Ports 13 June Mad 7 July Mad 16 Oct
6	Henry Porcher,	500	G. R. Redman, ..	London 6th June & Madras 17th Oct
7	Falcon,	363	W. Cobb, ..	Cork 24th May & Columbo 9th Oct.
..	Victorine, (French) ..	500	E. Lefort, ..	Bordeaux 27th July.
8	Demois François, (F.)	400	A. Pouvereau, ..	Bordeaux 27th July.
..	Jean Henry, (French) ..	972	— Baudwin, ..	Bourbon 2d and Mauritius 9th Oct.
10	Orantes,	550	W. F. Baker, ..	Ports 6 June Maur 19 Sep Mad 25 Oct
..	Resource, barque	210	J. Taylor, ..	Mauritius 17th September.
..	James Sibbald,	700	R. Cole, ..	London 8th June & Madras 25th Oct.
..	Jessy, brig	122	J. Auld, ..	Singapore 7th Nov Malacca, Penang.
11	Mailand,	450	J. T. Brown, ..	London 21 June & Teneriffe 12 July.
..	London, barque	—	G. Huntley, ..	Liverpool 27th June.
..	Jules de la Haye, (French)	—	H. Mount, ..	Bourbon 26th September.
12	Alexander,	600	H. Wake, ..	Isle of France 3d October.
..	Elphinston,	550	F. W. Aldham, ..	London 27th June.
13	Alfred, (French)	400	A. Fornier, ..	Nantz 9th June & Mauritius 10 Oct.
14	Lord Hungerford,	736	C. Farquharson	Lon. 24 June Plym. 13 July & Cape
..	Monmouth, bk. (Amr.) ..	280	J. Whitney, ..	Boston 21st July. [20th Sept.
16	Duke of Bedford,	720	W. A. Bowen, ..	Portsmouth 1st & Falmouth 6th Aug.
17	Dowlut Savoy, (Arab) ..	448	Nacoda,	Bombay 26th May & Penang 26 Oct.
18	Freak, barque	102	W. Barrington	Singapore 21st October.
19	Irma, (French)	350	P. Luco, ..	Havre de Grace 23d July.

Departures.

Oct.				
16	Jupiter (French) ..	457	F. Gabon, ..	Nantz via Mauritius and Bourbon.
22	Sir A. Campbell, brig, ..	205	C. Robertson, ..	Bombay.
..	Euphrates,	557	W. Buckham, ..	London via Cape.
..	La Laure, brig (French)	270	— Laverne, ..	Nantz.
..	Mary, brig	299	J. Dobson, ..	Mauritius.
23	Bucephalus, brig	180	J. W. Tozer, ..	Moulmein.
..	Zoroaster, brig	175	W. Prentice, ..	Amherst and Rangoon.
25	Earl Kettle,	540	R. Edwards, ..	Mauritius.
27	Lord W. Bentinck,	600	H. Hutchinson	London via Madras.
..	Lianmaus, barque	400	R. Winder, ..	Mauritius.
..	Jupiter,	347	W. W. Weldy, ..	Mauritius.
28	Shaw Byramgore,	217	H. W. Beyts, ..	Bombay via Madras.
..	Warrior,	500	John Stone, ..	London via Madras.
29	Elizabeth, brig	194	T. W. Whittle, ..	Straits and Batavia.
Nov				
3	George, brig (French) ..	289	P. La Porte, ..	Bordeaux via Bourbon.
..	Emily,	254	J. D. Ridgway, ..	Penang.
..	Research, barque	253	J. Screttell, ..	Amherst Town and Rangoon.
..	Lotus, brig	280	T. Wilson, ..	Greenock via Cap.
..	Messenger, (American)	277	J. Buffington, ..	Philadelphia.
16	Penang Merchant,	345	J. Hutchinson, ..	Singapore and China

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

Per Marquis of Hastings, from Madras.—Majors Mountain and E. Whitty, H. M. 26th Regiment; Lieutenants Colly, J. Maule, and E. P. Grege, H. M. 26th Regt.; D. Preston, Esq. Surgeon; Mr. J. Rodgers, 2nd Master; Mr. J. Boddington, H. C. Service; 186 Troops; 16 Women and 25 Children.

Per Good Success, from China.—Captain and Mrs. Wemyss. *From Singapore.*—Mr. Cunningham, Mr. Millan, and Mr. Railing, Mariner; Sr. Mazoma, Professor of Music, Lady and five Children.

Per Brougham, from Akyab.—Mrs. E. Boulton and Child; Mrs. Aldwell; Mr. W. Patton, late Superintendent of Salt Golabs, Kyouk Phyoo; and Master Barnard. *From Chittagong.*—R. E. Cunliff, Esq. Civil Service; Capt. B. Pemberton, Political Commissioner. *From Kyouk Phyoo.*—A Detachment of Golandauze of 37 men and followers.

Per Susan, from the Cape of Good Hope.—Captains Charles Andrews 46th, and H. Duyer, 42d Native Infantry. *From Madras.*—Mrs. Strange; Captain Strange and Brevet Captain E. H. Thomson, H. M. 26th Regiment; Ensign C. K. Lee, H. M. 89th Regiment; 137 Men; 15 Women and 16 Children of H. M. 26th Regiment; 40 Volunteers, 10 Women and 14 Children of H. M. 3d Regiment of Foot.

Per Virginia from Rangoon.—Captain Boothby and Mr. Mannack.

Per H. C. P. V. Guide, from Madras.—Captain Lewis and Ensign Bayntun, H. M. 89th Regiment, and J. Potmore, Servant.

Per Ship Lady East, from London.—Mr. T. St. George, Cadet. *From the Cape of Good Hope.*—Miss Moffat; Capt. Rassel and Lieut. Montgomerie, in charge of Troops; 139 Men, 26 Women and 33 Children, Volunteers for H. M.'s 13th, 16th, 38th and 49th Regt.

Per Nancy, from Bordeaux.—Mrs. Fortier, Miss Dubois de Jancigny; M. Charmetton Gascard and M. Dubois de Jancigny, Esquires, merchants.

Per Coromandel from London.—Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Lukes, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Wilson, and Mrs. Studd, Misses Maugh and Wilson; C. H. Blake, H. C. R. Wilson, and S. Hicks, Esqrs. Indigo Planters; Captain Lukes, 3d Regt. Paymaster; J. Stewart, Esq. Merchant; Lieut. H. Hunter, B. I. and Mr. H. Masseyk. *From Madeira.*—Miss Holliday.

Per Victorine.—H. Monier, Esq. Indigo Planter, and Pelisseer, Esq.

Per Demosthene Français, from Bordeaux.—Mrs. Walker and 2 Children; Messrs. J. A. Walker and Faucher, Merchants; Messrs. P. Auguste and Henry Christopher.

Per James Sibbald, from London.—Mr. George Phillips, Free Merchant. *From Madras.*—Capt. N. McLean, H. M. 26th Regt.

Per Orontes, from London.—Mrs. Bowen, Mrs. Wray, Mrs. Brunsden; Col. Bowen, B. N. I.; Captain Parke, H. M. 26th Regt.; Dr. Wray, B. N. I.; Messrs. R. Blechenden and H. Blechenden; Master Wray; Miss Wray. *From Madras.*—Major Ritchie, and Lieut. Carmichael, M. N. I.

Per Jersey, from Penang.—Rev. Mr. Everest; Mr. Bennet.

Per Mailand, from London.—Mrs. Mitchell; Miss Sharpe; Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell, 31st Regiment; Captain Simple, 38th Regiment; Lieutenants Deighton, 16th Lancers; Winders, 11th Light Dragoons; Murray, 16th Regiment; and Bolton, 13th Regiment; Cornets Courish and Crofton, 16th Lancers; Parker, Martiney and Veterinary Surgeon Cherry, 11th Dragoons; Ensigns Ward and Housdale, 3d Regiment; Montgomery and Browne, 49th Regiment; 151 Soldiers; 16 Women; and 15 Children.

Per Alexander.—Mrs. Hampton and Child, and Lieutenant Stewart, H. M. 3d Buffs.

Per Elphinstone, from London.—Mrs. Ellerton, Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Wilkinson, Mrs. Mack, and Mrs. Brown; Misses Eliza Potter, S. E. Renfrey, G. E. Lethrop, and M. Brown; P. Y. Lindsay, Esq. B. C. Service; John Jackson, Esq. Medical Service; Revd. W. Smith; Revd. W. Brown; Messrs. G. F. Renfrey, James McPin, J. T. Worahy, H. Skinner, and R. E. Blaney.

Per Lord Hungerford, from London.—Mrs. Tucker and Mrs. Brownrigg; Messrs. Money, A. Money, Brownrigg, Jane Brownrigg and Martin; J. W. Russell Esq. B. C. S.; Capt. Tomlinson, H. M. 11th Light Dragoons; J. S. Brownrigg, Esq.; Cadet Budd; Mr. Sutherland, Free Merchant, and Mr. Carr. *From the Cape.*—Hon'ble Lady Franks; Mrs. Lindsay and Mrs. Robertson; Hon'ble Miss Franks; Hon'ble Sir John Franks, W. T. Robertson, Esq. B. C. S.; Capt. Blair H. M. 72d Highlanders.

Per Duke of Bedford.—Mrs. Col. Pollock, Mrs. Pratt, Mrs. Fender; Misses Pollock, Saunders, and Jarvis; Lieut. Col. Pollock, Bengal Artillery; Revd. Mr. Pratt, Chaplain; Capt. B. Blake and Dr. Fender, B. N. I.; Captain Hughes, H. M. 3rd Regt.; Lieut. D. Ogilvy, B. N. I.; S. Fanning, Artillery; W. H. Elliott, and Geo. Alexander, Esqrs. Writers; L. Winbolt, Assistant Surgeon; Geo. Verner, W. Delamaine, W. Roberts, and J. Sandford, Cadets; T. Moran, returning to India; J. S. Morton, Veterinary Surgeon. *For Madras.*—J. V. Stonehouse, Esq. Civil Service; Wm. Saunders, Engineers; Lieut. Spry, M. N. I.; and 12 Sappers and Miners for the Honorable Company, 9 Native Servants and 2 European ditto.

Departures.

Per Lotus.—Udny, Esq. Mr. and Mrs. Crowder.

Per Albion, for London.—Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Kemp, Mrs. Linton and Mrs. Sutherland; Miss Marshall; Capt. W. Campbell, H. C. N. 38th Regt.; Lieutenants Colling Camp and Tebbs, B. N. I.; Capt. Thompson; W. Linton, A. Cumming, and J. Sutherland, Esqrs.; E. Gordon, Esq. C. S.; Baboo Rammohun Roy and Son, and 4 Servants.

Per Andromache, for London.—Mrs. Laws, Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. Bryce, Mrs. Bay, Mrs. Pigou, Mrs. Girdlestone and Mrs. Templer; Col. Jenkins; A. Bryce, Esq.; Major Farquharson; Capt. Girdlestone; Revds. Messrs. Ray and Mascarenhas; Lieutenants Du Vernet and Lee; Ensigns Bailey and Boddington.

Per Enchantress.—Mr. Macreagh; Brigadier Macreagh; Captain Russell Lieut. Young, N. I.; Messrs. C. Llewelyn; Chas. Pearce and W. R. Inglis.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 18 At Ave, the Lady of Major Henry Burney, of a Daughter.

Sept. 18 Cawnpore Mrs. Charles Greenway, of a Son.

21 Delhi, the Lady of R. Brown, Esq. Sur. 1st Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.

25 Hatras Indigo Factory, the wife of Mr. John W. Miller, of a Son.

29 Meerut, Mrs. John Hampton, of the Horse Artillery, of a Daughter.

Oct. 1 Mhow, in Malwah, Mrs. James Henry Love, of a Son.

2 Jubulpore, the Lady of Lieut. F. Anson, Adj. 60th Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.

4 Agra, the Lady of Major J. Pearson, 65th Regt. of a Son.

4 Fattyghur, Mrs. C. J. Coles, of a Daughter.

5 Jubbulpore, the Lady of Captain M. Nicolson, of a Son.

8 Muttra, the Lady of Lieut. T. J. Nuthall, 45th Regt. N. I. of a Son.

11 Mhow, the Lady of Lieut. John Free, 10th Regt. Light Cavalry, of a Daughter.

- 12 At Kamptee, the Lady of Captain J. C. Coffin, Paymaster, N. S. of a Son.
 12 Suttee-pore Factory, near Bhaugulpore, the Lady of J. A. Werraneau, Esq. of a Daughter.
 15 Hooghly, the Lady of D. Carmichael Smyth, Esq. of a Son.
 16 Dacca, the Lady of Lieut. and Adj. Lt. Saght, of a Son.
 17 Chattuc, Srihet, the Lady of D. E. Shuttleworth, Esq. of Meerpoore, Commercially, of a Son.
 19 Calpee, Mrs. E. F. Greenway, of a Son.
 20 Calcutta, the Lady of Horace H. Wilson, Esq. of a Daughter.
 20 Calcutta, the Wife of Mr. John Stark, of a Daughter.
 21 Calcutta, Mrs. J. P. Shells, of a Son.
 22 Fort William, the Lady of Col. Ximenes, H. M. 16th Infantry, of a Son.
 22 Calcutta, the Wife of Mr. J. E. Roeb, Provisioner, of a Daughter.
 23 Calcutta, Mrs. F. D. Kellner, of a Daughter.
 23 Ghazee-poor, the Lady of Dr. Butter, Civil Surgeon, of a Son, still-born.
 23 Havil Bagh, the Lady of Captain Stuart Corbett, of a Son.
 24 Muttra, the wife of Ensign G. Hutchings, 69th Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.
 25 Calcutta, Madame Chardon, of a Son.
 25 Berhampore, the Lady of George Skipton, Esq. Superintending Surgeon, of a Son.
 26 Cunnar, the Lady of Captain W. Geddes, Horse Artillery, of a Son.
 27 Hooghly, the Lady of T. A. Wise, Esq. M. D. of a Son.
 28 Allahabad, the Lady of Lieut. Moir, 28th Regt. N. I. of a Daughter, still-born.
 30 Dacca, the Lady of John Cracroft Wilson, Esq. of a Son.
 30 Benares, the Lady of Assistant Surgeon Lightfoot, of a Son.
 30 Reheckpore Factory, Purneah, the Lady of G. Walker, Esq. of 2 Son.
 31 Calcutta, the Wife of Mr. John Gray, of the *Hurkaru Press*, of a Son.
 Nov. 1 Calcutta, Mrs. T. P. Whittenberry, of a Son.
 1 Bishop's College, the Lady of the Rev. Professor Holmes, of a Son.
 1 Calcutta, Mrs. C. P. Sealy, of a Daughter.
 2 Calcutta, the Lady of John Ritchie, Esq., of a Son.
 July 22 EUROPE.—At Clapton, the Lady of William Thacker, Esq. of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- July 16 At Cape Town, by the Revd. A. Faure, B. D. Lieut. J. H. Vaerenen, of the Bengal Army, to Miss Y. J. Deneys, the only daughter of A. Deneys, Esq. of Roodebloem.
 Oct. 6 Mullye, Ensign Samuel Toulmin, 65th Regt. N. I. to Laura Emily, eldest Daughter of Thos. Barlow, Esq. of Tirhoot.
 8 St. George's Church, Agra, by the Reverend Dr. Parish, L. L. D., Raymond Hervey de Montmorency, Esq. Lieut. 65th Regt. to Anna Matilda, third Daughter of Henry Ravell, Esq. of Round Oak, Surry.
 8 St. George's Church, Agra, by the Rev. Dr. Parish, L. L. D. John Handcock Low, Esq. Lieut. 39th Regiment, Grandson to the late Right Hon. Viscount Boyne, to Emily, fourth Daughter of Henry Revell, Esq. of Round Oak, Surry.
 21 Calcutta, St. John's Cathedral, by the Revd. T. Robertson, Mr. F. Dormieux, Junr. to Miss R. B. Judah.
 23 Dum-Dum, Lieut. R. Horsford of the Bengal Artillery to Anna Louisa Pattenson, youngest Daughter of Charles Pattenson, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service.
 30 Calcutta, St. John's Cathedral, by the Revd. T. Robertson, Junior Presidency Chaplain, C. Noyes, Esq. to Elizabeth, the fourth Daughter of the late Wm. Eede, Esq.

DEATHS.

- Aug. 14 On board the *Protektor*, William Henry Lyon, Esq.
 21 At Kandy, Mrs. Frances Catherine Frome, wife of Capt. F. Frome, Half Pay H. M.'s 66th Regt. and Staff Officer of Eastern Kandyan Provinces.

- Sept. 28 At Chanda, near Nagpore, Agnes, the Wife of Assistant Surgeon A. Montgomery, Bombay Medical Establishment.
- 18 Bandah, Master Urban Passanah, Junior, aged 13 years, 11 months and 12 days.
- Oct. 7 Jaulnah, Lieutenant H. Lord, of his Highness the Nizam's Civil Service.
- 8 Cawnpore, Lieut. Innes, 3d Regt. Light Cavalry.
- 13 Calcutta, Master Michael Cox Radcliff, aged 5 years, 10 months, and 28 days.
- 13 Cawnpore, Mary, wife of Stewart Paxton, Esq. C. S. aged 27 years.
- 14 Chinsurah, the infant child of J. D. Herkots, Esq. of Berhampore, aged 4 years.
- 14 the General Hospital, Mr. S. G. Hannagan, Department Public Works, aged 22 years.
- 15 Chinsurah, Geo. Howell, Esq. aged 22 years.
- 16 Dacca, infant son of Lieut. Lysaght.
- 17 Kurnaul, Maria Louisa, the second Daughter of P. Laughton, Esq. 2d Regt. Light Cavalry, aged 1 year, 8 months and 28 days.
- 20 Chowringhee, William Henry Maling, second Son of John Lowe, Esq. aged 3 years and 1 month.
- 20 Etawah, Laura Henrietta, wife of Captain R. A. McNaghten, Commanding that Station.
- 20 Cawnpore, Stewart Paxton, Esq. Civil Service, aged 29 years.
- 22 Calcutta, Master Edgar Rush Kearney, aged 4 years.
- 22 Calcutta, the infant Daughter of John Harvey, Esq. aged 8 months and 22 days.
- 23 Calcutta, Mr. Charles Banfill, late Midshipman of the ship *Lady Macnaghten*.
- 23 Chandernagore, Eliza, the wife of Jas. Fjeld, Esq. Professor of Music.
- 23 Calcutta, Suffren Begum, late of His Imperial Majesty's Establishment at Dhely.
- 23 Sultanpore, Benares, Frederick Elinor Whalley, Esq. of the 6th Regt. Light Cavalry.
- 24 Calcutta, George Udney, Esq. of the Civil Service, aged 70 years.
- 24 Calcutta, Mrs. Margaret Braser, aged 70 years.
- 24 Calcutta, Thomas Russell, third son of Longueville Clarke, Esq. aged 1 month.
- 25 Calcutta, Mrs. Eliza Piccachy, aged 22 years.
- 27 Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Keymer, aged 36 years.
- 27 Chowringhee, Mrs. Bruce, Wife of Mr. R. W. Bruce.
- 27 Master Edward Jakertah Tranquor M/Be, junr. aged 10 years, 6 months and 10 days.
- 27 Calcutta, Frances Maria, Daughter of Lieut. and Adj. Wintle, 71st Regt. N. I.
- 27 Fort William, Lieut. James Charles Maclean, aged 29 years.
- 28 Barrackpore, Revd. James Devaynes Wintle, Chaplain, aged 31 years and 10 months.
- 28 Calcutta, Peter Maccallum, Esq. aged 24 years.
- 28 Howrah, Leonora, daughter of Capt. A. Wright, of the 72d Regt. N. I. aged 3 years.
- 29 Calcutta, Madam Thirat, of Chandernagore, aged 35 years.
- 29 Dacca, Fanny Sophia, the Lady of Lieut. Lysaght, E. R. aged 20 years and 7 months.
- 30 Fort William, John Alfred George, infant son of Mr. F. H. Peterson, aged 10 months and 24 days.
- 31 Sulkea, Harriet, the infant daughter of George Chiens, Ship-builder, aged 4 years, 6 months, and 10 days.
- 31 Calcutta, Mr. Robert Wilson Ahmuty, Provisioner, aged 30 years.
- 31 Dinapore, Master Edwin Graham Greenway, aged 15 years and 7 months.

